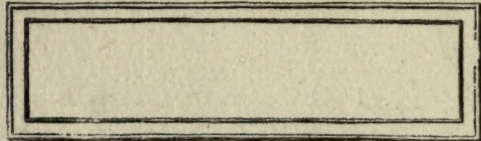
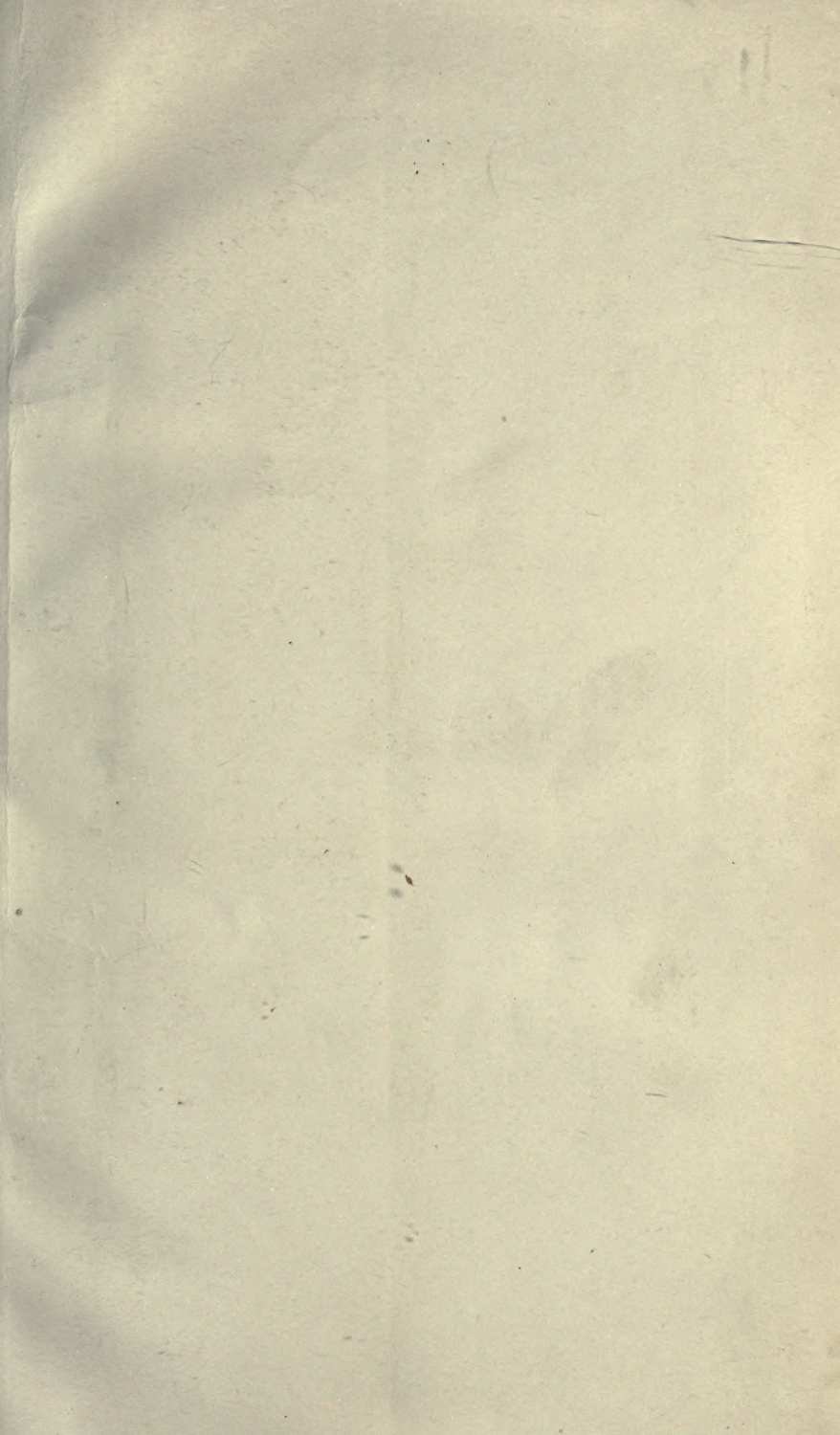
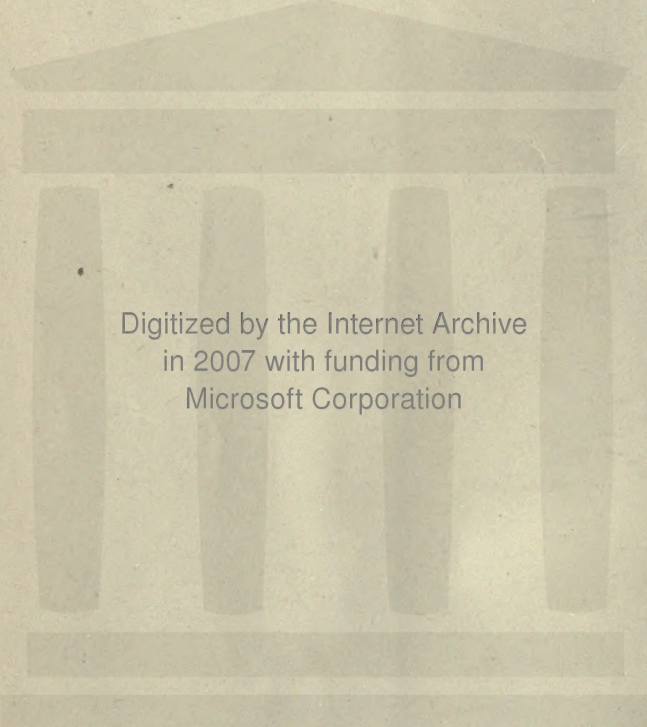


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THE FOUNDATION, LAWS, AND GOVERNMENTS OF COUNTRIES—THEIR PROGRESS IN ARTS,
SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE—THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS IN ARMS—AND
THEIR CIVIL, MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, AND PHILANTHROPIC
INSTITUTIONS, PARTICULARLY OF

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

J. T. Haydn

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES

RELATING TO ALL AGES AND NATIONS

FOR

UNIVERSAL REFERENCE.

TWELFTH EDITION,

CORRECTED TO FEBRUARY, 1866.

BY BENJAMIN VINCENT,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND KEEPER OF THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

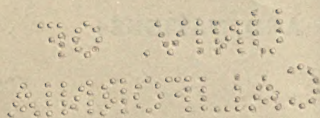


LONDON:

EDWARD MOXON AND CO., DOVER STREET.

1866.

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LONDON

BRADBURY, EVANS, AND CO., PRINTERS, WHITEFRIARS.

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PREFACE

TO

THE TWELFTH EDITION.

IN 1855, when the printing of the Seventh Edition of this Dictionary had begun, and Mr. Haydn's failing health prevented the continuance of his labours, I acceded to the request of the publisher to correct the press and supply the continuations of the articles. In doing so I soon perceived that the execution of the work was far from being equal to the merit of its conception; and after much consideration, I was eventually induced to undertake its gradual revision and completion, in order to render the book more worthy of its established reputation. During the last ten years the chronological tables have been examined and continued; a great number of articles have been re-written, and new ones inserted, and much geographical, biographical, literary, and scientific information supplied, together with a Table of the Populations and Governments of the various countries of the world; and the Index has been greatly augmented by the insertion of dates relating to eminent persons of past and present times. With the present edition is given a table of Contemporary European Sovereigns since the Norman Conquest. To afford room for these additions, the size of the page and the bulk of the volume have been enlarged, and very many articles have been condensed. My aim has been throughout to make this book not a mere Dictionary of Dates, but a dated Encyclopædia, a digested summary of every department of human history brought down to the very eve of publication. The latest Additions and Corrections will be found at the end of the volume.

BENJAMIN VINCENT.

FEBRUARY, 1866.

1470

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE design of the Author has been to attempt the compression of the greatest body of general information that has ever appeared in a single volume, and to produce a Book of Reference whose extensive usefulness may render its possession material to every individual—in the same manner that a London *Directory* is indispensable, on business affairs, to a London merchant.

He grounds his hope of the Public taking an interest in this work altogether upon its own intrinsic utility. Its articles are drawn principally from historians of the first rank, and the most authentic annalists; and the *DICTIONARY OF DATES* will, in almost every instance, save its possessor the trouble of turning over voluminous authors to refresh his memory, or to ascertain the date, order, and features of any particular occurrence.

The volume contains upwards of FIFTEEN THOUSAND ARTICLES, alphabetically arranged; and, from the selection of its materials, it must be important to every man in the British Empire, whether learned or unlearned, or whether connected with the professions or engaged in trade.

It would be difficult to name all the authors from whose works the Compiler of this volume has copiously extracted; but he may mention among the classics, Herodotus, Livy, Pliny, and Plutarch. He has chosen in general chronology, Petavius, Usher, Blair, Prideaux, and the Abbé Lenglet Dufresnoy. For the events embraced in foreign history, he has relied upon Hénault, Voltaire, La Combe, Rollin, Melchior Adam, the *Nouveau Dictionnaire*, and chief authors of their respective countries. On subjects of general literature, his authorities are Cave's *Historia Literaria*, Moreri, Bayle, Priestley, and others of equal repute. And English occurrences are drawn from Camden, Stow, Hall, Baker, Holinshed, Chamberlayne, Rapin, Hume, Gibbon, Goldsmith, &c. Besides these, the Compiler has freely used the various abridgments that have brought facts and dates more prominently forward; and he is largely indebted to

Chambers, Aspin, Beatson, Anderson, Beckmann, the *Cyclopædias*, *Annual Register*, *Statutes at Large*, and numerous other compilations. In almost every instance the authority is quoted for the extract made and date assigned, though inadvertence may have prevented, in some few cases, a due acknowledgment.

The leading events of every country, whether ancient or modern kingdoms, are to be found in the annals of each respectively, as in the cases, for instance, of GREECE, ROME, the EASTERN EMPIRE, ENGLAND, FRANCE, and GERMANY. But, independently of this plan of reference, when any historical occurrence claims, from its importance, more specific mention, it is made in a separate article, according to alphabetical arrangement. Thus, in the annals of England, the dates are given of the foundation of our universities, the institution of honorary orders, and signature of *Magna Charta*; we find, in those annals, the periods of our civil wars, and remarkable eras in our history, set down as they have occurred; but if more ample information be necessary to the Reader, and if he desire to know more than the mere date of any fact or incident, the particulars are supplied under a distinct head. In the same way, the pages of *Battles* supply the date of each, in the order of time; yet in all instances where the battle has any relation to our own country, or is memorable or momentous, the chief features of it are stated in another part of the volume.

The Compiler persuades himself that the DICTIONARY OF DATES will be received as a useful companion to all Biographical works, relating, as it does, to *things* as those do to *persons*, and affording information not included in the range or design of such publications.

LONDON, *May*, 1841.

JOSEPH HAYDN.

[Died Jan. 17, 1856.]

(According to the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1866.)

COUNTRIES.		POPULATION.	RULERS.	BIRTH.	ACCESSION.
Anhalt, <i>Population in</i>	Dec. 1864	133,046	Leopold, <i>duke</i>	Oct. 1. 1794.	Aug. 9, 1817.
Argentine Confederation	1859	1,171,800	Bartolomeo Mitre, <i>president</i>		Oct. 12, 1862.
Austrian Empire	Oct. 1857	35,018,988	Francis-Joseph, <i>emperor</i>	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848.
Baden	Dec. 1864	1,434,754	Frederick, <i>grand-duke</i>	Sept. 9, 1826	April 24, 1852.
Bavaria	Dec. 1864	4,807,440	Louis II., <i>king</i>	Aug. 25, 1845	March 10, 1864.
Belgium	Dec. 1863	4,893,021	Leopold II., <i>king</i>	April 9, 1835	Dec. 10, 1865.
Bolivia	1858	1,987,352	Gen. M. Melgarejo, <i>president</i>		Dec. 1864.
Brazil	1856	7,677,800	Pedro II., <i>emperor</i>	Dec. 2, 1825.	April 7, 1831.
Bremen (free city)	Dec. 1864	104,091	C. Mehr, <i>burgomaster</i>		Dec. 31, 1863.
Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel.	Dec. 1864	293,388	William, <i>duke</i>	April 25, 1806	April 25, 1831
Chili (estimated).	1857	1,559,000	José J. Perez, <i>president</i>		Sept. 18, 1861.
Chinese Empire (estimated)	1849	415,000,000	Ki-tsaung, <i>emperor</i>	April 5, 1855	Aug. 22, 1861.
Costa Rica (estimated)	1861	135,000	J. Ximenes, <i>president</i>		April 3, 1863.
Denmark and colonies	1865	1,825,220	Christian IX., <i>king</i>	April 8, 1818	Nov. 15, 1862.
Equator (estimated)	1858	1,040,371	G. Carson, <i>president</i>		1865.
Egypt	1859	5,125,000	Ismail Pacha, <i>viceroy</i>		Jan. 18, 1863.
France and colonies (estimated).	1862	43,534,245	Napoleon III., <i>emperor</i>	April 20, 1808	Dec. 2, 1853.
Frankfort (free city)	Dec. 1864	91,180	Two Burgomasters.		
Great Britain & colonies (estm.)	1861	223,890,099	Victoria, <i>queen</i>	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837.
Greece and Ionian Islands (est.)	1865	1,325,341	George I., <i>king</i>	Dec. 24, 1845	June 5, 1863.
Guatemala.	1858	850,000	Vincent Cerna, <i>president</i>		May 3, 1865.
Hamburg (free city)	1860	229,941	Senate		
Hanover	Dec. 1864	1,923,492	George V., <i>king</i>	May 27, 1819	Nov. 18, 1851.
Hayti and St. Domingo (est.)	1865	572,000	N. Fabre Geffrard, <i>president</i>		Jan. 23, 1859.
Hesse-Cassel	Dec. 1864	745,063	Frederic-William I., <i>elector</i>	Aug. 20, 1802	Nov. 20, 1847.
Hesse-Darmstadt	Dec. 1864	853,315	Louis III., <i>grand-duke</i>	June 9, 1806	June 16, 1848.
Hesse-Homburg	Dec. 1864	27,374	Ferdinand, <i>landgrave</i>	April 26, 1753	Sept. 8, 1848.
Holland and colonies	1863	21,805,607	William III., <i>king</i>	Feb. 19, 1817	March 17, 1849.
Holstein.	1865	554,510	Held by Austria.		
Honduras	1858	350,000	J. M. Medina, <i>president</i>		Feb. 1864.
Italy (estimated).	1864	22,104,789	Victor-Emmanuel, <i>king</i>	March 14, 1820	March 17, 1861.
Japan (estimated)		35 to 40 mil.	Mikado (<i>spiritual</i>); Tycoon	(<i>temporal</i>).	
Liechtenstein	1858	7,150	John II., <i>prince</i>	Oct. 5, 1840	Nov. 12, 1858.
Lippe	Dec. 1864	111,336	Leopold, <i>prince</i>	Sept. 1, 1821	Jan. 1, 1851.
Lübeck (free city)	1862	50,614	Burgomasters and Senate.		
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Dec. 1864	552,612	Frederic Francis, <i>grand-duke</i>	Feb. 28, 1823	March 7, 1842
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1860	99,060	Frederic William, <i>grand-duke</i>	Oct. 17, 1819	Sept. 6, 1860.
Mexico (estimated)	1865	8,218,080	Maximilian I., <i>emperor</i>	July 6, 1832	April 10, 1864.
Monaco	1864	1,687	Charles, <i>prince</i>	Dec. 8, 1818.	June 20, 1856.
Montenegro (estimated)	1859	125,000	Nicholas I., <i>prince</i>	1840	Aug. 14, 1860.
Morocco.	about	8,090,000	Sidi Mohamed, <i>sultan</i>		Sept. 1859.
Nassau	Dec. 1864	468,311	Adolphus, <i>duke</i>	July 24, 1817	Aug. 20, 1839.
New Granada.	1864	2,794,473	M. Murillo, <i>president</i>		April 1, 1864.
Nicaragua.	1858	400,000	T. Martinez, <i>president</i>		March 1, 1859.
Oldenburg	Dec. 1864	301,812	Peter, <i>grand-duke</i>	July 8, 1827.	Feb. 27, 1853.
Panamá.	1864	2,784,473	Jil Colunje, <i>governor</i>		March 10, 1865.
Papal States (estimated).	1863	700,000	Pius IX., <i>pope</i>	May 13, 1792	June 16, 1846.
Paraguay	1857	1,337,431	F. S. Lopez		Sept., 1862.
Persia (estimated)	1859	10,000,000	Nassir-ed-Deen, <i>shah</i>	1829.	1848.
Peru	1859	2,500,000	M. Canseco, <i>president</i>		Nov., 1865.
Portugal and colonies	Dec. 1863	8,037,194	Louis I., <i>king</i>	Oct. 31, 1838	Nov. 11, 1861.
Prussia	Dec. 1865	19,304,843	William I., <i>king</i>	March 22, 1797	Jan. 2, 1861.
Reuss-Greiz	Dec. 1864	43,924	Henry XXII., <i>prince</i>	March 28, 1846	Nov. 8, 1859.
Reuss-Schleitz	Dec. 1864	86,472	Henry LXIX., <i>prince</i>	May 19, 1792	Sept. 16, 1856.
Roumania (Dan. Princip.)	estm. 1862	4,003,000	Alex. John I. (Cousa) <i>hospodar</i>	March 10, 1820	Jan. 1859.
Russia, Poland, &c. (estm.)	1865	80,255,430	Alexander II., <i>czar</i>	April 29, 1818	March 2, 1853.
Sandwich Islands (Hawaii, &c.)	1861	69,800	Kamehameha V., <i>capitani reggenti</i>	Dec. 11, 1830	Nov., 1865.
San Marino	1858	8,000			
San Salvador	1858	600,000	F. Duenas, <i>president</i>		April, 1865.
Saxony	Dec. 1864	2,343,994	John, <i>king</i>	Dec. 12, 1801	Aug. 9, 1854.
Saxe-Altenburg	Dec. 1864	141,839	Ernest, <i>duke</i>	Sept. 16, 1826	Aug. 3, 1853.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Dec. 1864	164,527	Ernest II., <i>duke</i>	June 21, 1818	Jan. 29, 1844.
Saxe-Meiningen	Dec. 1864	178,065	Bernard, <i>duke</i>	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1864.
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	Dec. 1864	280,201	Charles-Alexander, <i>grand-duke</i>	June 24, 1818	July 8, 1853.
Schaumburg-Lippe	Dec. 1864	31,382	Adolphus, <i>prince</i>	Aug. 1, 1817	Nov. 21, 1860.
Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, Dec.	1864	73,752	Gunther, <i>prince</i>	Nov. 6, 1793	April 23, 1807.
Schwartzburg-Sondershausen ,	1864	66,189	Gunther, <i>prince</i>	Sept. 24, 1801	Aug. 19, 1835.
Servia	1865	1,220,000	Michael III. (Milosch)	Sept. 4, 1825	Sept. 26, 1860.
Sleswig	1865	406,486	Held by Prussia.		
Spain and colonies	1864	21,031,258	Isabella II., <i>queen</i>	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833.
Sweden and Norway (estmtd.)	1863	5,700,000	Charles XV., <i>king</i>	May 3, 1826.	Sept. 7, 1859.
Switzerland	Dec. 1860	2,510,494	Annual president		July 4, 1864.
Turkish Empire (estimated)	1865	39,000,000	Abdul-Aziz, <i>sultan</i>	Feb. 9, 1830.	June 25, 1861.
Uruguay	1860	240,965	Gen. V. Florida, <i>prov. president</i>		Feb., 1865.
Venezuela	1859	1,565,500	J. E. Falcon, <i>president</i>		March 18, 1865.
Waldeck	Dec. 1864	59,143	George V., <i>prince</i>	Jan. 14, 1831.	May 15, 1845.
Württemberg	Dec. 1864	1,748,328	Charles, <i>king</i>	March 6, 1823	June 25, 1864.
United States of America	1860	31,445,086	Andrew Johnson, <i>president</i>	1809.	April 15, 1865.

TABLE OF CONTEMPORARY

Great Britain.		France.	Peninsula.			Germany.	Hungary.
ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.		CASTILE.	ARRAGON.	PORTUGAL.		
1066. Will. I.	1057. Male. 3. 1093. Donald 1094. Dunc. 1094. Donald again. 1098. Edgar.	1060. Philip. I.	1066. Sancho II.	1065. Sancho.	1065. Sancho of Castile.	1056. Hen. 4. <i>emperor.</i>	1064. Sol.
1087. Wil. II.			1072. Alfonso VI.	1094. Peter.	1072. Alfonso VI. 1093. Henry, <i>count.</i>		1075. Gei. 1076. Lac. 1098. Col. man.
1100. Hen. I.	1107. Alex. I. 1124. Dav. I.	1108. Louis VI.	1109. Urraca and Alfonso VII. 1126. Alfon. VII.	1104. Alfonso I.	1112. Alfonso, as <i>count.</i>	1106. Hen. 5.	1114. Ste.
1135. Steph.		1137. Louis VII.		1134. Ramiro. 1137. Petronella and Raymond.	1139. Alfonso I., as <i>king.</i>	1125. Loth. 2.	1131. Bel.
1154. Hen. 2.	1153. Mal. IV.		1157. Sancho III. 1158. Alfon. VIII.			1138. Conr. 3.	1141. Geis.
1172. (<i>Ireland annexed.</i>)	1165. Will.			1163. Alfonso II.		1152. Fred. 1.	1161. Ste.
1189. Rich. 1.		1180. Philip II.					1173. Bel.
1199. John.				1196. Peter II.	1185. Sancho I.	1190. Hen. 6. 1198. Philip.	1196. Em.
1216. Hen. 3.	1214. Alex. 2.	1223. Louis VIII. 1226. Louis IX.	1214. Henry I. 1230. Ferdin. III.	1213. James I.	1212. Alfonso II. 1223. Sancho II.	1208. Otho 4. 1215. Fred. 2.	1204. Lad. las II. 1205. An- drew I. 1235. Bel.
	1249. Alex. 3.		1252. Alfonso X.		1248. Alfon. III.	1250. Con. 4. 1254. Will. 1257. Rich.	
1272. Ed. I.		1270. Philip III.		1276. Peter III.		1273. Ro- dolph.	1270. Ste.
1282. (<i>Wales annexed.</i>)	<i>Interregnum.</i> 1792. John Baliol.	1285. Philip IV.	1284. Sancho IV. 1295. Ferdin. IV.	1285. Alfons. III. 1291. James II.	1279. Dionysius or Denis.	1292. Adolp. 1298. Alb. 1.	1272. Lac.
1307. Ed. II.	1306. Robert (Bruce) I.	1314. Louis X. 1316. John. Phil. V. 1321. Chas. IV. 1328. Phil. VI.	1312. Alfonso XI.	1327. Alfonso IV.	1325. Alfonso IV.	1308. Hen. 7. 1314. Lou. 5.	1301. Cha. bert.
1327. Ed. III.	1329. Dav. II. 1332. Ed. Bal. 1342. Dav. II. again.			1336. Peter IV.			1342. Lou.
1377. Rich. 2.	1371. Rob. II. (Stuart).	1350. John. 1364. Chas. V. 1380. Chas. VI.	1350. Peter. 1369. Henry. 1379. John I.	1387. John I.	1357. Peter. 1367. Ferdinand.	1347. Chas. 4. 1378. Wen- ceslas.	1382. Ma. 1387. Ma. 1458. Ma. thias.
1399. Hen. 4.	1390. Rob. 3.		1390. Henry II.	1395. Martin.	1383. John I.	1400. Rupert	
1413. Hen. 5. 1422. Hen. 6.	1406. Jas. I. 1437. Jas. II.	1422. Chas. VII.	1406. John II. 1454. Henry IV. 1474. Isabella.	1410. <i>Interregnum.</i> 1412. Ferdinand of Sicily. 1416. Alfonso V. 1458. John II. 1479. Ferdin. II.	1433. Edward. 1438. Alfonso V.	1410. Sigismund. 1438. Albert. 1440. Fred. 3.	1440. Lac. 1445. Lac. 1458. Ma. thias.
1461. Ed. IV.	1460. Jas. III.	1461. Louis XI.	Spain.				
1483. Ed. V. Rich. 3. 1485. Hen. 7.	1488. Jas. IV.	1483. Chas. VIII. 1498 Louis XII.	1479. Ferdinand and Isabella.		1481. John II. 1495. Emanuel.	1493. Max. 1. 1499 <i>Switz.</i> <i>independ.</i>	1490. Lac.

EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.

Scandinavia.			Poland.	Eastern Empire.	Italy.	
SWEDEN.	NORWAY.	DENMARK.			POPES.	NAPLES AND SICILY.
66. Halstan.	1069. Olaf.	1047. Sweyn II. 1076. Harold. 1080. Canute IV. 1086. Olaus IV. 1095. Eric I.	1058. Boleslas. 1082. Ladislas.	1068. Rom. 4 1071. Mich. 7 1078. Nicep. 3 1081. Alexius	1061. Alex. II. 1073. Greg. VII. 1086. Victor III. 1088. Urban II. 1099. Pascal II.	
70. Ingo.	1093. Magnus.					
114. Philip. 118. Ingo II. 119. Swerker.	1103. Sigurd I., and others. 1122. Sigurd I.	1105. Eric II.	1102. Boles. 3	1118. John Comnenus.	1118. Gelas. II. 1119. Calixt. II. 1124. Honor. II. 1130. Innoc. II. 1143. Celest. II. 1144. Lucius II. 1145. Eugen. III. 1153. Anasta. IV. 1154. Adrian IV. 1159. Alex. III. 1181. Lucius III. 1185. Urban III. 1187. Greg. VIII. 1189. Clem. III. 1191. Celest. III. 1198. Innoc. III.	1131. Roger I.
115. Eric I.	1130. Magnus IV. and others.	1137. Eric III.	1138. Lad. 2. 1145. Boles. 4	1143. Manuel Comnenus.		1154. William I.
116. Char. VII.	<i>Civil war and anarchy.</i>	1147. Sweyn III. Canute V. 1157. Waldemar.	1173. Miecislus III. 1178. Casimir II.	1180. Alex. 2. 1183. Andronicus C. 1185. Isaac 2. 1195. Alex. 3.		1166. William II.
117. Canute.						1189. Tancred. 1194. William III.
119. Swerk. II.	1186. Swerro.	1182. Canute VI.	1194. Lesk. 5.			1197. Fred. II. of Germany
120. Eric II. 126. John I.	1202. Hako III. and others. 1207. Hako IV.	1202. Walde. II.	1200. Miec. 3. 1202. Lad. 3. 1227. Boles. 5	1204. Theodo. 1222. John Ducas.	1216. Honor. III. 1227. Greg. IX. 1241. Celest. IV. 1243. Innoc. IV. 1254. Alex. IV. 1261. Urban IV. 1265. Clem. IV. 1268-9. <i>Vacant.</i> 1271. Gregory X. 1276. Innoc. V. Adrian V. 1276. John XXI. 1277. Nichol. III. 1281. Martin IV. 1285. Honor. IV. 1288. Nich. IV. 1292-3. <i>Vacant.</i> 1294. Celest. V. Bonif. VIII.	1250. Conrad. 1254. Conradin. 1258. Manfred. 1266. Charles of Anjou.
122. Eric III.		1241. Eric IV. 1250. Abel. 1252. Christoph. 1259. Eric V.		1255. Theo. 2. 1258. John Lascaris. 1259. Mich. 8.		
130. Birger, Jarl	1263. Magnus VI.					
136. Waldemar.						
135. Magnus I.	1280. Eric.		1279. Lesk. 6.			Sicily. 1285. Chas. 2. 1282. Peter of Arragon 1285. James
140. Birger II.	1299. Hako V.		1289. <i>Anarch.</i> 1290. Premislus. 1296. Ladis. 4	1282. Andronicus II.		1295. Fred. 2
139. Magn. II.	1319. <i>United to Sweden.</i>	1320. Christopher II.	1300. Wincelas.		1303. Bened. XI. 1305. Clement V. (<i>Avignon.</i>) 1314-15. <i>Vacant.</i> 1316. John XXII. 1334. Bene. XII. 1342. Clem. VI. 1352. Innoc. VI. 1362. Urban V. (<i>Rome.</i>) 1370. Greg. XI. 1378. Urban VI. 1389. Bonif. IX.	1309. Robt.
1350. Eric IV. 1359. Magnus II. 1363. Albert.		1334. <i>Interregnum.</i> 1340. Wald. III. 1375. <i>Interregnum.</i> 1376. Olaus V.	1333. Cas. 3.	1332. And. 3. 1341. John 5.		1337. Peter 2 1342. Louis. 1355. Fred. 3 1349. Louis. 1376. Maria & Martin
139. Margaret.	1380. <i>United to Denmark.</i>	1387. Margaret.	1370. Louis. 1382. Mary. 1384. Hedw. 1396. Lad. 5.	1391. Manuel VI.		1381. Chas. 3. 1385. Ladislas.
1412. Eric. XIII.				1425. John 6.	1404. Innoc. VII. 1406. Greg. XII. 1409. Alex. V. 1410. John 23. 1417. Martin V. 1431. Eugen. IV. 1447. Nicholas V. 1455. Calix. III. 1458. Pius II. 1464. Paul II. 1471. Sixtus IV. 1484. Inno. VIII. 1492. Alex. VI.	1414. Joan. 2.
1440. Christopher III.			1434. Lad. 6.	1448. Constant. 13.		1402. Mart. 1. 1409. Mart. 2. (<i>United to Arragon</i>) 1410. Ferd. 1. 1416. Alfo. 1
148. Chas. VIII.		1448. Christn. I.	1445. Casi. 4	Turkey. 1433. Mahomet II. 1481. Bajaz. 2.		1435. Alfonso I. 1458. Ferd. 1. 1458. John.
1457. Christian I.						1494. Alfo. 2. 1479. Ferd. 1495. Ferd. 2. 1496. Fred. 2.
1483. John of Denmark.		1481. John.	1492. Albert			

TABLE OF CONTEMPORARY

Great Britain.		France.	Peninsula.			Germany.	Hungary.
ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.		CASTILE.	ARRAGON.	PORTUGAL.		
1509. Hen. 8.	1513. Jas. V.	1515. Francis I.	1504. Joanna & Philip I.	Ferdinand II.	1521. John III.	1519. Chas. 5 (I. of Sp.)	1516. Louis II. 1526. John Sigismund. 1526. Ferdinand.
1547. Ed. VI. 1553. Mary. 1558. Eliz.	1542. Mary. 1567. Jas. VI.	1547. Henry II. 1559. Francis II. 1560. Charles IX.	1512. Ferd. V. (Cast.) II. (Arragon). 1516. Charles I. (V. of Germ. 1519).			(KINGS OF HUNGARY.) 1558. Ferdinand.	
		1574. Henry III.	1556. Philip II.	Holland.	1557. Sebastian.	1564. Maximilian II.	
		1589. Henry IV.			1578. Henry.	1576. Rodolph II.	
			1598. Philip III.	1587. Maurice.	1580. <i>Annexed to Spain.</i>		
1613. Jas. I. (VI. of Scot.) 1625. Charles I.		1610. Louis XIII.	1621. Philip IV.	1625. Fred. Hen.	<i>Kingdom restored</i>	1612. Matthias. 1619. Ferdinand II.	
1649. Commonwealth.		1643. Louis XIV.		1647. William II. 1650-72. No <i>stadtholder.</i>		1637. Ferdinand III.	
1650. Charles II.			1665. Charles II		1640. John of Braganza. 1656. Alfonso VI. 1667. Peter, <i>regent.</i> 1683. Peter II.	1658. Leopold I.	
1685. James II. 1689. William and Mary. 1695. William III.				1672. Will. Hen. (Will. III. of England.)			
1702. Anne. 1714. George I. 1727. George II.		1715. Louis XV.	1700. Philip V. (<i>abdicated</i>). 1724. Louis. Philip V. again.	1702-47. No <i>stadtholder.</i>	1706. John V.	1705. Joseph 1711. Chas. 6.	Prussia.
			1746. Ferd. VI. 1759. Chas. III.	1747. Will. Hen. 1757. Will. IV.		1742. Chas. 7. 1745. Francis	1701. Frederick I. 1713. Frederick William I. 1740. Frederick II.
1750. George III.		1774. Louis XVI.			1750. Joseph.	1765. Jos. 2.	
			1788. Chas. IV. (<i>abdicated</i> .)		1777. Maria and Peter III. 1786. Maria, alone.		1786. Frederick William II.
		1793. Lou. XVII. <i>Republic.</i>		1795. <i>Annexed to France.</i>	1791. John, <i>regent</i>	1790. Leop. 2. 1792. Fran. 2.	1797. Frederick William III.
1812. (George Prince of Wales, <i>regent</i> .)*		1802. Consulate. 1804. Napoleon I. 1814. Lou. XVIII.	1808. Ferd. VII. (<i>dethroned</i>). Jos. Bonap. 1814. Ferd. VII. (<i>restored</i>).	1806. Louis, <i>king</i> .	Netherlands.	Austria.	
1810. George IV.		1824. Charles X.		1814. Will. Fred. <i>king</i> .*			
1830. William IV. 1837. Victoria.		1830. Lou. Philip. 1848. <i>Republic.</i> 1852. Napol. III.	1833. Isabella II.	1840. William II. 1849. Will. III.	1816. John VI. 1826. Peter IV. Maria II. 1828. Miguel. 1833. Maria II. 1853. Peter V. 1861. Luis I.	1806. Fran. I. 1835. Ferd. 2. 1848. Francis Joseph.	1840. Frederick William III. 1860. William IV.

* Belgium.—1831. Leopold I.
,, 1865. Leopold II.

[illegible]

* See Article RUSSIA for preceding Rulers.

DICTIONARY OF DATES.

AAR

AARGAU (Switzerland,) formerly included in Berne, was formed into an independent canton in 1803, and finally settled as such in 1815. It was much disturbed by religious dissensions in 1841—44.

ABACUS, the capital of the Corinthian order of architecture, ascribed to Callimachus, about 540 B.C.—This name is also given to a frame traversed by stiff wires, on which beads or counters are strung, used by the Greeks, Romans, and Chinese. M. Lalanne published an **ABACUS** at Paris in 1845.—The multiplication table has been called the Pythagorean abacus.

ABATTOIRS, slaughter-houses for cattle. In 1810 Napoleon decreed that five should be erected near Paris; they were opened in 1818. An abattoir was erected at Edinburgh in 1851; and abattoirs form part of the new London metropolitan cattle-market, opened on June 13, 1855.

ABBASSIDES, descendants of Mahomet's uncle, Abbas-Ben-Abdul-Motaleb. Abul Abbas defeated Merwan II., the last caliph of the Ommiades, in 750, and became the ruler of the faithful. The Abbasside colour was black. Thirty-seven caliphs of this race reigned from 750 to 1258.

ABBAYE, a military prison near St. Germain des Prés, Paris, where 164 prisoners were murdered by infuriated republicans led by Maillard, Sept. 2 and 3, 1792.

ABBEYS, monasteries for men or women. See *Monachism* and *Convents*. The first abbey founded in England was at Bangor in 560; in France, at Poitiers, about 360; in Ireland in the fifth century; in Scotland in the sixth century. 110 monasteries and priories were suppressed in England, 2 Henry V. 1414. *Salmon*. These institutions (containing then about 47,721 persons) were totally suppressed throughout the realm by Henry VIII., 1539.* Abbeys were suppressed in France in 1790; and in the kingdom of Italy in 1861.

ABBOT (from *Ab*, father), the head of an abbey. In England, mitred abbots were lords of parliament; there were twenty-seven abbots and two priors thus distinguished in 1329; but the number was reduced to twenty-five in 1396. *Coke*. The abbots of Reading, Glastonbury, and St. John's, Colchester, were hanged and quartered for denying the king's supremacy, and not surrendering their abbeys, 1539. See *Glastonbury*.

A B C CLUB. A name adopted by a number of republican enthusiasts in Paris, their object being to relieve the *abaissés* or depressed. They broke out into an insurrection on June 5, 1832, which was suppressed with bloodshed, after Paris had been put into a state of siege on June 6. These events are described by Victor Hugo in *Les Misérables*, published in 1862.

* *Viz.*, 374 large monasteries (revenue 104,919*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*), 186 less monasteries (revenue 33,479*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*), and 48 houses of the knights hospitallers (revenue 2385*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*): total, houses, 608; revenue, 140,784*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

ABDICATIONS of sovereigns, voluntary and compulsory, are numerous in history. The following are the most remarkable :—

Sylla, Roman dictator	B.C.	79	Philip V., of Spain (re-		Napoleon, of France, April 5, 1814
Diocletian, Roman emperor			sumed)	1724	Victor Emmanuel, of Sar-
	A.D.	305	Victor Amadeus, of Sardinia	1730	dinia . . . March 13, 1821
Stephen II., of Hungary		1131	Charles, of Naples . . .	1759	Pedro IV., of Portugal,
Albert, the Bear of Bran-			Stanislaus, of Poland . . .	1795	May 2, 1826
denburg		1142	Charles Emmanuel II., of		Charles X., of France,
Lescov V. of Poland . . .		1200	Sardinia . . . June 4, 1802		Aug. 2, 1830
Uladislaus III. of Poland .		1206	Francis II., of Germany,		Pedro I., of Brazil . April 7, 1831
John Balliol, of Scotland .		1306	who became emperor of		Dom Miguel, of Portugal
Otho (of Bavaria), of Hun-			Austria . . . Aug. 11, 1804		(by leaving it) . . May 26, 1834
gary		1309	Charles IV., of Spain, in		William I., of Holland, Oct. 8, 1840
Eric IX., of Denmark, &c.		1439	favour of his son, March 19;		Louis-Philippe, of France,
Pope Felix V.		1449	in favour of Bonaparte.		Feb. 24, 1848
Charles V., as emperor . . .		1555	See <i>Spain</i> . . . May 1, 1808		Louis Charles, of Bavaria,
" as king of Spain . . .		1556	Gustavus IV., of Sweden . .		March 21, 1848
Christina, of Sweden . . .		1654	Joseph Bonaparte, of Naples		Ferdinand of Austria, Dec. 2, 1848
John Casimir, of Poland . .		1669	(for Spain) . . . June 1, 1808		Charles Albert, of Sardinia,
James II., of England . . .		1688	Louis, of Holland . . . July 1, 1810		March 26, 1849
Frederick Augustus II., of			Jerome, of Westphalia,		Leopold II., grand-duke of
Poland		1704	Oct. 20, 1813		Tuscany . . . July, 1859

ABECEDARIANS, followers of Stork, an Anabaptist in the sixteenth century, deriving their name from their rejection of all worldly knowledge, even of the alphabet.

ABELARD and HÉLOÏSE, celebrated for their passionate love, which commenced at Paris, 1118, when Héloïse (a canon's daughter) was under seventeen years of age. Abelard built the convent of the Paraclete and made her abbess in 1121. Here he taught what was condemned as heresy, 1122 and 1140. After suffering an ignominious injury, he became a monk of the abbey of St. Denis, and died of grief in 1142, at St. Marcel. Héloïse begged his body, buried it in the Paraclete, and was interred beside him in 1163. The ashes of both were carried to the Museum of French Monuments in 1800; and the museum having been subsequently broken up, they were finally removed to the burying-ground of Père La Chaise, in 1817. Their works and letters were published in one volume in 1616. Pope's imitations of the latter are well known.

ABENCERRAGES, a powerful Moorish tribe of Granada, opposed to that of the Zegrís. From 1480 to 1492 their quarrels deluged Granada with blood and hastened the fall of the kingdom. They were exterminated by Boabdil (Abu Abdallah), the last king, who was dethroned by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492; his dominions were annexed to Castile.

ABENSBERG. See *Eckmühl*.

ABERDEEN (N. Scotland), said to have been founded in the third century after Christ. Gregory the Great conferred peculiar privileges on Aberdeen, in 893. Old Aberdeen was made a royal burgh in 1154; it was burnt by the English in 1336; and soon after New Aberdeen was built. The university was founded by bishop William Elphinstone, who had a bull from the pope Alexander VI. in 1494. King's college was erected in 1500-6. Marischal college was founded by George Keith, earl marischal of Scotland, in 1593; rebuilt in 1837. In 1858 the universities and colleges were united.—Malcolm III. having gained a great victory over the Danes in the year 1010, resolved to found a new bishopric, in token of his gratitude for his success, and pitched upon Mortlach in Banffshire, where St. Beanus was first bishop, 1015. The see, removed to Aberdeen early in the twelfth century, was discontinued at the revolution, 1689, and is now a post-revolution bishopric, instituted in 1721. See *Bishops*.

ABERDEEN ADMINISTRATION, called the *Coalition Ministry*, as including Whigs, Radicals, and followers of Sir R. Peel. Formed in consequence of the resignation of the first Derby administration; sworn in Dec. 28, 1852; resigned Jan. 30, 1855; succeeded by the Palmerston administration, which see.

Earl of Aberdeen,* *first lord of the treasury*.
Lord Cranworth, *lord chancellor*.
Earl Granville, *president of the council*.
Duke of Argyll, *lord privy seal*.
Lord John Russell,† *foreign*.
Viscount Palmerston, *home secretary*.
Duke of Newcastle,‡ *colonial and war secretary*.
William Ewart Gladstone, *chancellor of exchequer*.

Sir James Graham, *first lord of the admiralty*.
Sir Charles Wood, *president of the India board*.
Edward Cardwell, *president of board of trade*.
Hon. Sidney Herbert, *secretary-at-war*.
Sir William Molesworth, *chief commissioner of works*.
Marquess of Lansdowne (without office).
Viscount Canning, Lord Stanley of Alderley, right hon. Edward Strutt, &c.

* Born in 1784; engaged in foreign diplomacy, 1813; became foreign secretary, Jan. 1828; joined the party of Sir R. Peel, 1846; died, Dec. 14, 1860.

† Lord John Russell was succeeded as foreign secretary by the earl of Clarendon, but continued a member of the cabinet, without office; he afterwards became president of the council, in the room of earl Granville, appointed to the duchy of Lancaster.

‡ On June 11, 1854, the offices were separated; the duke of Newcastle remained *secretary of war*, and sir George Grey was made *colonial secretary*.

ABHORRERS, a political court-party in England, in the reign of Charles II. the opponents of the Addressers (afterwards *Whigs*), so called from their address to the king praying for the immediate assembly of the parliament which was delayed on account of its being adverse to the court. The first mentioned (afterwards *Tories*) expressed their abhorrence of those who endeavoured to encroach on the royal prerogative, 1680.* *Hume*.

ABINGDON LAW. In 1645, lord Essex and Waller held Abingdon, in Berks, against Charles I. The town was unsuccessfully attacked by sir Stephen Hawkins in 1644, and by prince Rupert in 1645. On these occasions the defenders put every Irish prisoner to death without trial; hence the term "Abingdon law."

ABJURATION of certain doctrines of the church of Rome was enjoined by statute 25 Charles II. 1672. The oath of abjuration of the pope and the pretender was first administered by statute 13 William III. 1701; the form was changed in after reigns. By 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48 (1858) an alteration in this oath was authorised for Jews.

ABO, a port of Russia, founded prior to 1157, was till 1809 capital of Swedish Finland. It has suffered much by fire, especially in 1775 and 1827; was seized by the Russians in Feb., 1808; ceded to them in 1809; and rebuilt by them after the fire in 1827. A university was erected by Gustavus Adolphus and Christina, 1640, *et seq.*, and removed to Helsingfors in 1827. The peace of Abo, between Russia and Sweden, was signed in 1743.

ABORIGINES (from *ab origine*, without origin), a name given to the earliest known inhabitants of Italy (whence came the Latini); now applied to the original inhabitants of any country.—The Aborigines Protection Society was established in 1838. Reports on the condition of the aborigines in the British colonies were presented to parliament in 1834 and 1837.

ABOUKIR (Egypt), the ancient Canopus. The bay is famous for the defeat of the French fleet by Nelson, August 1, 1798. See *Nile*. A Turkish army of 15,000 was defeated here by 5000 French under Bonaparte, July 25, 1799. A British expedition to Egypt under general sir Ralph Abercromby landed here, and Aboukir surrendered to them after an obstinate and sanguinary conflict with the French, March 8, 1801. See *Alexandria*.

ABRAHAM, ERA OF, used by Eusebius; so called from the patriarch Abraham, who died B.C. 1821. It began October 1, 2016 B.C. To reduce this era to the Christian, subtract 2015 years and three months.

ABRAHAM, HEIGHTS OF, near Quebec, Lower Canada. The French were defeated here by general Wolfe, who fell in the moment of victory, Sept. 13, 1759. See *Quebec*.

ABRAHAMITES, a sect which adopted the errors of Paulus, and was suppressed by Cyriacus, the patriarch of Antioch. In the ninth century, there sprang up a community of monks under a like designation: it, too, was suppressed, or rather exterminated, for worshipping images. A mongrel sect of this name was banished from Bohemia by Joseph II. in 1783.

ABSALOM'S REBELLION, ending in his death (1024–3 B.C.) is described in 2 *Sam.* xv.—xix.

ABSENTEE TAX (four shillings in the pound) was first levied in Ireland in 1715 on the incomes and pensions of absentees (persons who derive their income from one country and spend it in another) but ceased in 1753. A tax of 2s. in the pound was vainly proposed by Mr. Flood in 1773 and by Mr. Molyneux in 1783.

ABSOLUTION, ECCLESIASTICAL. Till the third century, the consent of the congregation was necessary to absolution; but soon after the power was reserved to the bishop; and in the twelfth century the form "*I absolve thee*" had become general.

ABSTINENCE. It is said that St. Anthony lived to the age of 105 on twelve ounces of bread and water daily, and James the hermit to the age of 104. St. Epiphanius lived thus to 115; Simeon the Stylite to 112; and Kentigern, commonly called St. Mungo, to 185 years of age. *Spottiswood*. Ann Moore, the fasting woman of Tutbury, Staffordshire, was said to have lived twenty months without food; but her imposture was detected by Dr. A. Henderson, Nov. 1808. At Newry, in Ireland, a man named Cavanagh was reported to have lived two years without meat or drink, Aug. 1840. His imposture was afterwards discovered in England, where he was imprisoned as a cheat, Nov. 1841. See *Fasts*.

* The commons expelled several members for being Abhorrrers, among them sir Francis Withens (whom they sent to the Tower), and prayed his majesty to remove others from places of trust. They also resolved, "that it is the undoubted right of the subject to petition for the calling of a parliament, and that to traduce such petitions as tumultuous and seditious, is to contribute to the design of altering the constitution." Oct. 1680. *Salmon*.

ABSTINENTS, ascetics that wholly abstained from wine, flesh, and marriage, appeared in France and Spain in the third century.

ABYSSINIA, a large country in N. E. Africa. Its ancient history is very uncertain. The kingdom of Aukumitæ (from its chief town Auxume) flourished in the 1st and 2nd centuries after Christ. The religion of the Abyssinians is a corrupt form of Christianity introduced about 329 by Frumentius. About 960, Judith, a Jewish princess, murdered a great part of the royal family, and reigned forty years. The young king escaped : and the royal house was restored in 1268 in the person of his descendant Icon Amlac. In the middle ages it was said to be ruled by Prester John or Prete Janni. The Portuguese missions commenced in the 15th century, but were expelled about 1632 in consequence of the tyranny of Mendez and the Jesuits. The encroachments of the Gallas and intestine disorders soon after broke up the empire into petty governments. Missions were sent from England in 1829 and 1841. Much information respecting Abyssinia has been given by Bruce (1790), Salt (1805—9), Rüppell (1838), and Parkyns (1853).*

ABYSSINIAN ERA is reckoned from the creation, which the Abyssinians place in the 5493rd year before our era, on the 29th Aug. old style : and their dates consequently exceed ours by 5492 years and 125 days. To reduce Abyssinian time to the Julian year, subtract 5492 years and 125 days.

ACADEMIES. *Academia* was a shady grove without the walls of Athens (bequeathed to Academus for gymnastic exercises), where Plato first taught philosophy, and his followers took the title of Academics, 378 B. C. *Stanley*.—Rome had no academies.—Ptolemy Soter is said to have founded an academy at Alexandria, about 314 B. C. Abderahman I., caliph of Spain, founded academies about A. D. 773. Theodosius the Younger, Charlemagne, and Alfred are also named as founders of academies. Italy is celebrated for its academies; and Jarckius mentions 550, of which 25 were in the city of Milan. The following are among the principal academies :—

American Academy of Sciences, Boston, 1780.
Ancona, of the *Caglinosi*, 1642.
Basil, 1460.
Berlin, Royal, 1700; of Princes, 1703; Architecture, 1799.
Bologna, Ecclesiastical, 1687; Mathematics, 1690; Sciences and Arts, 1712.
Brescia, of the *Erranti*, 1626.
Brest and Toulon, Military, 1682.
Brussels, *Belles Lettres*, 1773.
Caen, *Belles Lettres*, 1705.
Copenhagen, of Sciences, 1743.
Cortona, Antiquities, 1726.
Dublin, Arts, 1742; Painting, Sculpture, &c., 1823.
Erfurt, Saxony, Sciences, 1754.
Faenza, the *Philoponi*, 1612.
Florence, *Belles Lettres*, 1272; *Della Crusca* (now united with the *Florentine*, and merged under that name), 1582; *Del Cimento*, 1657 (by cardinal de' Medici); Antiquities, 1807.
Geneva, Medical, 1715.
Genoa, Painting, &c., 1751; Sciences, 1783.
Germany, *Natura Curiosi*, now *Lopoldine*, 1662.
Göttingen, 1750.
Haerlem, the Sciences, 1760.
Irish Academy, Royal, Dublin, 1782.
Lisbon, History, 1720; Sciences, 1779.
London. See *Societies*. Royal Academy of Fine Arts, 1763; of Music, 1734-43; and 1822.
Lyons, Sciences, 1710; Physic and Mathematics added, 1758.
Madrid, the Royal Spanish, 1713; History, 1730; Painting and the Arts, 1753.
Manheim, Sciences, 1755; Sculpture, 1775.
Mantua, the *Vigilanti*, Sciences, 1704.
Marseilles, *Belles Lettres*, 1726.
Massachusetts, Arts and Sciences, 1780.

Milan, Architecture, 1380; Sciences, 1719.
Munich, Arts and Sciences, 1759.
Naples, *Rossana*, 1540; Mathematics, 1560; Sciences, 1695; *Herculaneum*, 1755.
New York, Literature and Philosophy, 1814.
Nismes, Royal Academy, 1682.
Padua, for Poetry, 1613; Sciences, 1792.
Palermo, Medical, 1645.
Paris, *Sorbonne*, 1253; Painting, 1391; Music, 1543 and 1672; French (by Richelieu), 1635; Fine Arts, 1648; *Inscriptions et Belles Lettres* (by Colbert), 1663; Sciences (by Colbert), 1666; Architecture, 1671; Surgery, 1731; Military, 1751; Natural Philosophy, 1796.
Parma, the *Innominati*, 1550.
Perousa, *Insensati*, 1561; *Filigiati*, 1574.
Philadelphia, Arts and Sciences, 1749.
Portsmouth, Naval, 1722; enlarged, 1806.
Rome, *Umoristi*, 1611; *Pantasciati*, 1625; *Infecondi*, 1653; Painting, 1665; *Arcadi*, 1690; English, 1752; *Lincei*, about 1600; *Nuovi Lincei*, 1847.
St. Petersburg, Sciences, 1725; Military, 1732; the School of Arts, 1764.
Stockholm, of Science, 1741; *Belles Lettres*, 1753; Agriculture, 1781; Royal Swedish, 1786.
Toulon, Military, 1682.
Turin, Sciences, about 1759; Fine Arts, 1778.
Turkey, Military School, 1775.
Upsal, Royal Society, Sciences, 1720.
Venice, Medical, &c., 1701.
Verona, Music, 1543; Sciences, 1780.
Vienna, Sculpture and the Arts, 1705; Surgery, 1783; Oriental, 1810.
Warsaw, Languages, and History, 1753.
Washington, United States, America, 1863.
Woolwich, Military, 1741.

* Abyssinia has long been in a state of anarchy. In 1855 the emperor Ras Ali was deposed by his son-in-law Theodore, the present ruler, who invited the European sovereigns to join him in a crusade against his neighbours the Turks. Our consul (Plowden) at Massowah imprudently joined this sovereign, and lost his life while opposing an insurrection; and his successor (col. Cameron) and other persons are now imprisoned by Theodore, who is jealous of their favouring the Turks. The subject was discussed in parliament in July, 1865, and the consul was censured by government for having disregarded his instructions.

ACADIA. See *Nova Scotia*.

ACANTHUS, the foliage forming the volutes of the Corinthian capital, ascribed to Callimachus, about 540 B.C.

ACAPULCO, a Spanish galleon, from Acapulco, laden with gold and precious wares (estimated at above 1,000,000*l.* sterling), taken by lord Anson, who had previously acquired booty in his voyage amounting to 600,000*l.* He arrived at Spithead in the *Centurion*, after having circumnavigated the globe, June 15, 1744.

ACARNANIA, N. Greece. The people became prominent in the Peloponnesian war, having invited the help of the Athenians against the Ambracians, 432 B.C. The Acarnanians were subdued by the Lacedæmonians in 390; they took part with Macedon against the Romans in 200, by whom they were subjugated in 197; finally, in 145.

ACCENTS. The most ancient manuscripts are written without accents, and without any separation of words; nor was it until after the ninth century that the copyists began to leave spaces between the words. Michaelis, after Wetstein, ascribes the insertion of accents to Euthalius, bishop of Sulca, in Egypt, A.D. 458. Accents were first used by the French in the reign of Louis XIII. (about 1610).

ACCESSION, THE, *i.e.* that of the house of Hanover to the throne of England, in the person of George I., elector of Hanover, the son of Sophia, the daughter of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. He succeeded to the crown, Aug. 1, 1714, by virtue of the act of settlement passed in the reign of William III., June 12, 1701, which limited the succession to his mother (as a protestant) in the event of queen Anne dying without issue.

ACCESSORIES TO CRIMES. The law respecting them consolidated and amended in 1861.

ACCIDENTS. See *Coal, Fires, Railways, &c.* For compensation for accidents, see *Campbell's Act and Passengers*.

ACCLIMATISATION OF ANIMALS. This has been prosecuted with great vigour since the establishment of the Zoological society of London in 1829, and of the Société d'Acclimatation in Paris. Numbers of European animals have been naturalised in Australia; the camel has been conveyed to Brazil (1859); alpacas are bred at Paris; and ostriches in Italy (1859). On Oct. 6, 1860, the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, was opened as a zoological Garden, containing only acclimatised animals. An English acclimatisation society was founded June 10, 1860, by hon. Grantley Berkeley, Mr. J. Crockford, Mr. F. Buckland, &c., and the prince of Wales became president in April, 1865. An acclimatising garden was established at Melbourne, Australia, in Feb. 1861, and efforts are being made to naturalise English birds, fishes, &c.

ACCORDION, a small wind-instrument with keys, introduced into England from Germany about 1828.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL IN CHANCERY. The office was appointed in 1726, and abolished in 1841; it was always held by a master in chancery. *Hardy*.

ACCUSERS. By the occult writers, such as Agrippa, accusers are the eighth order of devils, whose chief is called Asteroth, or Spy. In the Revelation, ch. xii. 10, the devil is called "the accuser of the brethren."—False accusers were to be hanged, by 24 Henry VI. 1446; and burnt in the face with an F, by 37 Henry VIII. 1545. *Stow*.

ACELDAMA, a field, said to have been the one bought with the thirty pieces of silver given to Judas Iscariot for betraying Christ, is still shown to travellers. It is covered with an arched roof, and retains the name Aceldama, that is "the field of blood," to this day. *Matthew* xxvii. 8; *Acts* i. 19.—This name was given to an estate purchased by judge Jeffreys after the "bloody assizes" in 1685.

ACETYLENE, a luminous hydrocarbon gas resembling coal gas, discovered by Berthelot, and made known in 1862.

ACHAIA (N. Peloponnesus), Greece; the capital was settled by Achæus, the son of Xuthus, about 1330 B.C. (?) The kingdom was united with Sicyon or subject to the Ætolians until about 284 B.C. The Achæi, descendants of Achæus, originally inhabited the neighbourhood of Argos; but when the Heraclidæ drove them thence, they retired among the Ionians, expelled the natives, and seized their thirteen cities, viz., Pellene, Ægira, Ægium, Bura, Tritæa, Leontium, Rhypes, Cerynea, Olenos, Helice, Patræ, Dyme, and Pharæ, forming the ACHÆAN LEAGUE, which was broken up soon after the death of Alexander of Macedon, 323 B.C.

Achaia invaded by Epaminondas	B.C. 366	The Achæans overrun Messenia with fire & sword	182
The Achæan league revived by four cities	about 280—	The Romans enter Achaia, and carry off numbers of the people, among whom is the celebrated Polybius	165
Aratus made pretor	245	Metellus enters Greece	147
The league joined by Corinth, Megara, &c. 243—	236	The Achæans defeated by Mummius at Leucopetra; the league dissolved by Mummius; Corinth taken; Greece subjected to Rome, and named the province of Achaia	146
Supported by Athens and Antigonus Doson . .	229	Achaia made a Latin principality, A.D. 1205; founded by William of Champlitte, 1205; obtained by Geoffrey Villehardouin, 1210; by Geoffrey II., 1218; by his brother William, 1246; who conquers the Moors, 1248; makes war with the emperor Michael, 1259, and gains three fortresses, 1262; succeeded by Isabella, 1277; who marries Florenz of Hainault, 1291; their daughter Maud, princess, 1311; thrice married; forcibly married to John de Gravina, and dies in prison; Achaia subject to the kings of Naples	1324
War with the Spartans; the Achæans defeated at Ladocea, by the Spartans under Cleomenes III., 226; but totally defeat them at Sellasia	221	Conquered by the Turks	about 1540
The Social war begun; battle of Caphyæ, in Arcadia; Aratus defeated	220		
The Peloponnesus ravaged by the Ætolians .	219		
Aratus poisoned at Ægium	213		
Philopœmen, leader of the league, defeats the Spartan tyrant Machanidas	208		
Alliance of the league with the Romans . .	198		
Philopœmen defeated by Nabis in a naval battle	194		
Sparta joined to the league	191		
War with Messene: Philopœmen made prisoner and slain	183		

ACHONRY, SLIGO (N. Ireland); a bishopric founded by St. Finian, who erected the church of Achad, usually called Achonry, about 520, and conferred it on his disciple Nathy (Dathy, or David), the first bishop. The see, held with Killala since 1612, was united with Tuam in 1834.

ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES, in which colour is got rid of, were invented by John Dollond, and described in *Phil. Trans.* of the Royal Society, London, 1753-8.

ACIDS (now defined as salts of hydrogen) are generally soluble in water, redder organic blues, decompose carbonates, and destroy the properties of alkalies, forming alkaline salts. The number was increased by the Arabs; Geber (8th century) knew nitric acid and sulphuric acid. Theories of the constitution of acids were put forth by Becher (1669), Lemery (1675), and Stahl (1723). After the discovery of oxygen by Priestley, Aug. 1, 1774, Lavoisier (1778) concluded that oxygen was a constituent of all acids; but about 1810 Davy, Gay-Lussac, and others, proved the existence of acids free from oxygen. In 1816 Dulong proposed the binary or hydrogen theory of acids, and in 1837 Liebig applied the theories of Davy and Dulong to explain the constitution of several organic acids. Oxygen acids are now termed anhydrides. An innumerable number of acids have been discovered through the advance of organic chemistry. *Watts*.

ACOLYTES, an inferior order of clergy in the Latin church, unknown to the Greek church for four hundred years after Christ.

ACOUSTICS (from *akouō*), Greek, I hear), the science of sound, so named by Sauveur in the 17th century. The communication of sounds to the air by the vibrations of the atmosphere, strings, &c., was explained by Pythagoras about 500 B.C., and by Aristotle, 330 B.C.

The speaking trumpet is said to have been used by Alexander the Great, 335 B.C.
Galileo's discoveries, about A.D. 1600.
His theorem of the harmonic curve demonstrated by Dr. Brook Taylor, in 1714; further perfected by D'Alembert, Euler, Bernouilli, and La Grange, at various periods of the eighteenth century.
Hooke calculated the vibration of sounds by the striking of the teeth of brass wheels, 1681.
Sauveur determined the number of vibrations belonging to a given note, about 1700.

Velocity of sound said to be 1473 feet in a second, by Gassendi; 1172 feet by Cassini, Römer and others; 968 by Newton, about 1700.
Chladni (who raised acoustics to an independent science) published his important discoveries on the figures produced in layers of sand by harmonic chords, &c., in 1787, and since.
Cagniard-Latour invented the *strène* (which see), 1819.
Biot, Savart, Wheatstone, Lissajous, Helmholtz, Tyndall, and others in the present century have greatly increased our knowledge of acoustics.

ACRE. This measure was formerly of uncertain quantity, and differed in various parts of the realm, until made standard by statute 31 Edward I. 1303, and fixed at 40 poles or perches in length, and 4 in breadth—or 160 square poles, containing 4840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet. In certain counties and places the measure is larger. *Pardon*.

ACRE, Acca, anciently Ptolemais, in Syria, was taken by the Saracens in 638; by the crusaders under Baldwin I. in 1104; by Saladin in 1187; and again by Richard I. and other crusaders, July 12, 1191, after a siege of two years, with a loss of 6 archbishops, 12 bishops, 40 earls, 500 barons, and 300,000 soldiers. It was then named *St. Jean d'Acre*. It was retaken by the Saracens in 1291, when 60,000 Christians perished. This capture was rendered memorable by the murder of the nuns, who had mangled their faces to repress the

Iust of the infidels.—Acre, gallantly defended by Djezzar Racha against Bonaparte in July, 1798, was relieved by Sir Sidney Smith, who resisted twelve attempts by the French, between March 16 and May 20, 1799, when Bonaparte retreated.—St Jean d'Acre, as a pachalic subject to the Porte, was seized July 2, 1832, by Ibrahim Pacha, who had revolted. On Nov. 3, 1840, it was stormed by the British fleet under sir Robert Stopford, and taken after a bombardment of a few hours, the Egyptians losing upwards of 2000 in killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners, while the British had but twelve killed and 42 wounded. See *Syria* and *Turkey*.

ACROPOLIS, the citadel of Athens, was built on a rock, and accessible only on one side; Minerva had a temple at the bottom. The roof of this vast pile, which had stood above 2000 years, was destroyed by the Venetians who took Athens in 1687.

ACS (Hungary). The Hungarians under Görgey were defeated here by the Austrians and Russians, on July 10, 1849.

ACT OF SETTLEMENT, &c. See *Accession, Succession, Supremacy, and Uniformity Acts*.

ACTA SANCTORUM (acts of the saints), a work commenced by the Jesuits in the seventeenth century. The first volume appeared in 1643: the publication was interrupted in 1734, when the fifty-third volume was published, but was resumed in 1846, and is still in progress: having advanced in the order of the months as far as October. From one of the first editors, Bolland, the writers have been named *Bollandists*.

ACTINOMETER, an instrument to measure the power of the solar rays, invented by sir J. F. Herschel, about 1825. See *Sun*.

ACTIUM, a promontory of Acarnania, W. Greece, near which was fought, on Sept. 2, 31 B.C., the battle between the fleets of Octavianus Cæsar on the one side, and of Marc Antony and Cleopatra on the other, which decided the fate of Antony; 300 of his galleys going over to Cæsar. This victory made Octavianus master of the world, and the Roman empire is commonly dated Jan. 1, 30 B.C. (the *Actian Era*). The conqueror built Nicopolis (the city of-victory), and instituted the Actian games. *Blair*.

ACTRESSES appear to have been unknown to the ancients; men or eunuchs performing the female parts. Charles II. is said to have first encouraged the public appearance of women on the stage in England, in 1662; but the queen of James I. had previously performed in a theatre at court. *Theat. Biog.* Mrs. Colman was the first actress on the stage; she performed the part of *Ianthe* in Davenant's "Siege of Rhodes," in 1656. *Victor*.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, or STATUTES. See *Parliament*. The following are among the most celebrated early statutes:—

Statutes of Clarendon, to restrain the power of the clergy, enacted in 10 Hen. II. 1164. Provisions of Merton, 1235-6. Statute of Marlborough, 1267. Of Bigamy, 1275-6. Of Gloucester, the earliest statute of which any record exists, 6 Edw. I., 1278. Of Mortmain, 1279. Quo Warranto, Oct. 1280. Statutes of Wales, 1284. Of Winchester, Oct. 1284. Of Westminster, 1285. Statute forbidding the levying of taxes without the consent of parliament, 1297. Magna Charta, 1297. Of Præmunire, 1306.

Between 1823 and 1829, 1126 acts were wholly repealed, and 443 repealed in part, chiefly arising out of the consolidation of the laws by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel; of these acts, 1344 related to the kingdom at large, and 225 to Ireland solely; and in 1856 many obsolete statutes (enacted between 1285 and 1777) were repealed.

By the Statute Law Revision Act of 1861, 770 acts were wholly repealed, and a great many partially. By the similar Act of 1863, a great number of enactments were repealed, commencing with the Provisions of Merton, 20 Henry III. (1236), and ending with 1 James II. (1685). The greatest number of acts passed in any one year

since 1800, was 570, in 1846 (the railway year); 402 were local and personal, 51 private, and 117 public acts. In 1841, only 13 were passed (the lowest number), of which two were private. In three instances only, the annual number was under a hundred. The average number of the first ten years of the present century was 132 public acts. In the ten years ending 1850, the average number of acts, of public interest, was 112.

The number of public general acts passed in 1851 was 106; in 1852, 88; in 1853, 137; in 1854, 125; in 1855, 134; in 1856, 120; in 1857, 86; in 1858, 109; in 1859, 101; in 1860, 154; in 1861, 134; in 1862, 114; in 1863, 125; in 1864, 121.

In 1850, 10 Vict. c. 13, was passed to curtail *Repetitions* in statutes.

Statutes first printed in the reign of Richard III., 1483.

Statutes of the Realm, from Magna Charta to George I., printed from the original records and MSS. in 12 vols. folio, under the direction of commissioners appointed in 1801, 1811—28.

The statutes passed during each session are now printed annually in 4to. and 8vo. Abstracts are given in the *Cabinet Lawyer*.

ACTS, in dramatic poetry, first employed by the Romans. *Five* acts are mentioned by Horace (Art of Poetry) as the rule (about B.C. 8).

ACTUARY, ACTUARIUS, the Roman accountant. The Institute of Actuaries founded in 1848, publishes its proceedings in the "Assurance Magazine."

ADAM AND EVE, ERA OF, set down by most Christian writers as being 4004 B.C. There have been as many as one hundred and forty opinions on the distance of time between the creation of the world and the birth of the Redeemer : some make it 3616 years, and some as great as 6484 years. See *Creation*.

ADAMITES, a sect said to have existed about 130, and to have assembled quite naked in their places of worship, asserting that if Adam had not sinned there would have been no marriages. Their chief was named Prodicus ; they deified the elements, rejected prayer, and said it was not necessary to confess Christ. *Eusebius*. A similar sect arose at Antwerp in the twelfth century, under Tandemus, or Tanchelin, whose followers, 3000 soldiers and others, committed many crimes under spiritual names. The sect became extinct soon after the death of its chief ; but another of the same kind, named Turlupins, appeared shortly after in Savoy and Dauphiny. A Fleming named Picard, revived this sect in Bohemia, about 1415 ; it was suppressed by Ziska.

ADDINGTON ADMINISTRATION. Mr. Pitt, having engaged to procure Roman Catholic emancipation to secure the union with Ireland, and being unable to do so *as a minister*, resigned Feb. 3, 1801. A new ministry was formed by Mr. Addington, March 1801 ; after various changes it terminated May 11, 1804.

Henry Addington,* <i>first lord of the treasury and</i>	Lord Hawkesbury, <i>foreign secretary</i> .
<i>chancellor of the exchequer.</i>	Lord Hobart, <i>colonial secretary</i> .
Lord Eldon, <i>lord chancellor.</i>	Earl St. Vincent, <i>admiralty</i> .
Duke of Portland, <i>lord president.</i>	Earl of Chatham, <i>ordnance</i> .
Earl of Westmoreland, <i>lord privy seal.</i>	Charles Yorke, <i>secretary-at-war</i> .
Lord Pelham, <i>home secretary.</i>	Viscount Lewisham, Lord Auckland, &c.

ADDISCOMBE COLLEGE, near Croydon, Surrey, established by the East India company, in 1809, for the education of candidates for the scientific branches of the Indian army, was closed in 1861.

ADDLED PARLIAMENT. See *Parliament*, 1614.

ADDRESSERS. See *Abhorrrers*.

ADELAIDE, the capital of South Australia, was founded in 1836. It contained 14,600 inhabitants in 1850, and 18,259 in 1855. It was made a bishopric in 1847.

ADELPHI (Greek for brothers), a series of streets on the south side of the Strand, London, erected about 1768 by the brothers, John, Robert, James, and William Adam, after whom the streets are named. *Adelphi Theatre*, see under *Theatres*.

ADEN, a free port on the S. W. corner of Arabia, where in 1837 a British ship was wrecked and plundered. The sultan promised compensation, and agreed to cede the place to the English. The sultan's son refusing to fulfil this agreement to captain Haynes, a naval and military force, under captain H. Smith, of the *Volage*, was dispatched to Aden, which captured it, Jan. 19, 1839. It is now a coal depôt for Indian steamers, &c.

ADIGE, a river in N. Italy, near which the Austrians defeated the French on March 26, 30, and April 5, 1799.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND, AND OF GREAT BRITAIN.† For a fuller account of each, since 1700, see separate articles headed with the name of the PREMIER.

* Born 1757 ; became viscount Sidmouth in 1805 ; held various offices afterwards, and died in 1844. His *circular* to the lords lieutenants, dated March 27, 1817, directing them to adopt severe measures against the authors of blasphemous and seditious pamphlets, was greatly censured, and not carried into effect.

† Until the Restoration, there was not in fact anything that could be exclusively called a Cabinet. The sovereign latterly governed by a collection of privy councillors, sometimes of larger, sometimes of smaller number, the men and offices being frequently changed. The separation of the Cabinet from the Privy Council became greater during the reign of William III., and the control of the chief, now termed the "premier," was established in the reign of Anne. "The era of ministries may most properly be reckoned from the day of the meeting of the parliament after the general election of 1698."—*Lord Macaulay*. "In Walpole's time there was an *interior* council, of Walpole, the chancellor, and secretaries of state, who, in the first instance, consulted together on the more confidential points."—*Croker's Memoirs of Lord Hervey*. Till 1850 the cabinet council usually consisted of the following twelve members :—First lord of the treasury ; lord chancellor ; lord president of the council ; chancellor of the exchequer ; lord privy seal ; home, foreign, and colonial secretaries ; first lord of the admiralty ; president of the board of trade ; president of the board of control ; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1850, the number was *fifteen*, and included the secretary-at-war, the postmaster-general, and the chief secretary for Ireland. In the Palmerston-Russell cabinet (*which see*), the president of the poor-law-board replaced the secretary for Ireland. The *average duration* of a ministry has been set down at four, five, and six years ; but instances have occurred of the duration of a ministry for much longer periods : sir Robert Walpole was minister from 1721 to 1742 (21 years) ; Mr. Pitt, 1783 to 1801 (18 years) ; and lord Liverpool, 1812 to 1827 (15 years). Several ministries have not endured beyond a few months, as the *Coalition Ministry* in 1783, and the "*Talents*" Ministry in 1806. The "*Short-lived*" Administration lasted Feb. 10 to 12, 1746.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND, AND OF GREAT BRITAIN.

- HENRY VIII.—Abp. Warham; Bps. Fisher and Fox; earl of Surrey, &c. A.D. 1509
 Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, &c. 1514
 Earl of Surrey; Tunstall, bishop of London, &c. 1523
 Sir Thomas More; bishops Tunstall and Gardiner, and Crammer (*afterwards* abp. of Canterbury) 1529
 Abp. Crammer; lord Cromwell, *aft.* earl of Essex; Thos. Boleyn, earl of Wiltshire, &c. . 1532
 Thomas, duke of Norfolk; Henry, earl of Surrey; Thomas, lord Audley; bishop Gardiner; sir Ralph Sadler, &c. 1540
 Lord Wriothesley; Thomas, duke of Norfolk; lord Lisle; sir William Petre; sir William Paget, &c. 1544
 EDWARD VI.—Lord Wriothesley, *now* earl of Southampton, lord chancellor (expelled); Edward, earl of Hertford, lord protector, created duke of Somerset; John, lord Russell; Henry, earl of Arundel; Thomas, lord Seymour; sir William Paget; sir William Petre, &c. 1547
 John Dudley, late lord Lisle and earl of Warwick, created duke of Northumberland; John, earl of Bedford; bishop Goodrich, sir William Cecil, &c. 1551
 MARY.—Stephen Gardiner, bp. of Winchester; Edmund Bonner, bp. of London; William, marquess of Winchester; sir Edwd. Hastings, &c. 1554
 ELIZABETH.—Sir Nicholas Bacon; Edward, lord Clinton; sir Robert Dudley, *aftd.* earl of Leicester; sir Wm. Cecil, *aftd.* lord Burleigh. Lord Burleigh (minister during nearly all the reign); sir N. Bacon, &c. 1572
 William, lord Burleigh; sir Thomas Bromley; Robert Devereux, earl of Essex (a favourite); earl of Leicester; earl of Lincoln; sir Walter Mildmay; sir Francis Walsingham, &c. . . 1579
 Lord Burleigh; Robert, earl of Essex; sir Christopher Hatton, &c. 1587
 Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst, *afterwards* earl of Dorset; sir Thomas Egerton, *afterwards* lord Ellesmere and viscount Brackley; sir Robert Cecil, &c. 1599
 JAMES I.—Thomas, earl of Dorset; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Thomas, earl of Suffolk; Edward, earl of Worcester; Robert Cecil, *afterwards* earl of Salisbury, &c. 1603
 Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Henry, earl of Northampton; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Thomas, earl of Suffolk, &c. 1609
 Henry, earl of Northampton; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Edward, earl of Worcester; sir Ralph Winwood; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Robert, viscount Rochester, *afterwards* earl of Somerset, &c. 1612
 Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Thomas, earl of Suffolk; Charles, earl of Nottingham; sir George Villiers (a favourite), *afterwards* viscount Villiers, and successively earl, marquess, and duke of Buckingham 1615
 Sir Henry Montagu, *afterwards* viscount Mandeville and earl of Manchester 1620
 Lionel, lord Cranfield, *afterwards* earl of Middlesex; Edward, earl of Worcester; John, earl of Bristol; John Williams, dean of Westminster; George Villiers, *now* marquess of Buckingham; sir Edward Conway, &c. . 1621
 CHARLES I.—Richard, lord Weston, *afterwards* earl of Portland; sir Thomas Coventry, *afterwards* lord Coventry; Henry, earl of Manchester (succeeded by James, earl of Marlborough, who, in turn, gave place to Edward, lord, *afterwards* viscount, Conway); William Laud, bishop of London; sir Albert Morton, &c. 1628
 William Laud, *now* archbishop of Canterbury; Francis, lord Cottington; James, marquess of Hamilton; Edward, earl of Dorset; sir John Coke; sir Francis Windebank, &c. . 1635
 William Juxon, bishop of London; sir John Finch, *afterwards* lord Finch; Francis, lord Cottington; Wentworth, earl of Strafford; Algernon, earl of Northumberland; James, marquess of Hamilton; Laud, archbishop of Canterbury; sir Francis Windebank; sir Henry Vane, &c. 1640
 [The king beheaded, Jan. 30, 1649.]
 COMMONWEALTH.—Oliver Cromwell, protector, named a council, the number at no time to exceed twenty-one members, or be less than thirteen 1653
 Richard Cromwell, son of Oliver, succeeded on the death of the latter. A council of officers ruled at Wallingford house 1658
 CHARLES II.—Sir Edward Hyde, *afterwards* earl of Clarendon; George Monk, created duke of Albemarle; Edward Montagu, created earl of Sandwich; lord Saye and Sele; earl of Manchester; lord Seymour; sir Robert Long, &c. George Monk, duke of Albemarle, made first commissioner of the treasury, &c. 1660
 "Cabal" Ministry: Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, Lauderdale. (See *Cabal*.) Thomas, lord Clifford; Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury; Henry, earl of Arlington; Arthur, earl of Anglesey; sir Thomas Osborne, created viscount Latimer; Henry Coventry; sir George Carteret; Edward Seymour, &c. . . 1672
 Thomas, viscount Latimer, *afterwards* earl of Danby, made lord high treasurer June 26, 1673
 Arthur, earl of Essex (succeeded by Lawrence Hyde, *aft.* earl of Rochester); Robert, earl of Sunderland, &c. 1679
 [The king nominated a new council on April 21, consisting of thirty members only, of whom the principal were the great officers of state and great officers of the household.]
 Sidney, lord Godolphin; Lawrence, earl of Rochester; Daniel, earl of Nottingham; Robert, earl of Sunderland; sir Thomas Chicheley; George, lord Dartmouth; Henry, earl of Clarendon; earls of Bath and Radnor, &c. 1684
 JAMES II.—Lawrence, earl of Rochester; George, marquess of Halifax; sir George Jeffreys, *afterwards* lord Jeffreys; Henry, earl of Clarendon; sir John Erskine; viscount Preston, &c. 1685
 The earl of Rochester was displaced, and John, lord Belasyse, made first commissioner of the treasury in his room, Jan. 4; the earl of Sunderland made president of the council; viscount Preston, secretary of state; and various other changes took place in this and the following year 1687
 [The king left Whitehall in the night of Dec. 17, and quitting the kingdom, landed at Ambleteuse, in France, on Dec. 23, 1688.]
 WILLIAM III. AND MARY.—Charles, viscount Mordaunt; Thomas Osborne, earl of Danby, created marquess of Carmarthen, *afterwards* duke of Leeds; George, marquess of Halifax; Arthur Herbert, *afterwards* lord Torrington; earls of Shrewsbury, Nottingham and Sunderland; earl of Dorset and Middlesex; William, earl (*afterwards* duke) of Devonshire; lord Godolphin; lord Montagu; lord De la Mere, &c. 1689
 Sidney, lord Godolphin; Thomas, earl of Danby; Richard Hampden; Thomas, earl of Pembroke; Henry, viscount Sydney; Daniel, earl of Nottingham, &c. 1690
 Sir John Somers became lord Somers in 1697, and lord chancellor; Charles Montagu, *afterwards* lord Halifax, was made first commissioner of the treasury, May 1, 1698, succeeded by Ford, earl of Tankerville, in 1699.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN, *continued.*

- ANNE.—Sidney, lord (*afterwards* earl of) *Godolphin*; Thomas, earl of *Pembroke*, &c. May, 1702
 Robert Harley, earl of *Oxford*; sir Simon Harcourt, &c. June 1, 1711
 Charles, duke of *Shrewsbury*, made lord treasurer three days before the queen's death, &c. July 30, 1714
 GEORGE I.—Charles, earl of *Halifax* (succeeded on his death by the earl of *Carlisle*), &c. 1714
 Robert *Walpole*, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, &c. 1715
 James (*afterwards* earl) *Stanhope*; William, lord Cowper, &c. 1717
 Charles, earl of *Sunderland*, &c. 1718
 Robert *Walpole*, *afterwards* sir Robert *Walpole*, and earl of *Orford*, &c. 1721
 GEORGE II.—Robert *Walpole*, *continued*. 1727
 [Sir Robert remained prime minister twenty-one years; numerous changes occurring in the time. See *Walpole*.]
 Earl of *Wilmington*; lord *Hardwicke*, &c. 1742
 Henry *Pelham*, in the room of earl of *Wilmington*, deceased Aug. 1743
 "Broad Bottom" administration—Henry *Pelham*; lord *Hardwicke*, &c. Nov. 1744
 "Short-lived" administration—earl of *Bath*; lords *Winchelsea* and *Granville* Feb. 10-12, 1746
 Henry *Pelham*, &c., again Feb. 12, 1746
 Thos. H. *Pelham*, duke of *Newcastle*; earl of *Holderness*, &c. April, 1754
 Duke of *Devonshire*; William *Pitt*, &c. Nov. 1756
 Duke of *Newcastle*, and Mr. *Pitt*, *afterwards* earl of *Chatham*, &c. June, 1757
 GEORGE III.—Duke of *Newcastle*, Mr. *Pitt*'s ministry, *continued*. 1760
 Earl of *Bute*; lord *Henley*, &c. May, 1762
 George *Grenville*; earls of *Halifax* and *Sandwich*, &c. April, 1763
 Marquess of *Rockingham*; earl of *Winchelsea*, &c. July, 1765
 Earl of *Chatham*; duke of *Grafton*, &c. Aug. 1766
 Duke of *Grafton*; lord *North*, &c. Dec. 1767
 Frederick, lord *North*; earl *Gower*, &c. Jan. 1770
 [Lord *North* was minister during the whole of the American war.]
 Marquess of *Rockingham*; lord *Camden*; C. J. Fox; Edmund *Burke*, &c. March, 1782
 Earl of *Shelburne* (*afterwards* marquess of *Lansdowne*); William *Pitt*, &c. July, "
 "Coalition Ministry," duke of *Portland*; lord *North*; C. J. Fox; Edmund *Burke*, &c. April, 1783
 William *Pitt*; Henry *Dundas*, &c. Dec. "
 [During Mr. *Pitt*'s long administration, numerous changes in the ministry took place.]
 Henry *Addington*; duke of *Portland*; lord *Eldon*, &c. March, *et seq.* 1801
 William *Pitt*; lord *Eldon*; George *Canning*, &c. May, *et seq.* 1804
 [Mr. *Pitt* died Jan. 23, 1806.]
 "All the Talents" administration—lord *Grenville*; lord Henry *Petty*; lord *Erskine*; C. J. Fox; sir Charles *Grey* (*afterwards* earl *Grey*). Feb. 1806
 [Mr. Fox's death, Feb. 13, 1806, led to numerous changes.]
 Duke of *Portland*; lord *Eldon*, &c.* March, 1807
 Spencer *Perceval*; earl of *Liverpool*; viscount *Palmerston*, &c. Nov. and Dec. 1809
 REGENCY.—Mr. Spencer *Perceval* (shot by *Bellingham*, May 11, 1812), &c., *continued* Feb. 5, 1811
 Earl of *Liverpool*; lord *Eldon*; Mr. *Vansittart*; lord *Melville*; viscount *Castlereagh*, &c. May, June, 1812
 GEORGE IV.—Earl of *Liverpool*, &c., *continued* Jan. 29, 1820
 [During lord *Liverpool*'s long administration, numerous changes in, and accessions to, office occurred.]
 George *Canning*; lord *Lyndhurst*; viscount *Goderich*; Mr. *Huskisson*; lord *Palmerston*; duke of *Clarence*, &c. April, 1827
 [Mr. *Canning* died Aug. 8, 1827.]
 Viscount *Goderich*; viscount *Palmerston*; marquess of *Lansdowne*; Mr. *Huskisson*, &c. Aug. "
 Duke of *Wellington*; Robert *Peel*; Mr. *Huskisson*, &c. Jan. 1828
 [The ministry was reconstructed on the retirement of the earl of *Dudley*; lord *Palmerston*; Mr. *Grant*; and Mr. *Huskisson*.] May and June, "
 WILLIAM IV.—Duke of *Wellington*, &c., *continued* June 26, 1830
 Earl *Grey*; marquess of *Lansdowne*; lord *Brougham*; viscount *Althorpe*; earl of *Durham*; viscounts *Melbourne*, *Palmerston*, and *Goderich*; sir James *Graham*; lord *John Russell*, &c. Nov. "
 [Earl *Grey* resigns office, owing to a majority against him in the lords, on the Reform Bill, May 10; but resumes his post] May 18, 1832
 Viscount *Melbourne*; &c. July, 1834
 [Viscount *Melbourne*'s administration dissolved, Nov. 1834. The duke of *Wellington* held the seals of office till the return of sir Robert *Peel* from Italy, Dec. 1834.]
 Sir Robert *Peel*; lord *Lyndhurst*; duke of *Wellington*; earl of *Aberdeen*; &c. Nov. and Dec. "
 Viscount *Melbourne*, &c. April, 1835
 VICTORIA.—Viscount *Melbourne*, &c., *continued* June 20, 1837
 [Among the subsequent accessions were F. T. Baring; earl of *Clarendon*; T. B. Macaulay, &c.]
 [Viscount *Melbourne* resigns, and sir Robert *Peel* receives the queen's commands to form a new administration, May 8. This command is withdrawn, and on May 10, lord *Melbourne* and his friends return to power] 1839
 Sir Robert *Peel*; duke of *Wellington*; lord *Lyndhurst*; sir James *Graham*; earl of *Aberdeen*; lord *Stanley*, &c. Aug. and Sept. 1841
 [Among the accessions were, Sidney *Herbert*; W. E. Gladstone, &c.]
 Lord *John Russell*; viscount *Palmerston*; earl *Grey*, &c. July, 1846
 [Among the accessions were: earl *Granville*; Mr. Fox *Maule*; earl of *Carlisle*; sir Thomas *Wilde*, created lord *Truro*, &c.]
 [Feb. 24. Lord *John Russell* announced to the commons, and the marquess of *Lansdowne* to the lords, that the ministers had resigned, owing to their defeat on Mr. *Locke King*'s motion respecting the franchise, the majority against them being 48 (100 to 52); and on March 3, the same personages informed parliament, that it having been found impossible to construct a coalition ministry, the queen, by the advice of the duke of *Wellington*, had called upon her late ministers to resume office. Lord *Stanley* (*since* earl of *Derby*) had been charged by her majesty, in the interval, to form a new cabinet, but had not succeeded] 1851
 Lord *John Russell* and his colleagues *continued*. March, "
 Earl of *Derby* (*late* Lord *Stanley*); lord St. *Leonards*; Benjamin *Disraeli*; Spencer H. *Walpole*; earl of *Malmesbury*; sir *John Pakington*; duke of *Northumberland*, &c. Feb. 27, 1852
 Earl of *Aberdeen*; lord *John Russell*; viscount *Palmerston*, &c. Dec. 28 "

* The duel between lord *Castlereagh* and Mr. *Canning*, Sept. 22, 1809, led to the breaking up of this administration.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN, *continued.*

[In this last ministry various changes of offices took place; a fourth secretary of state was appointed, by a separation of the war from the colonial department. See *Secretaries of State*.]

[The retirement of Lord J. Russell, Jan. 24, 1855, and a majority in the commons against ministers of 157 (305 to 148) on Mr. Roebuck's motion respecting the conduct of the war, led to the resignation of lord Aberdeen and his colleagues, Jan. 30; the cabinet was re-constructed under lord Palmerston.]

Viscount Palmerston; lord Cranworth; &c.

Feb. 7, 1855

[Viscount Palmerston, owing to the secession of Sir J. Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. S. Herbert, had to reconstruct his ministry.]

Viscount Palmerston; lord John Russell; earl of Clarendon; sir G. Grey; sir G. C. Lewis; sir W. Molesworth, &c.

Feb. 24, "

On the second reading of the Foreign Conspiracy bill, the government (defeated by a vote of censure being passed by a majority of 19, on the motion of Mr. Milner Gibson) resigned immediately.

Feb. 19, 1858

Earl of Derby; B. Disraeli; Spencer Walpole; lord Stanley; sir F. Thesiger (lord Chelmsford), &c.

Feb. 26 "

[The Derby administration, in consequence of a vote of want of confidence in it being carried by a majority of 13, June 10, 1859, resigned the next day. Earl Granville attempted to form an administration in vain; and lord Palmerston and lord John Russell came into office.]

PALMERSTON-RUSSELL administration—viscount Palmerston; lord John (since earl) Russell, &c.

June 18, 1859

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ASSOCIATION derived its origin from a general opinion that the disasters which occurred to the army in the Crimea in 1854-5 were attributable to the inefficient and irresponsible management of the various departments of the state. The association was organised in London, May 5, 1855. A meeting was held in Drury-lane theatre, on June 13, and Mr. Layard's motion on the subject in parliament was negatived June 18 following. The association was reorganised in 1856, Mr. Roebuck, M.P., becoming chairman, but soon became unimportant. See *Civil Service*.

ADMIRAL. This distinction does not appear to have been adopted in these realms until about the year 1300, but the title was in use some time previously in France. *Sir Harris Nicolas*. Alfred, Athelstan, Edgar, Harold, and other kings, had been previously the commanders of their own fleets. The first French admiral is said to have been appointed 1284. The rank of *admiral of the English seas* was one of great distinction, and was first given to William de Leybourne by Edward I. in 1297. *Spelman; Rymer*. The first LORD HIGH ADMIRAL in England was created by Richard II. in 1385: there had been previously high admirals of *districts*—the north, west, and south. This office has seldom been entrusted to single hands, the duties being generally executed by lords commissioners. A similar dignity existed in *Scotland* from the reign of Robert III.: in 1673, the king bestowed it upon his natural son Charles Lennox, afterwards duke of Richmond, then an infant, who resigned the office to the crown in 1703: after the union it was discontinued.—The dignity of lord high admiral of *Ireland* (of brief existence) was conferred upon James Butler by Henry VIII., in May, 1534. The *Admiral of the Fleet* is the highest rank in the Royal Navy, corresponding to that of marshal in the army. We have now three admirals of the fleet, twenty-one admirals, and twenty-seven vice-admirals (1865). See *Navy*.

ADMIRALTY, COURT OF, said to have been erected by Edward III., in 1357; a civil court for the trial of causes relating to maritime affairs. It was enacted in the reign of Henry VIII., that criminal causes should be tried by witnesses and a jury, some of the judges at Westminster (or, as now, at the Old Bailey) assisting. The judgeship of the admiralty was constituted in 1514, and was filled by two or more functionaries until the Revolution, when it was restricted to one. *Beatson*. The judge has usually been an eminent doctor of the civil law. In 1844 the criminal jurisdiction of this court was removed, and by 20 & 21 Vic. c. 77 (1857) the judge of the Probate court was to be also judge of the Admiralty court. Sir John Dodson, the last admiralty judge, died in 1858. The jurisdiction of this court was extended in 1861.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE dates from 1512, when Henry VIII. appointed commissioners to inspect his ships of war, &c. In 1662 the admiralty was first put into commission, the great officers of state being the commissioners. During the commonwealth the admiralty affairs were managed by a committee of the parliament; and at the restoration in 1660, James, duke of York, became lord high admiral. See succeeding changes *below*. In 1688-9, the admiralty was put into commission, and the board appears to have assembled at admiral Herbert's lodgings, in Channel-row, Westminster, he being at that time first lord. In 1830, 1832, and 1836 various changes were made in the civil departments, several offices being abolished or consolidated with others. In March, 1861, a royal commission recommended the abolition of the board of admiralty and the appointment of a minister of the navy department.

FIRST LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, ETC.

1660. JAMES, DUKE OF YORK, *lord high admiral*, June 6.
 1673. KING CHARLES II., June 14.
 " PRINCE RUPERT, July 9.
 1679. Sir Henry Capel, Feb. 14.
 1680. Daniel Finch, esq., Feb. 19.
 1681. Daniel, lord Finch, Jan. 20.
 1683. Daniel, earl of Nottingham, April 17.
 1684. KING CHARLES II.
 1685. KING JAMES II., May 17.
Office in commission.
 1689. Arthur Herbert, esq., March 8.
 1690. Thomas earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Jan. 20.
 1692. Charles, lord Cornwallis, March 10.
 1693. Anthony viscount Falkland, April 15.
 1694. Edward Russell, esq. (*alt.* earl of Orford), May 2.
 1699. John, earl of Bridgewater, June 2.
 1701. Thomas, earl of Pembroke, April 4.
 1702. GEORGE, PRINCE OF DENMARK, *lord high admiral*, May 20.
 1708. Thomas, earl of Pembroke, *ditto*, Nov. 29.
Office in commission.
 1709. Edward, earl of Orford, Nov. 8.
 1710. Sir John Leake, Oct. 4.
 1712. Thomas, earl of Strafford, Sept. 30.
 1714. Edward, earl of Orford, Oct. 14.
 1717. James, earl of Berkeley, March 19.
 1727. George, viscount Torrington, Aug. 2.
 1733. Sir Charles Wagner, knt., June 25.
 1742. Daniel, earl of Winchilsea, March 19.
 1744. John, duke of Bedford, Dec. 27.
 1748. John, earl of Sandwich, Feb. 10.
 1751. George, lord Anson, June 22.
 1756. Richard, earl Temple, Nov. 19.
 1757. Daniel, earl of Winchilsea, April 6.
 " George, lord Anson, July 2.
 1762. George M. Dunk, earl of Halifax, June 19.
 1763. George Grenville, esq., Jan. 1.
 " John, earl of Sandwich, April 23.
 " John, earl of Egmont, Sept. 10.
 1766. Sir Charles Saunders, Sept. 10.
 " Sir Edward Hawke, Dec. 10.
 1771. John, earl of Sandwich, Jan. 12.
 1782. Hon. Augustus Keppel, April 1.
 " Augustus, viscount Keppel, July 18.
 1783. Richard, viscount Howe, Jan. 28.
 1788. John, earl of Chatham, July 16.
 1794. George John, earl Spencer, Dec. 20.
 1801. John, earl St. Vincent, Feb. 19.
 1804. Henry, viscount Melville, May 15.
 1805. Charles, lord Barham, May 2.
 1806. Hon. Charles Grey, Feb. 10.
 " Thomas Grenville, esq., Oct. 23.
 1807. Henry, lord Mulgrave, April 6.
 1809. Charles Yorke, esq., May 10.
 1812. Robert, viscount Melville, March 25.
 1827. WILLIAM HENRY, DUKE OF CLARENCE, *lord high admiral*, May 2, resigned Aug. 12, 1828.
 1828. Robert, viscount Melville, Sept. 19.
 1830. Sir James R. G. Graham, bart., Nov. 25.
 1834. George, lord Auckland, June 11.
 " Thomas Philip, earl de Grey, Dec. 23.
 1835. George, lord Auckland, April 25.
 " Gilbert, earl of Minto, Sept. 19.
 1841. Thomas, earl of Haddington, Sept. 8.
 1846. Edward, earl of Ellenborough, Jan. 13.
 " George, earl of Auckland, July 24.
 1849. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, Jan. 18.
 1852. Algernon, duke of Northumberland, Feb. 28.
 1853. Sir James Robert George Graham, Jan. 5.
 1855. Sir Charles Wood, bart., Feb. 24.
 1858. Sir John Pakington, Feb. 26.
 1859. Edward, duke of Somerset, the PRESENT First Lord (1865).

ADMIRALTY, Whitehall. "At the south end of Duke-street, Westminster, was seated a large house, made use of for the admiralty office, until the business was removed to Greenwich, and thence to Wallingford-house, against Whitehall." It was rebuilt by Ripley about 1726; the screen was erected, to conceal the ugliness of the building, by the brothers Adam, in 1776.—Lord Nelson lay in state in one of the apartments on Jan. 8, 1806; and on the next day was buried at St. Paul's.

"ADMONITION TO THE PARLIAMENT," condemning all religious ceremonies but those commanded in the New Testament, was published by certain Puritans in 1571. It was answered by abp. Whitgift. Its presumed authors, Field and Wilcox, were imprisoned.

ADRIAN'S WALL (to prevent the irruptions of the Scots and Picts into the northern counties of England, then under the Roman government) extended from the Tyne to Solway firth, and was eighty miles long, twelve feet high, and eight in thickness, with watch-towers; built 121. It was named after its second founder, the emperor Adrian, and was repaired by Severus, 208.

ADRIANOPLE, in Turkey, so named after its restorer the emperor Adrian (who died July 10, 138). Near here was fought the battle by which Constantine gained the empire, July 3, 323; also, near here the emperor Valens was defeated and slain by the Goths, Aug. 9, 378. Adrianople was taken by the Turks under Amurath in 1361, and was the seat of their empire till the capture of Constantinople in 1453. Mahomet II. was born here in 1430. *Priestley*.—Adrianople was taken by the Russians on Aug. 20, 1829; but was restored at the close of the war, Sept. 14, same year. See *Turkey*.

ADRIATIC. The ceremony of the doge of Venice wedding the Adriatic sea (instituted about 1173), took place annually on Ascension-day. The doge dropped a ring into the sea from his bucentaur, or state barge, being attended by his nobility and foreign ambassadors. The ceremony was first omitted in 1797.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD was the subject of legislation in England in 1267. Much attention was drawn to it in 1822, through Mr. Accum's book, popularly called "Death in the Pot," and in 1855 through Dr. Hassall's book, "Food and its Adulterations." By an act for preventing the adulteration of food, passed in 1860, parochial chemical analysts may be appointed.

ADULTERY, by the law of Moses (1490 B.C.) was punished with death, *Lev. xx. 10.*—Lycurgus (884 B.C.) punished the offender as he did a parricide, and the Locrians and Spartans tore out the offender's eyes. The early Saxons burnt the adulteress, and erected a gibbet over her ashes, whereon they hanged the adulterer. The ears and nose were cut off under Canute, 1031. Ordained to be punished capitally under Cromwell, May 14, 1650 : but there is no record of this law taking effect. In New England a law was ordained whereby adultery was made capital to both parties, even though the man were unmarried ; and several suffered under it, 1662. *Hardie.* Till 1857 the legal redress against the male offender was by civil action for a money compensation ; the female being liable to divorce. By 20 & 21 Vic. c. 85 (1857) the "action for criminal conversation" was abolished and the "Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes" was established, with power to grant divorces for adultery and ill usage. See *Divorce*.

ADVENT (*adveniens*, coming). The season includes four Sundays, previous to Christmas, the first being the nearest Sunday to St. Andrew's day (Nov. 30), before or after. Homilies respecting Advent are mentioned prior to 378. Advent Sunday, 1865, Dec. 3 ; 1866, Dec. 2 ; 1867, Dec. 1.

ADVENTURE BAY, at the S.E. end of Van Diemen's Land, discovered in 1773 by capt. Furneaux in his first voyage to the Pacific, and named from his ship *Adventure*. It was visited by captan Bligh in 1788.

ADVENTURERS, MERCHANT, a celebrated company of enterprising merchants, originally formed for the discovery of territories, and the extension of commerce, by John, duke of Brabant, in 1296, was transferred to England in the reign of Edward III. Elizabeth formed it into an English corporation in 1564. *Anderson.*

ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS, as now published, were not general in England till the beginning of the eighteenth century. A penalty of 50*l.* was inflicted on persons advertising a reward with "No questions to be asked" for the return of things stolen, and on the printer, 25 Geo. II. 1754. *Statutes.* The *advertisement duty* was formerly charged according to the number of lines ; it was afterwards fixed, in England, at 3*s.* 6*d.*, and in Ireland at 2*s.* 6*d.* each advertisement. The duty was further reduced, in England, to 1*s.* 6*d.* and in Ireland to 1*s.* each, in 1833, and was altogether abolished in the United Kingdom, by 16 & 17 Vic. c. 63 (Aug. 4, 1853).^{*} **ADVERTISING VANS**, a great nuisance, were prohibited by 16 & 17 Vic. c. 33 (1853).

ADVOCATE, THE KING'S. This office was instituted about the beginning of the sixteenth century ; and the advocate (always a doctor of the civil law) was empowered to prosecute at his own instance certain crimes, 1597. The **LORD ADVOCATE** in Scotland is the same as the attorney-general in England.—It was decided in the parliament of Paris, in 1685, that the king's advocate of France might at the same time be a judge ; so in like manner it was allowed in Scotland, where sir John Nesbit and sir William Oliphant were lord advocates and lords of session at the same time. *Bealson.*—The Advocates' library in Edinburgh was established by sir G. Mackenzie in 1682.

ÆDILES, magistrates of Rome, first created 492 B.C. There were three degrees of these officers, with functions similar to those of our justices of the peace. The plebeian ædiles presided over the more minute affairs of the state, the maintenance of order, the reparation of the streets, the supply of provisions, &c. *Varro.*

ÆGATES ISLES, W. of Sicily : near these, during the first Punic war, the Roman consul Lutatius Catulus gained a decisive victory over the Carthaginian fleet under Hanno, March 10, 241 B.C. Peace ensued, the Romans obtaining Sicily and a tribute of 3200 talents.

ÆGINA, a Greek island, a rival of Athens, was humbled by Themistocles, B.C. 485 ; and taken 455. Its inhabitants, expelled 431, were restored by the Spartans, 404 : they renewed war with Athens 388, and made peace, 387.

ÆGOSPOTAMOS, the Goat-river, in the Chersonesus, where Lysander, the Lacedæmonian, defeated the Athenian fleet, 405 B.C., and ended the Peloponnesian war.

ÆLIA CAPITOLINA, built on the ruins of Jerusalem by the emperor Adrian, 131.

^{*} On Oct. 16, 1860, the whole of the libretto of MacFarren's opera, *Robin Hood*, was inserted as an advertisement in the *Times* (4½ columns).

ÆMILIA, the name given to the provinces of Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, united to Sardinia in 1860; and now part of the kingdom of Italy.

ÆNEID, the great Latin epic poem, relating the adventures of Æneas, written about 24 B.C. by Virgil, who died Sept. 22, 19 B.C., before he had finally corrected the poem. It was first printed in 1469, at Rome.

ÆNIGMA. Samson's riddle (about 1141 B.C.; *Judges* xiv. 12) is the earliest on record. The ancient oracles frequently gave responses admitting of perfectly contrary interpretations. Gale attributes ænigmatical speeches to the Egyptians. In Nero's time, the Romans were often obliged to have recourse to this method of concealing truth under obscure language. The following epitaph on Fair Rosamond (mistress of our Henry II. about 1173) is a mediæval specimen:—"Hic jacet in tombâ Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda; Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet."

ÆOLIA, in Asia Minor, was colonised by a principal branch of the Hellenic race: beginning about 1124 B.C. The Æolians built several large cities both on the mainland and the neighbouring islands; Mitylene, in Lesbos, was considered the capital.

ÆOLIAN HARP. Its invention is ascribed to Kircher, 1653, but it was known before.

ÆOLOPILE, a hollow ball with an orifice in which a tube might be screwed, was used in the 17th century as a boiler for experimental steam-engines.

ÆQUI, an ancient Italian race, were subdued by the Romans, and their lands annexed after a conflict, 471-302 B.C.

ÆRAS. See *Eras*.

AERATED WATERS. Apparatus for combining gases with water have been patented by Thomson in 1807; Bakewell in 1832 and 1847; Tylor in 1840, and by several other persons. Aerated bread is made by processes patented by Dr. Daughlish, 1856-7.

AERIANS, followers of Aerius, a presbyter, in the 4th century, who held that there was no distinction between a bishop and a presbyter; that there was no Pasch to be observed by Christians; that the Lent and other fasts should not be observed; and that prayers should not be offered for the dead. *Epiphanius*.

AERONAUTICS, AND AEROSTATICS. See *Flying*, and *Balloons*.

ÆSOP'S FABLES, said to have been written about 619, 571, or 565 B.C. They are, no doubt, a compilation from various sources. Phædrus's Latin paraphrases in Iambics (about A.D. 8) are very elegant.

ÆSTHETICS (from the Greek *aisthesis*, perception), the science of the beautiful (especially in art); a term invented by Baumgarten, a German philosopher, whose work "*Æsthetica*" was published in 1750.

ÆTHIOPIA. See *Ethiopia*.

ÆTNA. See *Etna*.

ÆTOLIA, in Greece, a country named after Ætolus of Elis, who, having accidentally killed a son of Phoroneus, king of Argos, left the Peloponnesus, and settled here. After the ruin of Athens and Sparta, the Ætolians became the rivals of the Achæans, and alternately allies and enemies of Rome.

The Ætolians join Sparta against Athens	B.C. 455	War with Philip, 202; deserted by the Romans,	
Subdued by Antipater during the Lamian war	322	the Ætolians make peace	B.C. 205
Aid in the expulsion of the Gauls	279	They invite the kings of Macedon, Syria, and	
Invade the Peloponnesus, and ravage Messenia		Sparta, to coalesce with them against the	
(Social War), and defeat the Achæans at		Romans	193-2
Caphyæ	220	Defeat of the allies near Thermopylæ	191
Philip V., of Macedon, invades Ætolia, and takes		Conquered by the Romans under Fulvius	189
Thermum—Peace concluded	217	Leading patriots massacred by the Roman party	167
Alliance with Rome	211	Made a province of Rome	146

AFFINITY. Marriage within certain degrees of kindred was prohibited in almost every age and country, but has yet taken place to a considerable extent. See *Leviticus*, chap. xviii. (1490 B.C.). In England, a table restricting marriage within certain near degrees was set forth by authority, 1563. Prohibited marriages were adjudged to be incestuous and unlawful by the 99th canon, in 1603. All marriages within the forbidden degrees are declared to be absolutely void by statute 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 54, 1835. See *Marriage (of deceased Wife's Sister)*.

AFFIRMATION. See *Quakers*. The affirmation was altered in 1702, 1721, 1837, and in April, 1859.—The indulgence was granted to persons who were formerly Quakers, but who had seceded from that sect, 2 Vic. 1838; and extended to other dissenters by 9 Geo. IV. c. 32 (1828), and 18 & 19 Vic. c. 2 (1855).

AFGHANISTAN, a large country in central Asia, formerly part of the Persian and Greek empires, was conquered by the Tartars about 997.

The Mahomedan dynasty, the Ghaznevides, said to have ruled from 1186 to 1206. They were conquered by Genghis Khan about 1221, and by Tamerlane, 1398. Baber conquered Caubul in 1523. On his death Afghanistan divided between Persia and Hindostan. The Afghans revolt in 1720; invade Persia and take Isfahan; repulsed by Nadir Shah in 1728, who subdues the whole of the country, 1737. On his assassination, one of his officers, Ahmed Shah, an Afghan, forms Afghanistan into an independent kingdom, and reigns prosperously, 1747-73.

AFRICA, called *Libya* by the Greeks, one of the three parts of the ancient world, and the greatest peninsula of the universe; said to have been first peopled by Ham. For its history see *Egypt, Carthage, Cyrene, Abyssinia, Algiers, Morocco, &c.*

Carthage subdued by the Romans 146 B.C.; other provinces gained by Pompey, 82.

N. Africa conquered by the Vandals under Genserich, A.D. 429-35, reconquered by Belisarius, 533-5.

The Saracens subdue the north of Africa 637—709.

Portuguese settlements begun 1450.

Cape of Good Hope discovered by Diaz, 1487.

English merchants visit Guinea in 1550; and Elizabeth granted a patent to an African company in 1588.

Dutch colony at the Cape founded, 1650.

Capt. Stubbs sailed up the Gambia, 1723.

Bruce commenced his travels in 1768.

Sierra Leone settled by the English 1787.

Mungo Park, who made his first voyage to Africa, May 22, 1795; and his second voyage, January 30, 1804, but from which he never returned (see *Park*).

Visited by Salt in 1805 and 1809; Burchhardt in 1812; Hornemann in 1816; Denham and Clapperton in 1822; the brothers Lander in 1830.

The great Niger expedition (for which parliament voted 61,000*l.*), consisting of the *Albert*, *Wilberforce*, and *Soudan* steam-ships, commenced the ascent of the Niger, Aug. 20, 1841; but when they reached Iddah, fever broke out among the crews, and they were successively obliged to return, the *Albert* having ascended the river to Egga, 320 miles from the sea, Sept. 28. The expedition was, in the end, relinquished owing to disease, heat, and hardships, and all the vessels had cast anchor at Clarence Cove, Fernando Po, Oct. 17, 1841.

James Richardson explored the great Sahara in 1845-6, and in 1849 (by direction of the Foreign Office) he left England to explore central Africa, accompanied by Drs. Barth and Overweg. Richardson died, March 4, 1851; and Overweg, Sept. 27, 1852.

Dr. Vogel sent out with reinforcements to Dr. Barth, Feb. 20, 1853; in April, 1857, said to have been assassinated.

Dr. Barth returned to England, and received the Royal Geographical Society's medal, May 16, 1856. His travels were published in 5 vols. in 1858.

Dr. David Livingstone, a missionary traveller, returned to England in Dec. 1856, after an absence of 16 years, during which he traversed a large part of the heart of S. Africa, and walked about 11,000 miles, principally over country hitherto

unexplored. His book was published in Nov. 1857. In Feb. 1858, he was appointed British consul for the Portuguese possessions in Africa, and left England shortly after.

The publication of M. du Chaillu's travels in central Africa created much controversy and excitement in 1861.

Second expedition of Dr. Livingstone, March, 1858.

Captains Speke and Grant announce the discovery of the source of the Nile in Lake Nyanza Victoria, Feb. 23, 1863.

[Capt. Speke was accidentally shot by his own gun while alone near Bath, Sept. 15, 1864.]

Some Dutch ladies unsuccessfully explore the White Nile, and undergo many privations, July, 1863—1864.

Oxford mission. Bishop Mackenzie sent out; dies 1863.

Du Chaillu starts on a fresh expedition, 6 Aug. 1863.

Dr. Livingstone returns July 23, 1864.

Death of Dr. W. B. Baikie, at Sierra Leone, Nov. 30, 1864.

He was sent as special envoy to the Negro tribes near the Niger by the Foreign Office about 1854.

He opened commercial relations with Central Africa.]

Mr. Samuel Baker discovered a lake, supposed to be another source of the Nile, which he named Lake Nyanza Albert, March, 1864.

Dr. Livingstone appointed British consul for Inner Africa, March 24, 1865.

AFRICAN ASSOCIATION, for promoting the exploration of Central Africa, was formed in June, 1788,

principally by Sir Joseph Banks; and under its auspices many additions were made to African geography by Ledyard, Park, Burchhardt, Hornemann, &c. It merged into the Royal Geographical Society in 1831.

AFRICAN COMPANY (merchants trading to Africa), arose out of an association in Exeter, formed in 1588.

A charter was granted to a joint-stock company in 1618; a third company was created in 1631; a fourth corporation in 1662; another was formed by letters-patent in 1672; remodelled in 1695.

In 1821 the company was abolished.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION, founded in London in 1807, for the abolition of the slave trade, and the civilisation of Africa. Many schools have been established with success, particularly at Sierra Leone.

AGAPÆ (*agapē*, Greek for love, charity), "feasts of charity," referred to *Jude* 12, and described by Tertullian, of which the first Christians of all ranks partook, in memory of the

last time when Christ ate with his disciples. In consequence of disorders creeping in, these feasts were forbidden to be celebrated in churches by the councils of Laodicea (366), and Carthage (390). These feasts are still recognised by the Greek church, and are held in their original form weekly by the Sandemanians, and also in some measure by the Moravians and Wesleysans.

AGAPEMONIANS, a sect which originated with Henry James Prince, an ex-clergyman of the church of England, who claimed the attributes of omnipotence, and thereby obtained great influence over his wealthy dupes in 1845. They professed to live in a state of brotherly love, delivering themselves up to innocent amusements, not vexing themselves with the cares of ordinary mortals. Various disclosures did not at all confirm these statements. They resided in a building called "*Agapémone*" (Greek for "the abode of love"), near Bridgewater, in Somersetshire.*

AGE. Chronologers have commonly divided the time between the creation and the birth of Christ into periods called ages. Hesiod (about 850 B.C.) described the Golden, Silver, Brazen, and Iron Ages. See *Dark Ages*.

	B.C.		B.C.
FIRST AGE (from the Creation to the Deluge)	4004-2349	FOURTH AGE (to the founding of Solomon's Temple)	1490-1014
SECOND AGE (to the coming of Abraham into Canaan)	2348-1922	FIFTH AGE (to the capture of Jerusalem)	1014-588
THIRD AGE (to the Exodus from Egypt)	1921-1491	SIXTH AGE (to the birth of Christ)	588-4
		SEVENTH AGE (to the present time)	B.C. 4-A.D. 1865

AGE, OF. Varied in different countries. In Greece and Rome twenty-five was full age for both sexes, but a greater age was requisite for the holding certain offices: *e.g.* thirty for tribunes; forty-three for consuls. In England the minority of a male terminates at twenty-one, and of a female in some cases, as that of a queen, at eighteen. In 1547, the majority of Edward VI. was, by the will of his father, fixed at eighteen years; previously to completing which age, Henry VIII. had himself assumed the reins of government, in 1509.—A *male* of twelve may take the oath of allegiance; at fourteen he may consent to a marriage, or choose a guardian; at seventeen he may be an executor, and at twenty-one he is of age; but according to the statute of wills, 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 26, 1837, no will made by any person under the age of twenty-one years shall be valid. A *female* at twelve may consent to a marriage; at fourteen she may choose a guardian, and at twenty-one she is of age.

AGINCOURT (N. France), a village, where Henry V. of England, with about 9000 men, defeated about 60,000 French on St. Crispin's day, Oct. 25, 1415. Of the French, whose leaders acted with little judgment, there were according to some accounts 10,000 killed, including the dukes of Alençon, Brabant, and Bar, the archbishop of Sens, one marshal, thirteen earls, ninety-two barons, and 1500 knights; and 14,000 prisoners, among whom were the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and 7000 barons, knights, and gentlemen. The English lost the duke of York, the earl of Suffolk, and about 20 others. St. Rémy asserts with more probability that the English lost 1600 men. Henry V. soon after obtained the kingdom of France.

AGITATORS (or Adjutators), officers appointed by the English army in 1647, to take care of its interests: each troop or company had two. The protector Cromwell was eventually obliged to repress their seditious power. At a review he seized the ringleaders of a mutiny, shot one instantly, in the presence of his companions and the forces on the ground, and thus restored discipline. *Hume*.—Daniel O'Connell, called the *agitator of Ireland*, was born in 1775. He began to agitate at the elections in 1826; was elected for Clare, July 5, 1828; the election being declared void, he was re-elected July 30, 1829. After the passing of the Catholic emancipation bill, he agitated in vain for the repeal of the union, 1834 to 1843. He died May 15, 1847.—Richard Cobden and John Bright were the chief *Anti-corn-law agitators*, 1841-45.

* On May 22, 1850, Thomas Robinson sought to recover the possession of his child from the care of its mother (from whom Thomas had separated); the application was refused by the vice-chancellor, on the ground that the father would instil the doctrines of this sect into the child in educating it, and the court held it a duty to "save it from the pollution of the parent's teaching." Several suicides have been committed by the deluded females of this sect.—On Aug. 21, 1858, Miss Louisa Jane Nottidge died, having transferred her property to Mr. H. J. Prince. Her brother, Mr. Nottidge, by an action, recovered from Prince 5728*l.*, as having been fraudulently obtained. Extraordinary disclosures were made during the trial, July 25, 1860. In the autumn of 1860, the R.v. Mr. Price, after several vain attempts, succeeded in rescuing his wife from the Agapemone. They had both been early supporters of it.

AGNADELLO (N. E. Italy). Here Louis XII. of France gained a great victory over the Venetians, some of whose troops were accused of cowardice and treachery; May 14, 1509. The conflict is also termed the battle of the Rivolta.

AGNOITÆ (from *agnoia*, Greek, *ignorance*). 1. a sect founded by Theophronius of Cappadocia about 370: said to have doubted the omniscience of God. 2. the followers of Themistius of Alexandria about 530, who held peculiar views as to the body of Christ, and doubted his divinity.

AGONISTICI (from *agon*, Greek, *a conflict*), also termed *circutores*, a branch of the Donatists (*which see*). They preached their heretical doctrines with great boldness in public places, and hence incurred the severe persecution of the emperors in the 4th and 5th centuries.

AGRA (N. W. India), founded by Akbar in 1566, was the capital of the great mogul. See *Mausoleums*. In 1658 Aurungzebe removed to Delhi.—The fortress of Agra, termed the key of Hindostan, in the war with the Mahrattas, surrendered to the British forces, under general Lake, Oct. 17, 1803, after one day's siege: 162 pieces of ordnance and 240,000*l.* were captured.—In June, 1857, the city was abandoned to the mutineers by the Europeans, who took refuge in the fort, from which they were rescued by major Montgomery and colonel Greathed.—Allahabad was made capital of the N. W. provinces of India, instead of Agra, in 1861.

AGRARIAN LAW (*Agraria lex*) decreed an equal division among the Roman people of all the lands acquired by conquest, limiting the acres which each person should enjoy. It was first proposed by the consul Spurius Cassius, 486 B.C., and occasioned his judicial murder when he went out of office in 485. It was re-introduced by the tribune Licinius Stolo, 376, and by the tribune Tiberius Gracchus, 132 B.C. The law at last proved fatal to the freedom of Rome under Julius Cæsar, 60 B.C. *Liwy*; *Vossius*. In modern times the term has been misinterpreted to signify a division of the lands of the rich among the poor, frequently proposed by demagogues, such as *Gracchus Babeuf*,* editor of the *Tribun du Peuple*, in 1794.

AGRICOLA'S WALL. See *Roman Walls*.

AGRICULTURE. "Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground," *Genesis* iv. 2. The Athenians asserted that the art of sowing corn began with them; and the Cretans, Sicilians, and Egyptians made the same claim.

Cato the Censor (died 149 B.C.) and Varro (died 28 B.C.) were eminent Roman writers on agriculture.

It was brought into England by the Romans about

A.D. 27.

Fitzherbert's "Book of Husbandry," printed in 1524.

Tusser's "Five Hundred Points of Husbandry,"

1562

Blythe's "Improver," 1649.

Hartlib's "Legacy," 1650.

Jethro Tull's "Horse-hoeing Husbandry," 1701.

About the end of the 18th century fallowing was gradually superseded by turnips and other green crops.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The earliest mentioned in the British Isles was the Society of Improvers of Agriculture in Scotland, instituted in 1723. The Dublin Agricultural Society (1749) gave a stimulus to agriculture in Ireland; its origin is attributed to Mr. Prior of Rathdowney, Queen's County, in 1731. The Bath and West of England Society established, 1777; and the Highland Society of Scotland, 1793. County Agricultural Societies are now numerous.

London Board of Agriculture established by act of parliament, 1793.

Francis, duke of Bedford, a great promoter of agriculture, died, March 2, 1802.

Royal Agricultural Society of England established in 1838, by noblemen and gentlemen, the chief landed proprietors in the kingdom, and incorporated by royal charter, 1840. It holds two

meetings annually, one in London the other in the country; the first country meeting at Oxford, in 1839. It awards prizes, and publishes a valuable journal. The London meeting at Battersea in June, 1862, was highly successful.

"Chambers of Agriculture" were established in France in 1851.

The Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester organised, 1842; chartered, 1845.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—Sir Humphry Davy delivered lectures on this subject (afterwards published), at the instance of the Board of Agriculture, in 1812; but it excited little attention till the publication of Liebig's work in 1840, which made a powerful impression. Boussingault's "Economie Rurale," an equally important work, appeared in 1844. The immoderate expectations from this study having been somewhat disappointed, a partial reaction took place. Liebig's "Letters on Agriculture" appeared in 1859.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington, N. London, chiefly for the meetings of the Smithfield Club. The foundation stone was laid by the president, Lord Berners, Nov. 5, 1861. A remarkable exhibition of dogs was opened here on June 24, 1862; and of horses and of donkeys, in July, 1864, 1865.

In Aug. 1855, a committee presented a report on the best mode of obtaining accurate Agricultural Statistics, which has not been acted on. There were, in 1831, 1,055,982 agricultural labourers in Great Britain, and in Ireland, 1,131,715.

* In 1796 he conspired against the directory with the view of obtaining a division of property, and was executed.

AGRICULTURE, *continued.*

The following Table, drawn up by Mr. William Couling, C.E., in 1827,* is extracted from the Third Report of the Emigration Committee:—

Countries.	Cultivated.	Wastes capable of Improvement.	Unprofitable.	Total.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
England	25,632,000	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
Wales	3,117,000	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
Scotland	5,265,000	5,900,000	8,523,930	19,738,930
Ireland	12,125,280	4,900,000	2,416,664	19,441,944
British Islands	383,690	166,000	569,469	1,119,159
	46,522,970	15,000,000	15,871,463	77,394,433

AGRIGENTUM (now *Girgenti*), a celebrated city of Sicily, built about 582 B.C. It was governed by tyrants from 566 to 470; among these were Phalaris (see *Brazen Bull*); Alcamanes; Theron who, with his step-father Gelon, defeated the Carthaginians at Himera; and Thrasylæus, his son, expelled in 470; when a republic was established and Agrigentum became opulent and luxurious. It was taken by the Carthaginians in 405 B.C., and held, except during short intervals, till wrested from them by the Romans in 262 B.C. From A.D. 825 till 1086 it was held by the Saracens.

AHMEDNUGGUR (W. India), once capital of a state founded by Ahmed Shah, about 1494, which after having fallen into the hands of the Moguls and the Mahrattas, was taken from the latter by Arthur Wellesley, Aug. 12, 1803, and finally annexed to the British dominions in 1817.

AID. See *Ayde*.

AILANTINE. See *Silk*.

AIR, OR ATMOSPHERE. Anaximenes of Miletus (530 B.C.) declared air to be a self-existent deity, and the first cause of everything created. Posidonius (about 79 B.C.) calculated the height of the atmosphere to be 800 stadia. The pressure of air, about 15 lbs. to the square inch, was discovered by Torricelli A.D. 1645, and was found by Pascal, in 1647, to vary with the height. Halley, Newton, and others, up to the present time have illustrated the agency and influences of this great power by various experiments, and numerous inventions have followed; among others the AIR-GUN of Guter of Nuremberg about 1656; the AIR-PUMP, invented by Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg about 1650; improved by the illustrious Boyle in 1657; and the AIR-PIPE, invented by Mr. Sutton, a brewer of London, about 1756. The density and elasticity of air were determined by Boyle; and its relation to light and sound by Hooke, Newton, and Derham. The extension of our atmosphere above the surface of the earth, long considered as about 45 miles, was thought by admiral FitzRoy to be only about 9 or 10 miles (1862).—Its composition, about 77 parts of nitrogen, 21 of oxygen, and 2 of other matters (such as carbonic acid, watery vapour, a trace of ammonia, &c.), was gradually ascertained by Priestley (who discovered oxygen gas in 1774), Scheele (1775), Lavoisier, and Cavendish; and its laws of refraction were investigated by Dr. Bradley, 1737. Dr. Stenhouse's *Air-filters* (in which powdered charcoal is used) were first set up at the Mansion-house, London, in 1854. In 1858, Dr. R. Angus Smith made known a chemical method of ascertaining the amount of organic matter in the air. The researches of Dr. Schönbein, a German chemist of Basel, between 1840 and 1859, led to the discovery of two states of the oxygen in the air, which he calls *ozone* and *antozone*. See *Oxygen*, *Nitrogen*, *Ozone*, *Atmospheric Railway*, and *Pneumatic Despatch*.—The force of compressed air has been employed in boring the Cenis tunnel, *which see*.

* At that period it was computed that the soil of the United Kingdom was annually cropped in the following proportions:—

	ACRES.		ACRES.
Wheat	7,000,000	Nursery-grounds	21,210,000
Barley and rye	1,950,000	Inclosed fruit, flower, kitchen, and other gardens	20,000
Potatoes, oats, and beans	6,500,000	Pleasure-grounds	110,000
Turnips, cabbages, and other vegetables	1,150,000	Land depastured by cattle	100,000
Clover, rye-grass, &c.	1,750,000	Hedge-rows, copses, and woods	21,000,000
Fallow	2,800,000	Ways, water, &c.	2,000,000
Hop-grounds	60,000		2,100,000
Forward	21,210,000	Cultivated land	46,540,000

It was reckoned by the Agricultural Committee, that the cultivation of waste lands would yield above 20,000,000l. a year. It was calculated in 1854 that there were in England 32,160,000 acres in cultivation, of the annual value of 37,412,000l. Since that time much land has been brought into cultivation. See *Wheat*.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (AACHEN), a Roman city, now in Rhenish Prussia. Here Charlemagne was born 742, and died 814; having built the minster (796-804), and conferred many privileges on the city, in which fifty-five emperors have since been crowned. The city was taken by the French in 1792; retaken by the Austrians, 1793; by the French, 1794; reverted to Prussia, 1814.—The first *Treaty of peace* signed here was between France and Spain, when France yielded Franche Comté, but retained her conquests in the Netherlands, May 2, 1668.—The second, or celebrated treaty, was between Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, Spain, and Genoa. (By it the treaties of Westphalia in 1648, of Nimeguen in 1678 and 1679, of Ryswick in 1697, of Utrecht in 1713, of Baden in 1714, of the Triple Alliance in 1717, of the Quadruple Alliance in 1718, and of Vienna in 1738, were renewed and confirmed.) Signed on the part of England by John, earl of Sandwich, and sir Thomas Robinson, Oct. 7, 1748.—A *Congress* of the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, assisted by ministers from England and France, was held at Aix-la-Chapelle, and a convention signed, Oct. 9, 1818. The sum then due from France to the allies was settled at 265,000,000 of francs.

AJACCIO. See *Corsica*.

AJNADIN (Syria). Here the Mahometans defeated the army of the emperor Heraclius, in July, 633. They took Damascus in 634.

AKERMAN (Bessarabia). After being several times taken, it was ceded to Russia in 1812. Here the celebrated treaty between Russia and Turkey was concluded in 1826, which secured for the former the navigation of the Black Sea, recognised the Danubian principalities, &c.

ALABAMA, a Southern slave state, originally part of Georgia, N. America; made an independent state in 1819: commercial metropolis, Mobile. It seceded from the Union by an ordinance passed Jan. 11, 1861, and was reunited in 1865.*

ALAND ISLES (Gulf of Bothnia), taken from Sweden by Russians, 1809. See *Bomarsund*.

ALANI, a Tartar race, invaded Parthia, 75. They joined the Huns in invading the Roman empire, were defeated by Theodosius, 379-382. They were subdued by the Visigoths, 452; and were eventually incorporated with them.

ALARCOS (Central Spain). Here the Spaniards under Alfonso IX., king of Castile, were totally defeated by the Moors, July 19, 1195.

ALBA LONGA, an ancient city of Italy, said to have been founded by Ascanius, son of Æneas, 1152 B.C. Its history is of doubtful authenticity.

Ascanius, son of Æneas, 1152 B.C.; Sylvius Posthumus, 1143; Æneas Sylvius B.C. 1114
Reign of Latinus, 1048; Alba, 1038; Atys, or Capetus, 1002; Capys, 976; Capetus 916
Reign of Tiberinus, 903; being defeated in battle, near the river *Albula*, he throws himself into the stream, is drowned, and hence this river is now called the *Tiber* 895

Agrippa; Romulus Silvius, 864; Aventinus, 845; Procas, 808; Numitor B.C. 795
Amulius,† the brother of Numitor, seizes the throne, 794; killed by his grandson, Romulus, who restores Numitor 754
Romulus builds and fortifies Rome (see *Rome*) 753
Alba conquered by Tullus Hostilius, and incorporated with Rome 665

ALBANIA, a province in European Turkey, formerly part of the ancient Epirus. The Albanians became independent during the decline of the Greek empire. They were successfully attacked by the Turks in 1388. About 1443, under George Castriot (Scanderbeg), they baffled the efforts of Mahomed II. to subdue them till the siege of Scutari in 1478, when they partially submitted. Albania became independent under Ali Pacha, of Janina, in 1812, who defeated the Turkish pachas, and governed ably, but cruelly and despotically, till Feb. 1822, when he and his two sons were slain, after surrendering under a solemn promise of safety. A revolt in Albania was suppressed in 1843.

* The "Alabama," a steam-vessel belonging to the Southern States of North America, was built at Birkenhead, and sailed under a false name from the Mersey, July 28, 1862. Under the command of captain Semmes it made much havoc in the Federal trading vessels. The "Alabama" was attacked and sunk by the Federal iron-clad "Kearsage" near Cherbourg, on Sunday morning, June 19, 1864. Part of the crew were saved by Mr. John Lancaster in an English yacht.

† Early traditions state, that when Amulius dethroned his brother, he condemned Ilia, the daughter of Numitor, to a life of celibacy, by obliging her to take the vows and office of a vestal, thereby to assure his safety in the usurpation. His object was, however, frustrated; violence was offered to Ilia, and she became the mother of twins, for which Amulius ordered her to be buried alive, and her offspring to be thrown into the Tiber, 770 B.C. But the little bark in which the infants were sent adrift stopped near mount Aventine, and was brought ashore by Faustulus, the king's chief shepherd, who reared the children as his own, and called them Romulus and Remus. His wife, Acca-Laurentia, was surnamed *Lupa*; whence arose the fable that Romulus and his brother were suckled by a she-wolf. At sixteen years of age, Romulus avenged the wrongs of Ilia and Numitor, 754 B.C., and the next year founded Rome. *Varro*.

ALBAN'S, ST. (Hertfordshire), near the Roman Verulam, derived its present name from Alban, the British protomartyr, said to have been beheaded during the persecution by Diocletian, June 23, 286. A stately monastery to his memory was erected by Offa, king of Mercia, about 793, who granted it many privileges. Its superior sat as premier abbot in parliament till the dissolution in 1539. It was taken from Cassivelaunus by Julius Cæsar, 54 B.C., and retaken with much slaughter by Boadicea or Bunduica, queen of the Iceni, A.D. 61. On May 22 or 23, 1455, was fought the *first battle of St. Alban's*, when the Lancastrians were defeated, their leader, Edmund duke of Somerset slain, and king Henry VI. taken prisoner, by the duke of York and his partisans. In the *second battle*, on Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1461, queen Margaret totally defeated the Yorkists under the earl of Warwick and rescued the king. There was much blood shed in these desperate conflicts. St. Alban's was incorporated by Edward VI. in 1553, and disfranchised for bribery, June 17, 1852. *St. Alban's raid*, see *United States*, 1804.

ALBANY (OR ALBAINN), the ancient name of the Scottish Highlands. The brother of Robert III. of Scotland was made duke of Albany in 1398. Frederick, son of George III., was duke of York and Albany. He died Jan. 5, 1827.

ALBERT MEMORIAL. The Prince Consort died on Dec. 14, 1861, deeply lamented by the whole civilised world. A meeting to organise a method of receiving contributions for a great national memorial was held at the Mansion-house, Jan. 14, 1862; and a large sum was quickly subscribed. 36,000*l.* had been received on March 1, and 50,220*l.* on June 11, 1862. The nature of the memorial was referred to the queen herself. In a letter to the lord mayor, dated Feb. 19, 1862, sir Charles Grey says, on behalf of her majesty, "It would be more in accordance with her own feelings, and she believes with those of the country in general, that the monument should be directly personal to its object. After giving the subject her maturest consideration, her majesty has come to the conclusion, that nothing would be more appropriate, provided it is on a scale of sufficient grandeur, than an obelisk to be erected in Hyde-park on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, or on some spot immediately contiguous to it. Nor would any proposal that could be made be more gratifying to the queen herself personally, for she can never forget that the prince himself had highly approved of the idea of a memorial of this character being raised on the same spot in remembrance of the Great Exhibition." In a second letter the queen expressed her intention of personally contributing towards erecting the memorial, that "it might be recorded in future ages as raised by the queen and people of a grateful country to the memory of its benefactor." Shortly after a committee was appointed to fulfil her majesty's desire. As a suitable block of granite could not be obtained, the proposal for an obelisk was given up. On April 22, 1863, the queen approved of the design of Mr. Gilbert G. Scott for an Eleanor Cross, with a spire 150 feet high, accompanied by statues, &c.; and on April 23, parliament voted 50,000*l.*, in addition to the 60,000*l.* received by voluntary contributions. The sculptors employed are M'Dowell, Foley, Theed, John Bell, and Armistead: material, Sicilian marble. (Jan. 1865.) Many memorials of the prince have been set up throughout the empire.*

ALBIGENSES, a name given to various bodies of persons who opposed the doctrines and corruptions of the church of Rome, living at Albiga, in Languedoc, and at Toulouse in the 12th century. They were persecuted as Manichæans, 1163, and a crusade (proclaimed by pope Innocent III.) commenced against them in 1207. Simon de Montfort (to whom Toulouse was given) commanded, and at Beziers he and the pope's legate put friends and foes to the sword, saying, "God will find his own!" At Minerba he burnt 150 of the Albigenes alive; and at La Vaur he hanged the governor, and beheaded the chief people, drowning the governor's wife, and murdering other women. He next defeated the count of Toulouse, but was himself killed in 1218. Louis VIII. and IX., kings of France, patronised the crusade; count Raymond was subdued in 1229; and the heretics were given up to the Inquisition. See *Waldenses*.

ALBION (probably derived from *albus* or *alp*, white). Britain is said to have been so called by Julius Cæsar and others, on account of the chalky cliffs upon its coast.

ALBUERA (OR ALBUHERA), Estremadura, Spain, where a battle was fought between the French, commanded by marshal Soult, and the British and Anglo-Spanish army, under marshal, afterwards lord Beresford, May 16, 1811. The allies obtained the victory, one of

* *Inscription on the "Memorial Cairn" on a high mountain overlooking Balmoral palace:—"To the beloved memory of ALBERT the great and good Prince Consort, erected by his broken-hearted widow, VICTORIA R., 21st Aug. 1862."* Upon another dressed slab, a few inches below the above, is this quotation:—"He being made perfect in a short time, fulfilled a long time: for his soul pleased the Lord, therefore hastened he to take him away from among the wicked."—*Wisdom of Solomon*, chap. iv. 13, 14.

the most brilliant achievements of the war. The French loss exceeded 8000 men previously to their retreat ; but the allies lost a large number. The chief brunt of the action fell on the British ; colonel Inglis, 22 officers, and more than 400 men, out of 570 who had mounted a hill, fell,—out of the 57th regiment alone ; the other regiments were scarcely better off, not one-third being left standing ; “ 1500 unwounded men, the remnant of 6000 unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on this fatal hill.” *Napier*.

ALBUFERA (Spain, East Central), a lagoon, near which the French marshal Suchet (afterwards duke of Albufera) defeated the Spaniards under Blake, Jan. 4, 1812 : this led to his capture of Valencia on Jan. 9.

ALCANTARA, an illustrious Spanish military order of knighthood, established in 1156. The sovereign of Spain has been grand master since 1495.

ALCAZAR-QUIVER, near Fez, N. W. Africa, where the Moors totally defeated the Portuguese, whose gallant king Sebastian was slain, Aug. 4, 1578. The Portuguese disbelieved his death and anxiously expected his return ; this led to the successive appearance of five impostors.

ALCHEMY, the forerunner of the science of chemistry : its chief objects being the discovery of the philosopher's stone (which was to effect the transmutation of metals into gold), an alkalest or universal menstruum, and the elixir of life. Alchemy is said to be as old as the Flood ; yet few writers, from Homer till 400 years after Christ, mention any such thing. The alchemists assert that their founder was Hermes *Trismegistus* (thrice greatest), an ancient Egyptian king.—Pliny says, the emperor Caligula was the first who prepared natural arsenic, in order to make gold of it, but left it off, because the charge exceeded the profit. Others say, the Egyptians knew the secret. Zosimus wrote on the subject about 410. The Arabians are said to have invented this art, wherein they were vainly followed (in the 13th century) by Roger Bacon, Albertus Magnus, Aquinas, and Raymond Lullius, by Basil Valentine (born 1394), and by Paracelsus (died 1541), and others.—In 1404 the craft of multiplying gold and silver was made felony by 5 Hen. IV. c. 4, which act was repealed in 1689. A licence for practising alchemy with all kinds of metals and minerals was granted to one Richard Carter, 1476. *Rymer's Fœd.* Dr. Price, of Guildford, in 1782 published an account of his experiments in this way, and pretended to success : he brought his specimens of gold to the king, affirming that they were made by means of a red and white powder. Being a fellow of the Royal Society, he was required, upon pain of expulsion, to repeat his experiments before Messrs. Kirwan and Wolfe (some say Higgins) ; but after much equivocation and delay he took poison and died, Aug. 1783.

ALCOHOL. Pure spirit of wine or hydrated alcohol was obtained by the distillation of fermented liquors by Abucasis in the 12th century ; and the dehydration of this liquor was first partially effected by Raymond Lullius in the 13th century by carbonate of potassium. Alcohol has never been reduced to the solid state, but becomes viscid at very low temperatures. In 1820, Faraday and Hennell obtained traces of alcohol by passing olefiant gas (bi-carburetted hydrogen) through sulphuric acid ; and in 1862 this process was examined and confirmed by Berthelot. See *Distillation, Spirits, Brandy, Gin, Rum*.

AL-CORAN. See *Koran, Mahometanism, &c.*

ALDERMAN. The Saxon *ealdorman* was next to the king and frequently a viceroy : but after the settlement of the Danes the title was gradually displaced by that of *earl*. Aldermen are now next in dignity to the mayor. They were appointed in London (where there are twenty-six) in 1242 ; and in Dublin (where there are twenty-four) in 1323. Aldermen chosen for life, instead of annually, 17 Richard II. 1394. Present mode of election established 11 Geo. I. 1725. Aldermen made justices of the peace 15 Geo. II. 1741.

ALDERNEY (English Channel), with Jersey, &c., was incorporated with the kingdom by William the Conqueror, 1066. The “ Race ” is celebrated for two fatal occurrences ; William of Normandy, son of Henry I. of England, and many young nobles (140 youths of the principal families of France and Britain), were overtaken by a storm, and all lost, Nov. 25, 1120. The British man-of-war *Victory*, of 100 guns and 1160 men, was wrecked here, Oct. 5, 1744 ; the admiral, sir John Balchan, and all his crew perished. Through this strait the French escaped after their defeat at La Hogue by admiral Rooke, May, 1692.

ALDERSHOT CAMP, a moor near Farnham, about 35 miles from London. In April, 1854, the War office, having obtained a grant of 100,000*l.*, purchased 4000 acres of land for a permanent camp for 20,000 men. Additional land was purchased in 1856. Barracks

have been since erected for 4000 infantry, 1500 cavalry, and several batteries of artillery. Great improvements in military cookery were introduced here under the superintendence of captain John Grant in 1857. See *Cookery*.—It was visited by the queen April 19, 1856; and on July 7 the queen reviewed the troops returned from the Crimea; and again on the 16th, in the presence of both houses of parliament. In 1859, about 15,000 men were stationed here. (Cost, up to Feb. 1860, said to be 1,291,531*l*.) An industrial and fine art exhibition, furnished by officers and men and their wives, was opened here June 29, and closed July 14, 1864.

ALDINE PRESS, that of Aldus Manutius, at Venice, where were printed many of the first editions of the Greek, Latin, and Italian classics, commencing in 1494 with *Museus*.

ALE, BEER (and Wine) are said to have been invented by Bacchus; the first in Egypt, where the soil was considered unable to produce grapes. Ale was known as a beverage at least in 404 B.C. Herodotus ascribes the first discovery of the art of brewing barley-wine to Isis, the wife of Osiris.—A beverage of this kind is mentioned by Xenophon, 401 B.C. The Romans and Germans very early learned from the Egyptians the process of preparing a liquor from corn by means of fermentation. *Tacitus*. Ale-houses are made mention of in the laws of Ina, king of Wessex (A.D. 688). Booths were set up in England 728, when laws were passed for their regulation. Ale-houses were subjected to regulation by 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 25 (1551). By 1 James I. c. 9 (1603), one full quart of the best, and two quarts of small ale were to be sold for one penny. Excise duty on ale and beer was imposed by the parliament in 1643, and continued by Charles II. (1660). See *Beer, Porter, Wine*.

ALEMANNI, OR ALL MEN (*i.e.* men of all nations), hence *Allemand*, German. A body of Suevi, who took this name, were defeated by Caracalla, 214. After several repulses, they invaded the empire under Aurelian, who subdued them in three battles, 270. They were again vanquished by Julian, 356, 357. They were defeated and subjugated by Clovis at Tolbiac (or Zulpich), 496. The Suabians are their descendants.

ALENÇON (N. France) gave title to a count and duke.

1268. Peter made count by his father king Louis IX.
1293. Charles I., of Valois, made count by his brother king Philip the Fair.
1325. Charles II., his son, killed at Crecy.
1346. Charles III. (his son), became a priest.
1361. Peter, his brother.

1404. John (his son), made DUKE in 1414, killed at Agincourt, 1415.
1415. John II. (his son), intrigued against the king.
1476. Charles IV. fled after the battle of Pavia in 1525, and died shortly after of chagrin. The duchy was absorbed by the crown.

ALEPPO (anciently Bercea), a large town, N. Syria, so named by Seleucus Nicator about 299 B.C. The pachalic of Aleppo is one of the five governments of Syria. It was taken by the Turks, A.D. 638, who restored its ancient name Haleb or Chaleb; by Saladin, 1193; and sacked by Timour, 1400. Its depopulation by the plague has been frequent; 60,000 persons were computed to have perished by it in 1797. It suffered by the plague in 1827, and the cholera in 1832. Aleppo suffered severely from the terrible earthquakes in 1822 and 1830; and has often been the scene of fanatical massacres. On Oct. 16, 1850, the Mahometans attacked the Christian inhabitants. They burnt everything in their way; three churches were destroyed, five others were plundered, thousands of persons were slain, and the total loss of property amounted to about a million sterling; no interference was attempted by the pacha or the Turkish soldiers.

ALESSANDRIA, a city of Piedmont, built in 1168 under the name of Cæsarea by the Milanese and Cremonese, to defend the Tanaro against the emperor, and named Alessandria after pope Alexander III. It has been frequently besieged and taken. The French took Alessandria in 1798, but were driven out July 21, 1799. They recovered it after the battle of Marengo, in 1800. Alessandria was strongly fortified by Napoleon. Its works were destroyed at the peace in 1814, but a European subscription was commenced in 1856, to restore them.

ALEXANDER, ERA OF, dated from the death of Alexander the Great, Nov. 12, 323 B.C. In the computation of this era, the period of the Creation was considered to be 5502 years before the birth of Christ, and, in consequence, the year 1 A.D. was equal to 5503. This computation continued to the year A.D. 284, which was called 5786. In the next year (A.D. 285), which should have been 5787, ten years were discarded, and the date became 5777. This is still used in the Abyssinian era, *which see*. The date is reduced to the Christian era by subtracting 5502 until the year 5786, and after that time by subtracting 5492.

“ALEXANDRA CASE.” See *Trials*, 1862—64.

ALEXANDRA PARK, Muswell Hill, London, N., purchased by a company, and named after the Princess of Wales, was opened with a flower show, July 23, 1863. A portion of the Exhibition of 1862 is to be erected within it. The work, which rapidly proceeded in 1864, is now suspended (1865).

ALEXANDRIA (Egypt), the walls whereof were six miles in circuit, was built by Alexander the Great, 332 B.C., who was buried here, 322. It became the residence of the Greek sovereigns of Egypt, the Ptolemies.

Ptolemy Soter erects the Museum, the Serapeum, the Pharo, and other edifices, and begins the library about . . . B.C. 298
These works completed by his son P. Philadelphus and his grandson P. Energetes . . . 283-222
Alexandria taken by Julius Cæsar; when a library is burnt . . . 48
Which Antony replaces by one brought from Pergamus . . . 36
The city restored by Adrian . . . A.D. 122
Massacre of the youth by Caracalla, in revenge for an old insult . . . 211
Alexandria supporting the usurper Achilleus is taken by Diocletian after a long siege . . . 297
Alexandria disturbed by the feuds between the Athanasians and Arians . . . 321
George of Cappadocia was killed 362, and Athanasius finally restored . . . 363
50,000 persons perish by an earthquake . . . 365
Paganism suppressed by Theodosius, when a second library is burnt . . . 390

Alexandria captured by Chosroes II. of Persia, 616; and by Amrou, the general of the caliph Omar, who ordered the library to be burnt,* whereby the baths were supplied with fuel for six months . . . Dec. 22, 640
Cairo founded by the Saracens; which tends to the decay of Alexandria . . . 969
Alexandria surprised and plundered by the Crusaders . . . 1365
The French invade Egypt and capture Alexandria . . . July, 1798
A British army under gen. Ralph Abercromby land, and defeat the French under Menou, March 21, 1801
Abercromby dies of his wounds, March 28; Menou and 10,000 French surrender to Hutchinson, who transmit them to France, Sept. 1801
Alexandria taken by the British under Fraser, March 20; evacuated by them . . . Sept. 23, 1807
Railway to Cairo formed . . . 1851

ALEXANDRIAN CODEX, a MS. of the Bible in Greek, said to have been written by a lady named Thecla, in the 6th century, and to have belonged to the patriarch of Alexandria in 1098. It was presented to Charles I. of England in 1628 by Cyrillus Lascaris, patriarch of Constantinople, and was placed in the British Museum in 1753. It was printed in facsimile, 1786-1821.

ALEXANDRIAN SCHOOLS OF PHILOSOPHY. The first school arose soon after the foundation of Alexandria, 332 B.C. It flourished under the patronage of the Ptolemies till about 100 B.C. It included Euclid (300), Archimedes (287—212), Apollonius (250), Hipparchus (150), and Hero (150). The second school arose about A.D. 140, and lasted till about 400. Its most eminent members were Ptolemy, the author of the Ptolemaic system (150), Diophantus, the arithmetician (200), and Pappus, the geometer (350).

ALEXANDRINES, verses of twelve syllables, first written by Alexander of Paris, about 1164, and since called after him. The last line of the Spenserian stanza is an Alexandrine. In Pope's *Essay on Criticism*, this verse is thus happily exemplified:—

"A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along."

The longest English poem wholly in Alexandrine verse is Drayton's *Polyolbion*, published in 1612. Chapman's *Homer's Iliad* (1598) is in this measure.

ALFORD (N. Scotland), BATTLE OF. General Baillie, with a large body of Covenanters, was defeated by the marquess of Montrose, July 2, 1645.

ALGEBRA: Diophantus, said to be the inventor, first wrote upon it, probably about 200. It was much cultivated in the 9th century by the Arabs, who brought it into Spain. Among its votaries in Italy was Leonardo Bonaccio of Pisa, in 1220. In 1494 Luca Pacioli published the first printed book on algebra in Europe. *Serret*. Some of the algebraic signs were introduced either by Christophe Rudolph (1522-6) or Michael Stifelius of Nuremberg, 1544, and others by Francis Vieta, in 1590, when algebra came into general use. *Moreri*. Descartes applied algebra to geometry about 1637. The binomial theorem of Newton, the basis of the doctrine of fluxions, and the new analysis, 1668. Dean Peacock's "*Algebra*" is a first-class work.

ALGERIA. See *Algiers*.

* The celebrated saying of Omar—"That if the books agreed with the book of God, they were useless; if they disagreed, they were pernicious"—is denied by Mahometans. It is also attributed to Theophilus, archbishop of Alexandria (390), and to cardinal Ximenes (1500).

ALGESIRAS, OR OLD GIBRALTAR (S. Spain). By this city, the Moors entered Spain in 710, and held it till 1343.—Two engagements took place here between the English fleet under sir James Saumarez and the united French and Spanish fleets, July 6 and 12, 1801. In the first the enemy was victorious, the English losing the *Pompey*; but their honour was redeemed in the latter conflict, the *San Antonio*, 74 guns, being captured. By an unfortunate error, two Spanish ships fired on each other and took fire; of 2000 men on board, 250 were saved by the English. *Alison*.

ALGIERS, now ALGERIA, N. W. Africa; part of the Ancient Mauritania, which was conquered by the Romans, 46 B.C.; by the Vandals, 439 A.D.; recovered for the empire by Belisarius, 534; and subdued by the Arabs about 690.

<p>The town Algiers founded by the Arabs on the site of Icosium . . . about 935</p> <p>Becoming the seat of the Barbary pirates, it is captured by Ferdinand of Spain, 1509; but is retaken by Horuc and Hayreddin Barbossa, and made the capital of a state; governed by a <i>dey</i>, nominally subject to the sultan of Turkey . . . 1516—20</p> <p>The emperor Charles V. loses a fine fleet and army in an unsuccessful expedition against them . . . 1541</p> <p>Algiers terrified into pacific measures by Blake, 1655; by Du Quesne . . . 1683</p> <p>In consequence of the continued piracy of the Algerines, the city was successfully bombarded by the British fleet, under admiral lord Exmouth . . . Aug. 27, 1816</p> <p>A new treaty followed, and Christian slavery was abolished.</p> <p>Algiers surrendered to a French armament under Bourmont and Duperré, after severe conflicts; the <i>dey</i> is deposed, and the barbarian government wholly overthrown July 5, 1830. The French ministry announce their intention to retain Algiers permanently, . . . May 20, 1834</p> <p>The Arab chief, Abd-el-Kader, preaches a holy war, becomes powerful, and attacks the French, at first successfully . . . 1834-5</p> <p>Marshal Clausel defeats the Arabs in two battles, and enters Mascara . . . Dec. 8, 1836</p>	<p>General Damremont attacked Constantina (<i>which see</i>) . . . Oct. 13, 1837</p> <p>After various engagements Abd-el-Kader surrenders . . . Dec. 22, 1847*</p> <p>An insurrection of the Kabyles subdued by the French, after several sharp engagements . . . 1851†</p> <p>The government entrusted (for a short time) to prince Napoleon . . . 1858</p> <p>The Arab tribes attack the French; defeated, Oct. 31 and Nov. 6, 1859</p> <p>Algiers visited by the emperor Napoleon III., Sept. 1860</p> <p>Marshal Pelissier, duke of Malakhoff, appointed governor-general of Algeria . . . Nov. 1860</p> <p>The emperor promises a constitution securing the rights of the Arabs, saying: "I am as much emperor of the Arabs as of the French." . . . Feb. 1863</p> <p>Insurrection of the Arabs—May; submission announced . . . June 15, 1864</p> <p>Death of Pelissier—dies May 22; marshal M'Mahon, duke of Magenta, succeeds him, . . . Sept. 8, 1864</p> <p>Fresh revolt; insurgents defeated by Jolivet, . . . Oct. 2, 1864</p> <p>The emperor well received during his visit, . . . May 3—June 1865</p> <p>More rights and privileges promised to the natives . . . July, 1865</p>
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ALHAMBRA, a Moorish palace and fortress near Granada, S. Spain, founded by Mohammed I. of Granada about 1253. It surrendered to the Christians Jan. 6, 1496. The remains have been described in a magnificent work by Owen Jones and Jules Goury, published 1842-5. There is a fac-simile of a part of this palace in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The Panopticon (*which see*) was opened as a circus, &c., under this name, in March 1858. The Alhambra Palace Company, incorporated in July 1863, applied for dissolution in Jan. 1865.

ALI, SECT OF, founded by Ali (who married Mahomet's daughter Fatima), about 632. He became Mahomet's vizir, 613; and caliph, 655. Ali was called by the prophet, "the lion of God, always victorious;" and the Persians follow the interpretation of the Koran according to Ali, while other Mahometans adhere to that of Abubeker and Omar. Ali was assassinated in 660.†—This sect is called Shiites and Fatimites.

ALIENS, OR FOREIGNERS, were banished in 1155, being thought too numerous. In 1343 they were excluded from enjoying ecclesiastical benefices. By 2 Rich. II. st. 1, 1378, they were much relieved. When they were to be tried criminally, the juries were to be half foreigners, if they so desired, 1430. They were restrained from exercising any trade or handicraft by retail, 1483, a prohibition which was relaxed in 1663. The celebrated

* He, with his suite, embarked at Oran, and landed at Toulon on Dec. 28 following. He was removed to the castle of Amboise, near Tours, Nov. 2, 1843, and released from his confinement by Louis Napoleon, Oct. 16, 1852, after swearing on the Koran never to disturb Africa again; he was to reside henceforward at Broussa, in Asia Minor; but in consequence of the earthquake at that place Feb. 28, 1855, he removed to Constantinople. In July, 1860, Abd-el-Kader held the citadel of Damascus, and there protected many of the Christians whom he had rescued from the massacres then in perpetration by the Turks. He received honours from the English, French, and Sardinian sovereigns.

† 500 Arabs in a cave refuse to surrender: suffocated by smoke; said to have been ordered by general Pelissier, June 18, 1845.

‡ The first four successors of Mahomet—Abubeker, Omar, Othman, and Ali, his chief agents in establishing his religion and extirpating unbelievers, and whom on that account he styled the "cutting swords of God," all died violent deaths; and his family was wholly extirpated within thirty years after his own decease.

Alien Bill passed, Jan. 1793. Act to register aliens, 1795.—The celebrated baron Geramb, a conspicuous and fashionable foreigner, known at court, was ordered out of England, April 6, 1812.—Bill to abolish their naturalisation by the holding of stock in the banks of Scotland, June, 1820. New registration act, 7 Geo. IV. 1826. This last act was repealed and another statute passed, 6 Will. IV. 1836. The rigour of the alien laws was much mitigated by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 66 (1844).—ALIEN PRIORIES were suppressed in England in 1414.*

ALIWAL, a village in N. W. India, the site of a battle on Jan. 28, 1846, between the Sikh army under sirdar Runjoor Singh Majeethea, 19,000 strong, supported by 68 pieces of cannon, and the British under sir H. Smith, 7000 men, with 32 guns. The contest was obstinate, but ended in the defeat of the Sikhs, who lost nearly 6000 killed or drowned in attempting to recross the Sutlej.

ALKALIES (from *kali*, the Arabic name for the plant from which an alkaline substance was first procured) are ammoniac, potash, soda, and lithia. Black discovered the nature of the difference between caustic and mild alkalies in 1736.

The fixed alkalies, potash and soda, decomposed by Humphry Davy at the Royal Institution, London, 1808. Dr. Ure invented an alkaliometer, 1816.

The manufacture of alkalies, very extensive in Lancashire and Cheshire, are based on the decomposition of common salt (chloride of sodium), by a process invented by a Frenchman named Le Blanc, about 1792.

Mr. Losh obtained crystals of soda from brine about 1814. Various modifications of these processes are now in use.

"Alkali works" are defined as works for the manufacture of alkali, sulphates of soda, sulphate of potash, and in which muriatic gas is evolved.

Mr. Wm. Gossage's process for condensing muriatic acid gas patented in 1836.

In consequence of the serious injury to vegetation produced by the numerous alkali works in Lancashire and Cheshire, the Alkali act "for the more effectual condensation [of 95 per cent.] of muriatic acid gas" (or hydrochloric acid) was passed, July 28, 1863, to come into operation Jan. 1, 1864.

ALKMAER. See *Bergen*.

ALLAHABAD (N. W. Hindostan), the "holy city" of the Indian Mahometans, situated at the junction of the rivers Jumna and Ganges. The province of Allahabad was successively subject to the kings of Delhi and Oude, but in 1803 was wholly incorporated with the British possessions. By treaty here, Bengal, &c., was ceded to the English in 1765.—During the sepoy mutiny several regiments of the East India company rose and massacred their officers, June 4, 1857; colonel Neil marched promptly from Benares and suppressed the insurrection. In Nov. 1861, lord Canning made this city the capital of the N. W. provinces.

ALLEGIANCE. See *Oaths*.

ALLEGORY is as old as language, and abounds in the Scriptures and Homer: see Jacob's blessing upon his sons, *Genesis* xlix. (B.C. 1689), *Psalms* lxxx., and all the prophets. Spenser's *Faerie Queene* (1590) and Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* (1678) are allegories throughout; Addison's writings in the *Spectator* (1711) abound in allegories.

ALLIA (Italy), a small river flowing into the Tiber, where Brennus and the Gauls defeated the Romans, July 16, 390 B.C. The Gauls sacked Rome and committed so much injury that the day was thereafter held to be unlucky (*nefas*), and no public business was permitted to be done thereon.

ALLIANCE, TREATIES OF, between the high European powers. The following are the principal. See *Coalitions*, *Conventions*, *Treaties*, *United Kingdom*, &c.

ALLIANCE.		ALLIANCE.		ALLIANCE.	
Of Leipsic . . .	April 9, 1631	Of Versailles . . .	May 1, 1756	Of England, France, & Turkey	
Of Vienna . . .	May 27, 1657	Germanic . . .	July 23, 1785	(at Constantinople) Mar. 12, 1854	
The Triple . . .	Jan. 28, 1668	Of Paris . . .	May 16, 1795	Of England and France rati-	
Of Warsaw . . .	March 31, 1683	Of St. Petersburg	April 8, 1805	fied . . .	April 3, "
The Grand . . .	May 12, 1689	Austrian . . .	March 14, 1812	Of Sardinia with the Western	
The Hague . . .	Jan. 4, 1717	Of Sweden . . .	March 24, "	Powers (at Turin) Jan. 26, 1855	
The Quadruple	Aug. 2, 1718	Of Töplitz . . .	Sept. 9, 1813	Of Sweden with the Western	
Of Vienna . . .	March 16, 1731	Holy Alliance . . .	Sept. 26, 1815	Powers . . .	Dec. 19, "

ALLOTMENTS. See *Land*, note.

ALL SAINTS' DAY (Nov. 1), or All-Hallows, a festival said to have been begun by pope Boniface IV. about 607, and celebrated in the Pantheon at Rome, and established by pope Gregory IV. (about 830) for the commemoration of all those saints and martyrs in whose

* "Foreigners have reclaimed our marshes, drained our fens, fished our seas, and built our bridges and harbours." *Smiles*, 1861.

honour no particular day is assigned. The reformers of the English church, 1549, struck out of their calendar altogether a great number of anniversaries, leaving only those which at their time were connected with popular feeling or tradition.

ALL SOULS' DAY (Nov. 2), a festival of the Roman Catholic church to commemorate the souls that are in purgatory, instituted, it is said, at Cluny about 993 or 1000.

"ALL THE TALENTS" ADMINISTRATION. See *Grenville Administrations*.

ALMA, a river in the Crimea, near which was fought a great battle on Sept. 20, 1854. See *Russo-Turkish War and Crimea*. The English, French, and Turkish army (about 57,000 men) moved out of their first encampment in the Crimea on Sept. 19, and bivouacked for the night on the left bank of the Bulganac. The Russians (commanded by Prince Menschikoff), mustering 40,000 infantry, had 180 field-pieces on the heights, and on the morning of Sept. 20th were joined by 6000 cavalry from Theodosia (or Kaffa). The English forces, under lord Raglan, consisted of 26,000 men; the French of 24,000, under marshal St. Arnaud. At 12 o'clock the signal to advance was made; the river Alma was crossed, while prince Napoleon took possession of the village under the fire of the Russian batteries. At 4, after a sanguinary fight, the allies were completely victorious. The enemy, utterly routed, threw away their arms and knapsacks in their flight, having lost about 5000 men, of whom 900 were made prisoners, mostly wounded. The loss of the British was 26 officers and 327 men killed, and 73 officers and 1539 men wounded (chiefly from the 23rd, 7th, and 33rd regiments); that of the French, 3 officers and 233 men killed, and 54 officers and 1033 men wounded. Total loss of allies, about 3300.

ALMACK'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, London, at first very exclusive, were erected by a Scotchman named Almack, and opened Feb. 12, 1765.

ALMANACS (from the Arabic *al manah*, to count).* The Egyptians computed time by instruments. The Alexandrians had almanacs. Log calendars were anciently in use. In the British Museum and universities are curious specimens of early almanacs. Michael Nostradamus, the celebrated astrologer, wrote an almanac in the style of Merlin, 1556. *Dufresnoy*. Professor Augustus De Morgan's valuable "*Book of Almanacs*, with an index of reference, by which the almanac may be found for every year," was published in March, 1851. Among the earlier and more remarkable almanacs were

John Somers's Calendar, written in Oxford . . .	1386	Moore's Almanac	1698 or 1713
One in Lambeth palace, written in . . .	1460	Lady's Diary	1705
First printed one, published at Buda . . .	1472	Season on the Seasons	1735
First printed in England, by Richard Pynson .	1497	Gentleman's Diary	1741
Tybal's Prognostications	1533	Nautical Almanac, begun by Dr. Neville Mas-	
Almanac Liègeois	1636	kelyne (materially improved in 1834) . . .	1767
Lilly's Ephemeris	1644	British Imperial Kalendar	1809
Poor Robin's Almanac	1652	Hone's Every-Day Book	1826
British Merlin	1658	British Almanac and Companion	1828
Edinburgh Almanac	1683	Anniversary Calendar, published by W. Kidd .	1832
Connaissance des Temps (by Picard) . . .	1699	Chambers' Book of Days	1862-3

ALMANZA (S. E. Spain). Here, on April 25 (O. S. 14), 1714, the English, Dutch, and Portuguese forces under the earl of Galway, were totally defeated by the French and Spanish commanded by James Fitzjames, duke of Berwick (illegitimate son of James II.). Most of the English were killed or made prisoners, having been abandoned by the Portuguese at the first charge.

ALMEIDA (Portugal), a frontier town, captured by Massena, Aug. 27, 1810. The French crossed into Spain, leaving a garrison at Almeida, blockaded by the English, April 6, 1811. Almeida was retaken by Wellington (May 10), who eventually compelled Massena to retire from Portugal, his route being tracked by horrid desolation.

ALMENARA, a village, N. E. Spain, where, on July 28, 1710, an English and German army defeated the Spanish army supporting Philip V., the grandson of Louis XIV. of France. Stanhope, the English general, killed the Spanish general, Amezaga, in single conflict, an act almost unexampled in modern warfare.

* Of Moore's (under the management of Henry Andrews, the able computer of the *Nautical Ephemeris*) at one time upwards of 430,000 copies were annually sold. He died in 1820. The Stationers' company claimed the exclusive right of publishing almanacs in virtue of letters patent from James I., granting the privilege to them and the two universities; but the monopoly was broken up by a decision of the Court of Common Pleas in 1775. A bill to renew the privilege was lost in 1779. The stamp duty on English almanacs, first imposed in 1710, was abolished in August, 1834; since when almanacs have become innumerable, being issued by tradesmen with their goods. Of *Foreign Almanacs*, the principal are the "Almanach de France," first published in 1699, and the "Almanach de Gotha," 1764.

ALMOHADES, Mahometan partisans, followers of El-Mehadi in Africa, about 1120. They subdued Morocco, 1145; entered Spain and took Seville, Cordova, and Granada, 1146-56; ruled Spain till 1232, and Africa till 1278.

ALMONER, an office of uncertain origin, anciently allotted to a dignified clergyman, who had the privilege of giving the first dish from the royal table to the poor, or instead thereof an alms in money. By an ancient canon all bishops were required to keep almoners. The grand almoner of France (*le grand aumônier*) was the highest ecclesiastical dignity in that kingdom before the revolution, 1789. Queen Victoria's almoner (now the bishop of Oxford) or his sub-almoner distributes the queen's gifts on *Maundy Thursday* (which see).

ALMORAVIDES, Mahometan partisans in Africa, rose about 1050; entered Spain by invitation, 1086; were overcome by the Almohades in 1145.

ALMSHOUSES for aged and infirm persons have been erected by very many public companies and benevolent individuals, particularly since the destruction of religious houses at the time of the Reformation in the 16th century. A list of them, with useful information, will be found in "*Low's Charities of London*," ed. 1862.

Cornelius Van Dun founded the Red Lion alms-houses, Westminster 1577
 Emmanuel College, Westminster, founded by Lady Dacre 1594
 Whittington's alms-houses, founded in 1621, were rebuilt near Highgate-hill by the Mercers' company 1826
 The Fishmongers' company founded alms-houses in 1618, and rebuilt them on Wandsworth common 1850
 Haberdashers' alms-houses, Hoxton, founded by Robert Aske 1692

Dame Ower's alms-houses, Islington, built in 1613 (in gratitude for her escape from an arrow-shot) were rebuilt by the Brewers' company 1839
 Bancroft's alms-houses, Mile End, were erected 1735
 The London alms-houses, in commemoration of the passing of the Reform Bill, built at Brixton 1833
 Numerous alms-houses since erected for printers, bookbinders, &c.

ALNEY. A combat is asserted to have taken place between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Great, on Alney, an island on the Severn, Gloucestershire, in sight of their armies; when the latter was wounded, he proposed a division of the kingdom, the south part falling to Edmund. Edmund was murdered at Oxford shortly after the treaty, according to some by the treachery of Ædric Streon, and Canute obtained possession of the whole kingdom, 1016.

ALNWICK (Saxon *Ealnwic*), on the river Alne in Northumberland, was given at the conquest to Ivo de Vesco. It has belonged to the Percies since 1310. Malcolm, king of Scotland, besieged Alnwick in 1093, when he and his sons were killed. It was taken by David I. in 1136, and attempted in 1174 by William the Lion, who was defeated and taken prisoner. It was burnt by king John in 1215, and by the Scots in 1448. Since 1854 the castle has been repaired and enlarged with great taste and at unsparing expense.

ALPACA (or *Paco*), a species of the S. American quadruped the Llama, the soft hairy wool of which is now largely employed in the fabrication of cloths. It was introduced into this country about 1836, by the earl of Derby. An alpaca factory, &c. (covering 11 acres), was erected at Saltaire, near Shipley, Yorkshire, by Mr. Titus Salt in 1852.

ALPHABET. Athotes, son of Menes, is said to have been the author of hieroglyphics, and to have written thus the history of the Egyptians, 2122 B.C. *Blair*. But Josephus affirms that he had seen inscriptions by Seth, the son of Adam; this is deemed fabulous.

The Egyptian alphabet is ascribed to Memnon, 1822 B.C.

The first letter of the Phœnician and Hebrew alphabet was *aleph*, called by the Greeks *alpha*, and abbreviated by the moderns to A. The Hebrew is supposed to be derived from the Phœnician.

Cadmus the founder of Cadmea, 1493 B.C., is said to have brought the Phœnician letters (fifteen in number) into Greece, viz. — A, B, Γ, Δ, I, K, Λ, M, N, O, Π, P, Σ, T, T. These letters were originally either Hebrew, Phœnician, or Assyrian characters, and changed gradually in form till

they became the ground of the Roman letters, now used all over Europe. Palamedes of Argos invented the double characters, Θ, X, Φ, Ξ, about 1224 B.C.; and Simonides added, Ζ, Ψ, Η, Ω, about 489 B.C. *Arundelian Marbles*.—When the E was introduced is not precisely known. The Greek alphabet consisted of 16 letters till 399 (or 403) B.C., when the Ionic of 24 characters was introduced. The small letters, for the convenience of writing, are of later invention. The alphabets of the different nations contain the following number of letters:—

English 26	German 26	Greek 24	Turkish 28
French 25	Slavonic 42	Hebrew 22	Sanscrit 44
Italian 20	Russian 35	Arabic 28	Chinese radical cha- racters 214
Spanish 27	Latin 22	Persian 32	

ALPHONSINE TABLES, astronomical tables, composed by Spanish and Arab astronomers, and collected in 1253 under the direction of Alphonsus X. of Castile, surnamed the

Wise, who is said to have expended upwards of 400,000 crowns in completing the work ; he himself wrote the preface. The Spanish government ordered the work to be reprinted from the best MSS. ; three volumes have appeared, 1863-5.

ALPS, a European range of mountains. Those between France and Italy were passed by Hannibal 218 B.C., by the Romans 154 B.C., and by Napoleon I. in A.D. 1800. Roads over Mont Cenis and the Simplon, connecting France and Italy, were constructed by order of Napoleon, between 1801-6. See *Simplon*. A sub-alpine tunnel through Mont Cenis to connect Savoy and Piedmont has been in progress since 1857.* In 1859 the "Alpine Club," which consists of British travellers in the Alps, published their first work, "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers."

ALSACE (N. E. France), formerly part of the kingdom of Austrasia, now the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine. It was incorporated into the German empire in the 10th century. A portion was restored to France, 1648, and the whole, including Strasburg, in 1697. The precinct of Whitefriars, London, called Alsatia, is described in Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel." Its privilege of sanctuary was abolished in 1696.

ALTAR. One was built by Noah, 2348 B.C. (*Gen.* viii. 20) ; others by Abraham, 1921 (*Gen.* xii. 8). Directions for making an altar are given *Exod.* xx. 24, 1491 B.C. Altars were raised to Jupiter, in Greece, by Cecrops, 1556 B.C. He introduced among the Greeks the worship of the deities of Egypt. *Herodotus*. The term "altar" was applied to the Lord's table for the first three centuries after Christ (*Heb.* xiii. 10). Christian altars in churches were instituted by pope Sixtus I., A.D. 135 ; and were first consecrated by pope Sylvester. The first Christian altar in Britain was in 634. *Stow*. The church of England terms the table on which the elements are placed an altar. Since the time of Elizabeth there has been much controversy on the subject, and the Puritans in the civil war destroyed many of the ancient stone altars, substituting wooden tables. In 1845 it was decided in the Arches Court that stone altars were not to be erected in English churches.

ALTER EGO (*another or second I*), a term applied to Spanish viceroys when exercising regal power ; used at Naples when the crown prince was appointed vicar-general during an insurrection in July, 1820.

ALT-RANSTADT (Prussia), where the treaty of peace dictated by Charles XII. of Sweden, to Frederick Augustus of Poland, was signed, Sept. 24, 1706. Frederick, deposed in 1704, regained the throne of Poland after the defeat of Charles XII., in 1709.

ALUM is said to have been first discovered at Rocha, in Syria, about 1300 ; it was found in Tuscany about 1470 ; was brought to perfection in England by sir T. Challoner, who established large alum works near Whitby in 1608 ; was discovered in Ireland in 1757 ; and in Anglesey in 1790. Alum is a salt used as a mordant in dyeing ; and also to harden tallow, to whiten bread, and in the paper manufacture. It may be made of pure clay exposed to vapours of sulphuric acid, and sulphate of potash added to the ley ; but is usually obtained by means of ore called alum slate.

ALUMBAGH, a fort near Lucknow, Oude, India, seized and heroically defended by the British under sir James Outram during the mutiny in 1857. He defeated an attack of 30,000 sepoys on Jan. 12, 1858, and of 20,000 on Feb. 21. He was relieved by sir Colin Campbell in March.

ALUMINIUM, a metal, the base of the earth alumina (*clay*), which was shown to be a distinct earth by Marggraff in 1754, having been previously confounded with lime. Oerstedt in 1826 obtained the chloride of aluminium ; and in 1827 the metal itself was first obtained by F. Wöhler, but was for some time merely a scientific curiosity, the process being expensive. The mode of production was afterwards simplified by Bunsen and others, more especially by H. Ste.-Claire Deville, who in 1856 succeeded in procuring considerable quantities of this metal. It is very light (sp. g. 2.25), malleable, and sonorous ; when pure does not rust, and is not acted on by sulphur or any acid except hydrochloric. These qualities will render it very useful when improved processes render it cheaper. In March, 1856, it was 3*l.* the ounce ; in June, 1857, 1*s.* or 12*s.*, and it is now much cheaper (1865). The eagles of the French colours have been made of it, and many other ornamental and useful articles. Deville's work, "De l'Aluminium," was published in 1859. An aluminium manufactory was established at Newcastle in 1860, by Messrs. Bell. They obtain the metal from a

* At first the boring was effected by ordinary machinery ; in 1860 steam power was employed ; but afterwards compressed air was used as a motive power with great success. It is confidently expected that the tunnel will be completed in 1870. In 1865 Messrs. Brassey proposed laying down a line of steeply inclined railway for 47 miles, to be used till the tunnel is completed.

French mineral, bauxite. Their aluminium bronze, an alloy of copper and aluminium, invented by Dr. John Percy, F.R.S., came into use for watch-cases, &c., manufactured by Messrs. Reid of Newcastle, in 1862.

AMADIS OF GAUL, a Spanish or Portuguese romance, stated to have been written about 1342 by Vasco de Lobeiro. It was translated and enlarged by De Montalvo, about 1485.

AMALEKITES (descendants of Amalek, grandson of Esau or Edom, the brother of Jacob) attacked the Israelites 1491 B.C., when perpetual war was denounced by God against them. They were subdued by Saul about 1079; by David, 1058 and 1056; and by the Simeonites about 715 B.C.

AMALFI, a city on the gulf of Salerno, Naples, in the 8th century became the seat of a republic, and flourished by its commerce till 1075, when it was taken by Roger Guiscard. It eventually was incorporated into the kingdom of Naples. The Pisans, in their sack of the town in 1135, are said to have found a copy of the Pandects of Justinian, and thus to have induced the revival of the study of Roman law in Western Europe. Flavio Gioia, a native of Amalfi, is the reputed discoverer of the mariner's compass, about 1302.

AMAZON, West India mail steam ship, left Southampton on her first voyage, Friday, Jan. 2, 1852, and on Sunday morning, Jan. 4, was destroyed by fire at sea, about 110 miles W.S.W. of Scilly (ascribed to the spontaneous ignition of combustible matter placed near the engine-room). Out of 161 persons on board, 102 persons must have perished by fire or drowning. 21 persons were saved by the life-boat of the ship; 25 more were carried into Brest harbour by a Dutch vessel passing by; and 13 others were picked up in the bay of Biscay, also by a Dutch galliot. Eliot Warburton, a distinguished writer in general literature, was among those lost.

AMAZONIA (S. America) was discovered by Francisco Orellana, in 1540. Coming from Peru, he sailed down the river Amazon to the Atlantic, and observing companies of women in arms on its bank, he called the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, which had previously been called Maranon.

AMAZONS. Three nations of Amazons have been mentioned—the Asiatic, Scythian, and African. They are said to have been the descendants of Scythians inhabiting Cappadocia, where their husbands, having made incursions, were all slain, being surprised in ambuscades by their enemies. Their widows resolved to form a female state, and having firmly established themselves, they decreed that matrimony was a shameful servitude. *Quintus Curtius*. They were said to have been conquered by Theseus, about 1231 B.C. The Amazons were constantly employed in wars; and that they might throw the javelin with more force, their right breasts were burned off, whence their name from the Greek, *a*, no, *mazos*, breast. Others derive the name from *maza*, the moon, whom they are supposed to have worshipped. About 330 B.C. their queen, Thalestris, visited Alexander the Great, while he was pursuing his conquests in Asia; three hundred females were in her train. *Herodotus*.

AMBASSADORS. Accredited agents, and representatives from one court to another, are referred to early ages. In most countries they have great privileges; and in England, they and their servants are secured against arrest. England usually has twenty-five ambassadors or envoys extraordinary, and about thirty-six chief consuls, resident at foreign courts, exclusive of inferior agents; the ambassadors and other chief agents from abroad at the court of London in 1865 were 47.

The Russian ambassador's being imprisoned for debt by a lace-merchant, July 27, 1708, led to the passing the statute of 8 Anne, for the protection of ambassadors, 1709.

Two men, convicted of arresting the servant of an ambassador, were sentenced to be conducted to the house of the ambassador, with a label on their

breasts, to ask his pardon, and then one of them to be imprisoned three months, and the other fined, May 12, 1780.

The first ambassador from the United States of America to England, John Adams, presented to the king, June 2, 1785; the first from Great Britain to America was Mr. Hammond, in 1791.

AMBER, a carbonaceous mineral,* principally found in the northern parts of Europe, of great repute in the world from the earliest time; esteemed as a medicine before the Christian era: Theophrastus wrote upon it; 300 B.C. Upwards of 150 tons of amber have been found in one year on the sands of the shore near Pillau. *Phillips*.

* Much diversity of opinion still prevails among naturalists and chemists, respecting the origin or amber, some referring it to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and some to the animal kingdom; its natural history and chemical analysis affording something in favour of each opinion. It is considered by Berzelius to have been a resin dissolved in volatile oil. It often contains delicately-formed insects. Sir D. Brewster concludes it to be indurated vegetable juice. When rubbed it becomes electrical, and from its Greek name, *electron*, the term Electricity is derived.

AMBOISE (C. France). A conspiracy of the Huguenots against Francis II., Catherine de Medici, and the Guises, was suppressed at this place in Jan. 1560. On March 19, 1563, the Pacification of Amboise was published, whereby toleration was granted to the Huguenots. The civil war was however soon renewed.

AMBOYNA, one of the Molucca isles, discovered about 1512 by the Portuguese, but not wholly occupied by them till 1580. It was taken by the Dutch in 1605. The English factors at this settlement were cruelly tortured and put to death, Feb. 17, 1623-4, by the Dutch, on an accusation of a conspiracy to expel them from the island, where the two nations resided and jointly shared in the pepper trade of Java. Cromwell compelled the Dutch to give a sum of money to the descendants of the sufferers. Amboyna was seized by the English, Feb. 16, 1796, but was restored by the treaty of Amiens, in 1802. It was again seized by the British, Feb. 17-19, 1810; and again restored at the peace of 1814.

AMBROSIAN CHANT. See *Chant*.

AMEN, an ancient Hebrew word meaning *true, faithful, certain*. At the end of a prayer, it implies *so be it*; at the termination of a creed, *so it is*. It is used in the Jewish and Christian assemblies, at the conclusion of prayer. See *I Cor. xiv. 16* (A.D. 59).

AMENDE HONORABLE, in France, in the 9th century, was an infamous punishment inflicted on traitors and sacrilegious persons: the offender was delivered into the hands of the hangman: his shirt was stripped off, a rope put about his neck, and a taper in his hand; he was then led into court, and was obliged to beg pardon of God and the country. Death or banishment sometimes followed.

AMERCEMENT, IN LAW, a fine assessed for an offence done, or pecuniary punishment at the *mercy* of the court: thus differing from a fine directed and fixed by a statute. By Magna Charta a freeman cannot be amerced for a small fault, but in proportion to the offence he has committed, 9 Henry III. 1225.

AMERICA,* the great Western Continent, is about 9000 miles long, with an area of about 13,668,000 square miles. It is now believed to have been visited by the Norsemen or Vikings in the 10th and 11th centuries; but the modern discovery is due to the sagacity and courage of the Genoese navigator, Christopher Columbus,† who, after having his scheme long contemptuously rejected, sailed on his first expedition from Palos in Andalusia on Friday, Aug. 3, 1492, with vessels supplied by the sovereigns of Spain.

Columbus lands on Guanahani, one of the Bahamas; takes possession of it in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile, and names it San Salvador . . . Friday, Oct. 12, 1492
He discovers Cuba, Oct. 28; and Hispaniola (now Hayti), where he builds a fort, La Navidad . . . Dec. 6, "
He returns to Spain, March 15; sails from Cadiz on his second expedition, Sept. 25; discovers the Caribbee isles,—Dominica, Nov. 3; Guadalupe, Nov. 4; Antigua, Nov. 10; founds Isabella in Hispaniola, the first Christian city in the New World . . . Dec., 1493
He discovers Jamaica, May 3; and Evangelista (now Isle of Pines), June 13; war with the natives of Hispaniola . . . 1494

He visits the various isles; and explores their coasts . . . 1495-6
Returns to Spain to meet the charges of his enemies . . . June 11, 1496
Cabot (sent out by Henry VII. of England) discovers Labrador on the coast of North America [he is erroneously said to have discovered Florida, and also Newfoundland, and to have named it Prima Vista] June 24, 1497
Columbus sails on his third voyage, May 30; discovers Trinidad, July 31; lands on Terra Firma, without knowing it to be the new continent, naming it Isla Santa . . . Aug. 1, 1498
Ojeda discovers Surinam, June; and the gulf of Venezuela . . . 1499

* The name is derived from Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine merchant, who died in 1512. He accompanied Ojeda in his voyage on the eastern coasts in 1498; and described the country in letters sent to his friends in Italy. He is charged with presumptuously inserting "Tierra de Amerigo" in his maps. Irving discusses the question in the Appendix to the Life of Columbus, but comes to no conclusion. Humboldt asserts that the name was given to the continent in the popular works of Waldseemüller, a German geographer, without the knowledge of Vespucci. To America we are indebted, among other things, for maize, the turkey, the potato, Peruvian bark, and tobacco.

† Christoforo Colombo was born about 1445; first went to sea about 1460; settled at Lisbon in 1470, where he married Felipa, the daughter of Perestrelo, an Italian navigator; whereby he obtained much geographical knowledge. He is said to have laid the plans of his voyage of discovery before the republic of Genoa, in 1485, and other powers, and finally before the court of Spain, where at length the queen Isabella became his patron. After undergoing much ingratitude and cruel persecution from his own followers and the Spanish court, he died on May 20, 1506; and was buried with much pomp at Valladolid. His remains were transferred, in 1513, to Seville; in 1536 to San Domingo; and in Jan. 1796 to the Havanna, Cuba. The original inscription on his tomb is said to have been: "A Castilla y a Leon Nuevo Mundo dió Colon." "To Castile and Leon Colon gave a New World." Humboldt says beautifully, that the success of Columbus was "*a conquest of reflection!*"

AMERICA, *continued.*

Vicente Yañez Pinzon discovers Brazil, *South America*, Jan. 26; and the river Marañon (the Amazon); Cabral the Portuguese lands in Brazil (see *Brazil*) May 3, 1500
 Gaspar Cortereal discovers Labrador " "
 Columbus is imprisoned in chains at San Domingo by Bobadilla, sent out to investigate into his conduct, May; conveyed to Spain, where he is honourably received Dec. 17, "
 Columbus sails on his *fourth* voyage, May 9; discovers various isles on the coast of Honduras, and explores the coast of the isthmus, July, &c.; discovers and names Porto Bello, Nov. 2, 1502
 Negro slaves imported into Hispaniola 1501-3
 Worried by the machinations of his enemies, he returns to Spain, Nov. 7; his friend, queen Isabella, dies Nov. 20, 1504
 He dies while treated with base ingratitude by the Spanish government May 20, 1506
 Solis and Pinzon discover Yucatan " "
 Ojeda founds San Sebastian, the first colony on the mainland 1510
 Subjugation of Cuba by Velazquez 1511
 The coast of Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon 1512
 Vasco de Balboa crosses the isthmus of Darien, and discovers the South Pacific Ocean 1513
 Grijalva penetrates into Yucatan, and names it New Spain 1518
 Passage of Magellan's Straits by him 1520
 Conquest of Mexico by Fernando Cortes 1519-21
 Pizarro discovers the coast of Quito 1526
 He invades and conquers Peru 1532-5
 Cartier, a Frenchman, enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and sails up to Montreal 1534-5
 Grijalva's expedition, equipped by Cortes, discovers California 1535
 Mendoza founds Buenos Ayres, and conquers the adjacent country "
 Chili conquered by Valdivia 1541
 Orellana sails down the Amazon to the sea " "
 Louisiana conquered by De Soto " "
 Rebellion in Peru—tranquillity established by Gasca 1548
 Davis's Straits discovered by him 1585
 Raleigh establishes the first English settlement—at Roanoke, Virginia " "
 Falkland isles discovered by Davis 1592
 De Monts, a Frenchman, settles in Acadia, now Nova Scotia 1604
 Jamestown, in Virginia, the first English settle-

ment on the mainland, founded by lord de la Warr 1607
 Quebec founded by the French 1608
 Hudson's bay discovered by him 1610
 The Dutch build Manhattan, or New Amsterdam (now New York) on the Hudson 1614
 Settlement in New England begun by capt. Smith " "
 New Plymouth built by the banished English nonconformists 1620
 Nova Scotia settled by the Scotch under sir Wm. Alexander 1622
 Delaware settled by the Swedes and Dutch 1627
 Massachusetts, by sir H. Boswell 1632
 Maryland, by lord Baltimore 1632
 Connecticut granted to lord Say and Broke in 1630; but no English settlement was made here till 1635
 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams and his brethren, driven from Massachusetts " "
 New Jersey settled by the Dutch, 1614, and Swedes, 1627; granted to the duke of York, who sells it to lord Berkeley 1664
 New York captured by the English 1669
 Carolina settled by the English 1669
 Pennsylvania settled by William Penn, the celebrated Quaker 1682
 Louisiana settled by the French 1699
 The Mississippi explored " "
 The Scotch settlement at Darien (1698-9) abandoned 1700
 New Orleans built 1717
 Georgia settled by general Oglethorpe 1732
 Kentucky, by colonel Boon 1754
 Canada conquered by the English, 1759-60; ceded to Great Britain 1763
 American war—declaration of independence by the United States, 1776; recognised by Great Britain 1783
 Louisiana ceded to Spain, 1762; transferred to France, 1800; sold to the United States 1803
 Florida ceded to Great Britain, 1763; taken by Spain, 1781; to whom it is ceded, 1783; ceded to the United States 1820
 Revolution in Mexico—declaration of independence 1821
 Revolutions in Spanish America; independence established by Chili, 1810; Paraguay, 1811; Buenos Ayres, and other provinces, 1816; Peru 1826
 [See *United States, Mexico*, and other states, throughout the volume.]

AMERICA, BRITISH. See *British America*.

AMERICA, CENTRAL, including the states of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, *which see*, declared their independence Sept. 21, 1821, and separated from the Mexican confederation, July 21, 1823. The states made a treaty of union between themselves March 21, 1847. There has been among them since much anarchy and bloodshed, aggravated greatly by the irruption of American filibusters under Kenny and Walker, 1854-5. In Jan. 1863, a war began between Guatemala (afterwards joined by Nicaragua) and San Salvador (afterwards supported by Honduras). The latter were defeated at Santa Rosa June 16, and San Salvador was taken Oct. 26; the president of San Salvador, Barrios, fled; and Carrera, the dictator of Guatemala became predominant over the confederacy.—Population, 1859, about 2,355,000. See *Nicaragua, Darien*, and *Panama*.

AMERICA, SOUTH. See *Brazil, Argentine, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay, &c.*

"AMERICA," an American yacht, schooner-built, 171 tons burthen. On Aug. 22, 1851, at Cowes regatta, in a match round the Isle of Wight for a cup worth 100*l.*, open to all nations, she came in first by 8 miles, due to her superior construction on the wave principle.

AMERICANISMS : a useful dictionary of these expressions was compiled by John R. Bartlett, and first published in 1848.

AMETHYST, the ninth stone upon the breastplate of the Jewish high priest ; and on it was engraved the name *Issachar*. It is of a rich violet colour. One worth 200 rix-dollars, having been rendered colourless, equalled a diamond in lustre, valued at 18,000 gold crowns. *De Boot, Hist. Gemmarum*.—Amethysts discovered at Kerry, in Ireland, in 1775.

AMIENS, an ancient city in Picardy (N. France) : the cathedral was built in 1220. It was taken by the Spanish and English Sept. 25, 1597. The preliminary articles of the memorable peace between Great Britain, Holland, France, and Spain, fifteen in number, were signed in London by lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto, on the part of England and France, Oct. 1, 1801 ; and the definitive treaty was subscribed at Amiens, on March 27, 1802, by the marquess of Cornwallis for England, Joseph Bonaparte for France, Azara for Spain, and Schimmelpenninck for Holland.—War was declared again in 1803.

AMMONIA, the volatile alkali, mainly produced by the decomposition of organic substances. Its name is ascribed to its having been procured from heated camel's dung near the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Libya. The discovery of its being a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen is ascribed to Joseph Priestley in 1774. By the recent labours of chemists the oxide of the once hypothetical metal ammonium, and ammonium amalgam, have been formed ; and specimens of each were shown at the Royal Institution in 1856 by Dr. A. W. Hofmann, who has done very much for the chemical history of ammonia.

AMMONITES, descended from Ben-Ammi, the son of Lot (1897 B.C.). They invaded the land of Canaan and made the Israelites tributaries, but they were defeated by Jephthah, 1143 B.C. They again invaded Canaan in the reign of Saul, with an intention to put out the right eye of all those they subdued ; but Saul overthrew them, 1095 B.C. They were afterwards many times vanquished ; and Antiochus the Great took Rabbah their capital, and destroyed all the walls, 198 B.C. *Josephus*.

AMNESTY (a general pardon after political disturbances, &c.) was granted by Thrasybulus, the Athenian patriot, after expelling the thirty tyrants with the assistance of only thirty friends, 403 B.C. Acts of amnesty were passed after the civil war in 1651, and after the two rebellions in England in 1715 and 1745.—After his victorious campaign in Italy, Napoleon III. of France granted an amnesty to all political offenders, Aug. 17, 1859. An amnesty, with certain exemptions, was granted to the vanquished southern states of North America by president Johnson, May 29, 1865.

AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL, asserted traditionally to have been established at Thermopylæ by Amphictyon, for the management of all affairs relative to Greece. This celebrated council, composed of twelve of the wisest and most virtuous men of various cities of Greece, began 1498 [1113, *Clinton*] B.C. Other cities in time sent also chosen citizens to the council of the Amphictyons, and in the age of Antoninus Pius, they were increased to the number of thirty. *Suidas*. Its immediate office was to attend to the temples and oracles of Delphi. Its interference caused the Sacred wars, 595—586, and 356—346.

AMPHION, a British frigate, of 38 guns, blown up while riding at anchor in Plymouth Sound, and the whole of her crew then on board, consisting of more than two hundred and fifty persons, officers and men, perished Sept. 22, 1796. *Butler*.

AMPHITHEATRES, said to have been first constructed by Curio, 76 B.C., and Julius Cæsar 46 B.C. In the Roman amphitheatres, which were vast round or oval buildings, the people assembled to see the combats of gladiators, of wild beasts, and other exhibitions. They were generally built of wood, but Statilius Taurus made one of stone, under Augustus Cæsar. See *Coliseum*. The amphitheatre of Vespasian (capable of holding 87,000 persons) was built between A.D. 75 and 80 ; and is said to have been a regular fortress in 1312. The amphitheatre at Verona was next in size, and then that of Nismes.

AMPHITRITE, THE SHIP. See *Wrecks*, Aug. 30, 1833.

AMPUTATION, in surgery, was greatly aided by the invention of the tourniquet by Morel, a French surgeon in 1674 ; and of the flap-method by Lowdham of Exeter in 1679.

AMSTERDAM (Holland). The castle of Amstel was commenced in 1100 ; the building of the city in 1203. Its commerce was greatly increased by the decay of that of Antwerp after 1609. The exchange was built in 1634 ; and the noble stadthouse in 1648 ; the latter cost three millions of guilders, then a large sum. It is built upon 13,659 piles. Amsterdam surrendered to the king of Prussia, when that prince invaded Holland, in favour of the stadtholder, in 1787. The French were admitted without resistance, Jan. 18, 1795. The Dutch government was restored in December, 1813. The crystal palace for an industrial exhibition was opened by prince Frederick of the Netherlands Aug. 16, 1864.

AMULETS, OR CHARMS, employed from the earliest times. Amulets were made of the wood of the true cross, about 328. They have been sanctioned in modern times by medical men—witness the anodyne necklace, &c.

AMYLENE, a colourless, very mobile liquid, first procured by M. Balard of Paris in 1844, by distilling fousel oil (potato-spirit) with chloride of zinc. The vapour was employed instead of chloroform first by Dr. Snow in 1856. It has since been tried in many hospitals here, and in France. The odour is more unpleasant than chloroform, and more vapour must be used. It is, however, thought less dangerous.

ANABAPTISTS. The sect arose about 1521, and was known in England before 1549. John of Leyden, Muncer, Storck, and other German enthusiasts, about the time of the Reformation, taught that infant baptism was a contrivance of the devil, that there is no original sin, that men have a free will in spiritual things, and other doctrines still more wild and absurd. They committed many violences, and in 1534 seized Münster, calling it Mount Zion, and declared one Mathias, a baker, to be the king of Zion. Their enthusiasm led them to the maddest practices, and they at length rose in arms under pretence of gospel liberty. Münster was taken June 24, 1535, and the chiefs of the Anabaptists were put to death.—On Jan. 6, 1661, about 80 anabaptists in London appeared in arms, headed by their preacher, Thomas Venner, a wine-cooper. They fought desperately, and killed many of the soldiers brought against them. Their leader and sixteen others were executed, Jan. 19 and 21. *Annals of England*.—For the modern Anabaptists see *Baptists*.

ANACREONTIC VERSE, commonly of the jovial or bacchanalian strain, named after Anacreon of Teos, the Greek lyric poet, whose odes are much prized. He is said to have been choked by a grape-stone in his eighty-fifth year, about 514 B.C. His odes have been frequently translated; Thomas Moore's celebrated version was published in 1800.

ANÆSTHETICS. See *Chloroform*, *Ether*, *Amylene*, *Kerosolene*. Intense cold is also employed in deadening pain.

ANADOLIA (Asia Minor), comprises the ancient Lycia, Caria, Lydia, Mysia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia and Phrygia, *which see*.

ANAGRAMS, formed by the transposition of the letters of a name or sentence : as *army* from *Mary*, are said to have been made by ancient Jews, Greeks, &c. On the question put by Pilate to Our Saviour, "*Quid est veritas?*" (what is truth?) we have the remarkable anagram, "*Est vir qui adest*" (the man who is here). Another good one is "*Horatio Nelson*," and "*Honor est a Nilo*" ("there is Honour from the Nile").—The French are said to have introduced the art as now practised, about the year 1560, in the reign of Charles IX. *Hénault*.

ANAM. See *Annam*.

ANASTATIC PRINTING. See *Printing*, 1841.

ANATHEMA, among the Jews, was the devoting some person or thing to destruction, as in the case of Jericho (*Joshua* vi. 17). The word occurs 1 *Cor.* xvi. 22. Anathemas were used by the primitive churches, 387. See *Excommunication*.

ANATOMY (Greek, cutting up). The study of the human body was part of the philosophical investigations of Plato, Xenophon, and Aristotle; and it became a branch of medical art under Hippocrates, about 420 B.C. Erasistratus and Herophilus may be regarded as the fathers of anatomy; they were the first to dissect the human form, as anatomical research had been previously confined to animals: it is mentioned that they practised upon the bodies of living criminals, about 300 and 293 B.C. Galen, who died A.D. 193, was a great anatomist. In England, the schools were supplied with subjects unlawfully exhumed from graves; and until lately, the bodies of executed criminals were ordered for dissection.* Pope Boniface VIII. forbade the dissection of dead bodies, 1297. The first anatomical plates, designed by Titian, were employed by Vesalius, about 1538. Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Michael Angelo, studied anatomy. The great discoveries of Harvey were

* By 32 Henry VIII., c. 42 (1540), surgeons were granted four bodies of executed malefactors for "*anatomyes*," which privilege was extended in following reigns: but in consequence of the crimes committed by resurrection-men in order to supply the surgical schools (robbing churchyards and even committing murder, see *Burking*), a new statute was passed in 1832, which abated the ignominy of dissection by prohibiting that of executed murderers, and made provision for the wants of surgeons by permitting, under certain regulations, the dissection of persons dying in workhouses, &c. The act also appointed inspectors of anatomy, regulated the schools, and required persons practising anatomy to obtain a licence. It repealed the clause of the act of 1828, which directed the dissection of the body of an executed murderer.

made in 1616. William and John Hunter were great anatomists; they died in 1783 and 1793. Quain's and Wilson's large anatomical plates were published in 1842. Comparative anatomy has been treated systematically by Cuvier, Owen, Müller, Huxley, and others. The anatomy of plants has been studied since 1680. See *Botany*.

ANCHORITES. See *Monachism*.

ANCHORS are of ancient use, and the invention belongs to the Tuscans. *Pliny*. The second tooth, or fluke, was added by Anacharsis, the Scythian (592 B.C.) *Strabo*. Anchors were first forged in England A.D. 578. Those of a first-rate ship of war (four) will weigh 99 cwt. each, costing 450*l*. *Phillips*. The Admiralty anchor was introduced about 1841. Improved anchors were made by Pering and Rodgers about 1831; by Porter 1846; by Costell 1848; by Trotman 1853; and by several other persons. Trotman's is attached to the Queen's yacht the *Fairy*. The anchors of the *Great Eastern* are of enormous size. An act for the proving and sale of chain cables and anchors, was passed in 1864.

ANCIENT HISTORY commences in the Holy Scriptures, and in the history of Herodotus about 1687 B.C. It is considered as ending with the destruction of the Roman empire in Italy, A.D. 476. Modern history begins with Mahomet (A.D. 622), or Charlemagne (768).

ANCIENTS. See *Councils*.

ANCONA, an ancient Roman port on the Adriatic. The mole was built by Trajan, A.D. 107. After many changes of rulers Ancona was finally annexed to the papal states in 1532. In 1798 it was taken by the French; but was retaken by the Austrians in 1799. It was occupied by the French in 1832; evacuated in 1838; after an insurrection it was bombarded and captured by the Austrians, June 18, 1849. The Marches (comprising this city) rebelled against the Papal government in Sept. 1860. Lamoricière, the papal general, fled to Ancona after his defeat at Castelfidardo, but was compelled to surrender himself, the city, and the garrison, on Sept. 29. The king of Sardinia entered soon after.

ANCYRA, in ancient Galatia, now Angora or Engour, Asia Minor. A council was held here in 314. Near this city, on July 28, 1402, Timour or Tamerlane defeated and took prisoner the sultan Bajazet, and is said to have conveyed him to Samarcand in a cage.

ANDALUSIA (S. Spain), a province forming part of the ancient Lusitania and Bætica. The name is a corruption of Vandalitia, acquired in consequence of its having been held by the Vandals from 419 to 421, when it was acquired by the Visigoths. The latter were expelled by the Moors in 711, who established in it the kingdom of Cordova, which they retained till their final overthrow in 1492.

ANDERNACH, Rhenish Prussia, once an imperial city. Near here, the emperor Charles the First, while attempting to deprive his nephews of their inheritance, was totally defeated by one of them, Louis of Saxony, Oct. 8, 876.

ANDORRA, a small republic in the Pyrenees, bearing the title of "the valleys and sovereignties of Andorra," was made independent by Charlemagne about 778, certain rights being reserved to the bishop of Urgel. The feudal sovereignty, which long appertained to the counts of Foix, reverted to the French king, Henry IV., in 1589; but was given up in 1790. On March 27, 1806, an imperial decree restored the old relations between Andorra and France. The republic is now governed by a council elected for life; but the magistrates are appointed alternately by the French government and the Spanish bishop of Urgel. The population was about 18,000, in 1850. *Guibert*.

ANDRÉ'S EXECUTION. See *United States*, 1780.

ANDREW, ST., said to have been martyred by crucifixion, Nov. 30, 69, at Patræ, in Achaia. The festival was instituted about 359. Andrew is the titular saint of Scotland, owing to Hungus, the Pictish prince, having dreamed that the saint was to be his friend in a pending battle with the Northumbrians. St. Andrew's cross (X) appeared in the air during the fight, and Hungus conquered. The collar of an order of knighthood, founded on this legend, is formed of thistles (not to be touched) and of rue (an antidote against poison); the motto is *Nemo me impune lacessit* (No one assails me with impunity). The institution of the order is attributed to Achaius about 809; its revival is due to king James V. in 1540, and to James II. of England in 1687. See *Thistle*. The Russian order of St. Andrew was instituted in 1698 by Peter I.

ANDREW'S, St. (E. Scotland). Here Robert Bruce held his first parliament in 1309; and here Wishart was burnt by archbishop Beaton, who himself was murdered here in

1546. The university was founded in 1411 by bishop Wardlaw. The bishopric originated with the establishment of Christianity in Scotland. Sir R. Sibbald's list of the bishops of St. Andrew's commences with Killach, 872. The see became archiepiscopal in 1470, and ceased soon after the Revolution, 1689. St. Andrew's is now a post-revolution bishopric, re-instituted in 1844. See *Bishops*.

ANDRUSSOV, PEACE OF (Jan. 20. 1667), between Russia and Poland, by which the latter lost the greater part of her conquests among the Cossacks.

ANEMOMETER (Greek, *anemos*, the wind), a measurer of the strength and velocity of the wind, was invented by Wolfius, in 1709. The extreme velocity was found by Dr. Lind to be 93 miles per hour. Osler's and Whewell's anemometers were highly approved of in 1844.

ANEROID. See *Barometer*.

ANGEL, an ancient gold coin, weighing four pennyweights, was valued at 6s. 8d. in the reign of Henry VI., and at 10s. in the reign of Elizabeth, 1562. The *angelot*, a gold coin, value half an angel, was struck at Paris when held by the English, in 1431. Wood.

ANGELIC KNIGHTS OF ST. GEORGE. This order is said to have been instituted in Greece, 456. The *Angelici* were instituted by the emperor Angelus Comnenus, 1191. —The *Angelice*, an order of nuns, was founded at Milan by Louisa Torelli, 1534.

ANGERS (W. Central France), formerly the Roman city Juliomagus, possessing an amphitheatre; afterwards Andegarum, the capital of the county of Anjou, *which see*. It was frequently besieged, and many councils were held in it between 453 and 1448, relating to ecclesiastical discipline.

ANGERSTEIN GALLERY. See *National Gallery*.

ANGLESEY, called by the Romans Mona (N. Wales), the seat of the Druids, who were massacred in great numbers, when Suetonius Paulinus took the isle, 61. It was conquered by Agricola, in 78; occupied by the Normans, 1090; and with the rest of Wales was annexed by Edward I. in 1284. He built the fortress of Beaumaris in 1295. The Menai suspension bridge was erected 1818-25, and the Britannia tubular bridge 1849-50.

ANGLICAN CHURCH. See *Church of England*.

ANGLING. Its origin is uncertain; allusion is made to it by the Greeks and Romans, and in the Bible; *Amos*, iv. 2 (787 B.C.)

Oppian wrote his "Halieutics," a Greek epic poem on Fishes and Fishing, probably about A.D. 198.

In the book on "*Hawkyng and Hentyng*," by Juliana Berners or Barnes, prioress of Sopwith, near St.

Albans, "emprinted at Westmestre by Wynkyn de Worde," in 1496, is "*The Treatise of fysshying with an Angle*."

Izaak Walton's "*Compleat Angler*" was first published in 1653.

ANGLO-SAXONS, OR ANGLES, derive their name from a village near Sleswick, called *Anglen*, whose population (called *Angli* by Tacitus,) joined the first Saxon freebooters. East Anglia was a kingdom of the heptarchy, founded by the Angles, one of whose chiefs, Uffa, assumed the title of king, 571; the kingdom ceased in 792. See *Britain*. Cædmon paraphrased part of the Bible in Anglo-Saxon about 680; a translation of the gospels was made by abbot Egbert, of Iona, 721; of Boethius, Orosius, &c., by Alfred, 888. The Anglo-Saxon laws were printed by order of government, in 1840.

ANGOLA (S. W. Africa), settled by the Portuguese soon after the discovery, by Diego Cam, about 1486. Loanda, their capital, was built 1578. Their authority over the interior is very limited.

ANGORA. See *Ancyra*.

ANGOULEME, capital of the old province of Angoumois, Central France, W., was a bishopric in 260. After sharing the fortunes of the country, Angouleme became an independent county about 856. It was united to the French crown in 1308. It was held by the English, 1360 to 1372, in the reign of Edward III. The count of Angouleme became king of France as Francis I. in 1515.

ANGRIA'S FORT. See *India*, 1576.

ANHALT, HOUSE OF, in Germany, deduces its origin from Berenthobaldus, who made war upon the Thuringians in the sixth century. In 1606, the principality was divided among the four sons of Joachim Ernest, by the eldest, John George. Thus began the four

branches—Anhalt-Dessau (descended from John-George); Bernbourg,* extinct, 1863; Plotsgau or Coethen, extinct, 1847; and Zerbst, extinct, 1793. The princes of Anhalt became dukes in 1809.

DUKE OF ANHALT (*Subjects* 181, 824). Leopold (born Oct. 1, 1794), became duke of Anhalt-Dessau, 1817, and of Anhalt-Bernbourg 1863.

Heir, his son, prince Frederic, born April 29, 1831.

ANHOLT, ISLAND OF, Denmark, was taken possession of by England, May 18, 1809, in the French war, on account of Danish cruisers injuring British commerce. The Danes made an attempt to regain it with a force which exceeded 1000 men, but were gallantly repulsed by the British force not amounting to more than 150, March 27, 1811.

ANILINE, a basic oily body discovered in 1826 by Unverdorben among the products of distillation of indigo. Bechamp, in 1856, obtained it from benzole by the successive treatment of this substance with concentrated nitric acid and reducing agents. The scientific relations of aniline have been carefully examined by several chemists, more especially by Dr. A. W. Hofmann. It was long known to yield a series of coloured compounds, but it was only in 1856 that Mr. W. A. Perkin showed how a violet oxidation-product (mauve) could be applied in dyeing. Aniline is now manufactured upon a large scale for the commercial production of "Mauve" and "Magenta" (rosaniline), and several other colouring matters.

ANIMALCULÆ. Leeuwenhoek's researches in 1677 produced the most astonishing revelations. His *Arcana Naturæ* was published at Leyden in 1696. The great works of Ehrenberg of Berlin, on the Infusorial Animalcule, &c., were issued 1838-57. Pritchard's *Infusoria*, ed. 1860, is a valuable summary of our present knowledge of animalculæ.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM was introduced by father Hehl, a Jesuit, at Vienna, about 1774; and had its dupes in France and England in about 1788-89.† See *Mesmerism*.

ANIMALS, CRUELTY TO. The late Mr. Martin, M.P., as a senator, zealously laboured to repress this odious offence; and a society in London, which was established in 1824, effects much good this way. See *Cruelty to Animals Society*. Mr. Martin's act passed 3 Geo. IV. (1822). Similar acts were passed in 1827, 1835, 1837, 1849, and 1854. Dogs were forbidden to be used for draught by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47 (1839).

ANJOU, a province in France, was inherited by Henry II. of England from his father Geoffrey Plantagenet, count of Anjou, who married the empress Matilda in 1127. It was taken from his son John by Philip of France in 1205; was reconquered by Edward III., but relinquished by him in 1360; and was given by Charles V. to his brother Louis with the title of duke. It afterwards became an appanage of the French crown. The university was formed in 1349.

DUKES OF ANJOU.

1360. Louis I. invested by the pope with the dominions of Joanna of Naples, 1381; his invading army destroyed by the plague, 1383; he dies, 1384.

1384. Louis II., his son, receives the same grant, but is also unsuccessful.

Louis III., adopted by Joanna as heir; dies 1434.

1434. Regnier or Renée (a prisoner) declared king

of Naples, 1435; his daughter, Margaret, married Henry VI. of England, 1445; he was expelled from Anjou by Louis XI., 1474, and his estates confiscated.

Francis, duke of Alençon, brother to Henry III. of France, became duke of Anjou; at one time he favoured the protestants, and vainly offered marriage to Elizabeth of England, 1581-82; died 1584.

ANJOU, OR BEAUGÉ, BATTLE OF, between the English and French; the latter commanded by the dauphin of France, March 22, 1421. The English were defeated: the duke of Clarence was slain by sir Allan Swinton, a Scotch knight, and 1500 men perished on the field; the earls of Somerset, Dorset, and Huntingdon were taken prisoners. Beaugé was the first battle that turned the tide of success against the English.

ANNAM, OR ANAM, an empire of Asia, to the east of India, comprising Tonquin, Cochin China, part of Cambodia, and various islands in the Chinese Sea; said to have been conquered by the Chinese 234 B.C., and held by them till A.D. 263. In 1406 they recon-

* Alexander, the last duke of Anhalt-Bernbourg, (born March 2, 1805; duke, March 24, 1834;) died without issue, Aug. 22, 1863, when his duchy reverted to the duke of Anhalt-Dessau.

† It was a pretended mode of curing all manner of diseases by means of *sympathetic affection* between the sick person and the operator. The effect on the patient was supposed to depend on certain motions of the fingers and features of the operator, he placing himself immediately before the patient, whose eyes were to be fixed on his. After playing in this manner on the imagination and enfeebled mind of the sick, and performing a number of distortions and grimaces, the cure was said to be completed. Hehl, for a short time associated with Mesmer, but they soon quarrelled.—Mr. Perkins (who died in 1799) invented "Metallic Tractors for collecting, condensing, and applying animal magnetism;" but Drs. Falconer and Haygarth put an end to his pretensions by performing many wonders with a pair of wooden tractors. Brande.

quered it, but abandoned it in 1428. After much anarchy, bishop Adran, a French missionary, obtained the friendship of Louis XVI. for his pupil Gia-long, the son of the nominally reigning monarch, and with the aid of a few of his countrymen established Gia-long on the throne, who reigned till his death in 1821, when his son became king. In 1859 war broke out with the French, who defeated the army of Annam, 10,000 strong, about April 22, when 500 were killed. On June 3, 1862, peace was made; three provinces were ceded to the French, and toleration of the Christians granted. An insurrection in these provinces against the French, begun about Dec. 17, 1862, was suppressed in Feb. 1863. Ambassadors sent from Annam with the view of regaining the ceded provinces arrived at Paris in Sept. 1863, had no success. A new treaty with France was concluded July 26, 1864, which established a French protectorate, toleration for Christian missionaries, &c.

ANNATES. See *First Fruits*.

ANNO DOMINI, A.D., the year of Our Lord, of Grace, of the Incarnation, of the Circumcision, and of the Crucifixion (Trabeationis). The Christian era commenced Jan. 1, in the middle of the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year of the building of Rome, and in 4714 of the Julian period. It is now held that Christ was born Friday, April 5, 4 B.C. This era was invented by a monk, Dionysius Exiguus, about 532. It was introduced into Italy in the 6th century, and ordered to be used by bishops by the council of Chelsea, in 816, but not generally employed for several centuries. Charles III. of Germany was the first who added "in the year of our Lord" to his reign, in 879.

"ANNOYANCE JURIES," of Westminster, chosen from the householders in conformity with 27 Eliz. c. 17 (1585), were abolished in 1861.

ANNUAL REGISTER, a summary of the history of each year (beginning with 1758, and continued to the present time), was commenced by R. & J. Dodsley. (Edmund Burke at first wrote the whole work, but afterwards became only an occasional contributor. *Prior*.) The somewhat similar but more elaborate work, the "*Annuaire des Deux Mondes*," began in Paris in 1850.

ANNUALS, the name given to richly bound volumes, containing poetry, tales, and essays, by eminent authors, illustrated by engravings, published annually. They were imitations of similar books in Germany, and first appeared in London in 1823. The duration of the chief of these publications is here given :

Forget-me-not (Ackerman's)	1823-48	Amulet	1827-34
Friendship's Offering	1824-44	Keepsake	1828-56
Literary Souvenir (first as "the Graces")	1824-34	Hood's Comic Annual	1830-38

ANNUITIES, OR PENSIONS, were first granted in 1512, when 20*l.* were given to a lady of the court for services done ; and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the maintenance of a gentleman, 1536. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* deemed competent to support a gentleman in the study of the law, 1554. An act was passed empowering the government to borrow one million sterling upon an annuity of fourteen *per cent.*, 4-6 Will. & Mary, 1691-3. This mode of borrowing soon afterwards became general among civilised governments. An annuity of 1*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* *per annum*, accumulating at 10 *per cent.*, compound interest, amounts in 100 years to 20,000*l.* The Government Annuities and Life Assurances Act was passed in 1864, for the benefit of the working classes ; since it enables the government to grant deferred annuities on condition that the sum required may be payable in small instalments.

ANNUITY TAX : a tax levied to provide stipends for ministers in Edinburgh and Montrose, and which caused much disaffection, was abolished in 1860, and other provisions made for the purpose. These, however, have proved equally unpalatable.

ANNUNCIATION OF THE VIRGIN MARY, the 25th of March, Lady-day (*which see*). A festival commemorating the tidings brought to Mary by the angel Gabriel (*Luke* i. 26) : its origin is referred variously by ecclesiastical writers to the fourth and seventh century. The *religious order* of the Annunciation was instituted in 1232, and the *military order*, in Savoy, by Amadeus, count of Savoy in memory of Amadeus I., who had bravely defended Rhodes against the Turks, 1355.

ANOINTING, an ancient ceremony observed at the inauguration of kings, bishops, and other eminent personages. Aaron was anointed as high priest, B.C. 1491; and Saul, as king, B.C. 1095. Alfred the Great is said to have been the first English king anointed, A.D. 871; and Edgar of Scotland, 1098.—The *religious rite* is derived from the epistle of *James*, ch. v. 14, about A.D. 60. Some authors assert that in 550, dying persons, and persons in extreme danger of death, were anointed with consecrated oil, and that this was the origin of Extreme Unction (one of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic church).

ANONYMOUS LETTERS. The sending of anonymous letters denouncing persons, or demanding money, or using threats to obtain money, was made felony by the Black Act, 9 Geo. I. (1722). See *Threatening Letters*.

ANTALCIDAS, PEACE OF. In 387 B.C. Antalcidas the Lacedæmonian made peace with Artaxerxes of Persia, strongly in favour of Sparta, and generally in favour of Greece, but giving up the cities of Ionia to the king.

ANTARCTIC POLE, the opposite to the north or arctic pole. See *Southern Continent*.

ANTEDILUVIANS. According to the tables of Mr. Whiston, the number of people in the ancient world, as it existed previous to the Flood, reached to the enormous amount of 549,755 millions in the year of the world 1482.*

ANTHEMS, OR HYMNS (see *Hymns*). Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, and St. Ambrose were the first who composed them, about the middle of the fourth century. *Longlet*. They were introduced into the church service in 386. *Baker*. Ignatius is said to have introduced them into the Greek, and St. Ambrose into the Western Church. They were introduced into the Reformed churches in queen Elizabeth's reign, about 1565.

ANTHROPOPHAGI (eaters of human flesh) have existed in all ages of the world. Homer says that the Cyclopes and Lestrygonæ were such; and the Essedonian Scythians were so, according to Herodotus. Diogenes asserted that we might as well eat the flesh of men as that of other animals; and the practice still exists in Africa and the South Sea Islands. The annals of Milan assert that a Milanese woman, named Elizabeth, had an invincible inclination to human flesh; she enticed children to her house, and killed and salted them; and on a discovery being made, she was broken on the wheel and burnt, in 1519. Cannibals were detected in Perthshire about 1339.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY (*anthrōpos*, Greek, man) for promoting the science of man and mankind, held its first meeting on Feb. 24, 1863. Dr. James Hunt, president, in the chair. The "Anthropological Review" first came out in May, 1863.

ANTICHRIST (opponent of Christ), the name given by St. John (1 Ep. ii. 18) to him whom St. Paul calls the *Man of Sin* (2 Thess. ii. 3), who, as some assert, at the latter end of the world, is to appear very remarkably in opposition to Christianity.†

ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE, an association formed for the purpose of procuring the repeal of the laws charging duty on the importation of foreign corn. See *Corn-Laws*. It sprang from various metropolitan and provincial associations (1834-8), headed by Messrs. C. Villiers, R. Cobden, J. Bright, &c. See *Protectionists*.

The Anti-Corn-Law League formed at Manchester	Sept. 18, 1838	Bazaar at Covent-Garden opened	May 5, 1845
Meetings held in various places	March & April, 1841	Great Manchester meeting, at which the League proposed to raise a quarter of a million sterling	Dec. 23, "
Excited meeting at Manchester	May 18, "	The Corn Importation Bill having passed, June 26; the League is formally dissolved; and Mr. Cobden was rewarded by a national subscription, amounting to nearly 80,000 <i>l.</i>	July 2, 1849
A bazaar held at Manchester, at which the League realised 10,000 <i>l.</i>	Feb. 2, 1842	Appointment of the Derby ministry, a revival of the Anti-Corn-Law League was proposed at a meeting held at Manchester, and a subscription for the purpose was opened, which produced within half an hour 27,520 <i>l.</i>	Mar. 2, 1852
About 600 deputies connected with provincial associations assemble in London, Feb.—Aug.	"	[Subsequently, the reconstruction of the League was deemed to be unnecessary.]	
The League at Manchester proposed to raise 50,000 <i>l.</i> , to depute lecturers throughout the country, and to print pamphlets	Oct. 20, "		
First meeting at Drury-lane Theatre, March 15,	1843		
Series of monthly meetings at Covent-Garden, commenced Sept. 28; and great free-trade meeting at Manchester	Nov. 14, 1843, and Jan. 22, 1845		

* Burnet has supposed that the first human pair might have left, at the end of the first century, ten married couples; and from these, allowing them to multiply in the same decuple proportion as the first pair did, would rise, in 1500 years, a greater number of persons than the earth was capable of holding. He therefore suggests a quadruple multiplication only; and then exhibits the following table of increase during the first sixteen centuries that preceded the Flood (at least ten times the present number of mankind):—

I.	10	V.	2,560	IX.	655,360	XIII.	167,172,160
II.	40	VI.	10,240	X.	2,621,440	XIV.	671,088,640
III.	160	VII.	40,960	XI.	10,485,760	XV.	2,684,354,560
IIII.	640	VIII.	163,840	XII.	41,943,040	XVI.	107,374,418,240

† His reign, it is supposed, will continue three years and a half, during which time there will be a persecution. This is the opinion of the Roman Catholics; but the Protestants, as they differ from them, so they differ among themselves. Grotius and Dr. Hammond suppose the time to be past, and the characters to be furnished in the persons of Caligula, Simon Magus, and the Gnostics. Some have believed the pope to be the true Antichrist, as at the council held at Gap, in 1603. Many consider that the kingdom of Antichrist comprehends all who are opposed to Christ, openly or secretly.

ANTIETAM CREEK, near Sharpsburg, Maryland, U. S. Here was fought a terrible battle on Sept. 17, 1862, between the Federals under general M'Clellan and the Confederates under Lee. The latter after his victory at Bull Run or Manassas, Aug. 30, having invaded Maryland, was immediately followed by M'Clellan. On the 16th Lee was joined by Jackson, and at five o'clock next morning the conflict began. About 100,000 men were engaged, and the conflict raged with great fury from daylight to dark. The Federals were repeatedly repulsed; but eventually the Confederates retreated and repassed the Potomac on Sept. 18 and 19. The loss of the Federals was estimated at 12,469; of the Confederates, 14,000.

ANTIGUA, a West India Island, discovered by Columbus in Nov. 1493; settled by the English in 1632; made a bishopric, 1842. Population in 1861, 36,412.

ANTILLES, an early name of the West Indies, *which see*.

ANTIMONY, a white brittle metal. Compounds of this mineral were early known, and applied. It was used as paint to blacken both men's and women's eyes, as appears from 2 *Kings* ix. 30, and *Jeremiah* iv. 30, and in eastern countries it is used to this day. When mixed with lead it forms printing type metal. Basil Valentine wrote on antimony about 1410. *Priestley*.

ANTINOMIANS (from the Greek *anti*, against, and *nomos*, law), a name given by Luther (in 1538) to John Agricola, who is said to have held "that it mattered not how wicked a man was if he had but faith." (Opposed to *Rom.* iii. 28, and v. 1, 2). He retracted in 1540. These doctrines were condemned by the British parliament, 1648.

ANTIOCH, Syria, built by Seleucus, 300 B.C., after the battle of Ipsus, in such grandeur as to acquire the name "Queen of the East." Here the disciples were first called Christians, A.D. 42 (*Acts* xi. 26). Antioch was taken by the Persians, 540; by the Saracens about 638; recovered for the Eastern emperor, 966; lost again in 1086; retaken by the Crusaders in 1098, and held by them till 1268, when it was captured by the Sultan of Egypt. It was taken from the Turks in the Syrian war, Aug. 1, 1832, by Ibrahim Pacha, but restored at the peace.—The ERA of Antioch is much used by the early Christian writers of Antioch and Alexandria; it placed the Creation 5492 years B.C.

ANTIPODES. Plato is said to be the first who thought it possible that antipodes existed (about 368 B.C.). Boniface, archbishop of Mentz, legate of pope Zachary, is said to have denounced a bishop as a heretic for maintaining this doctrine, A.D. 741. The antipodes of England lie to the south-east of New Zealand, near Antipodes Island. *Brookes*.

ANTI-POPES, rival popes elected at various times, especially by the French and Italian factions, from 1305 to 1439. In the article *Popes*, the Anti-popes are printed in *italics*.

ANTIQUARIES. A college of antiquaries is said to have existed in Ireland 700 years B.C.

A society was founded by archbishop Parker, Camden, Stow, and others in 1572. *Spelman*. Application was made in 1589 to Elizabeth for a charter, but her death ensued, and her successor, James I., was far from favouring the design. The Society of Antiquaries revived, 1707; received its charter of incorporation from George II., 1751; and apartments in Somerset-house granted to it in 1777. Its Memoirs, entitled *Archæologia*, first published in 1770; present president, earl Stanhope, elected, 1846.

British Archæological Association founded Dec. 1843; the Archæological Institute of Great Britain was formed by a seceding part of the Association, 1845. Journals are published by both societies.

Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh founded in 1780.

Since 1845 many county archæological societies have been formed in the United Kingdom.

The Society of Antiquaries of France (1814) began in 1805 as the Celtic Academy.

ANTI-TRINITARIANS. Theodotus of Byzantium is supposed to have been the first who advocated the simple humanity of Jesus, at the close of the second century. This doctrine, advocated by Arius about 318, spread widely after the Reformation, when it was adopted by Lælius and Faustus Socinus. *Bayle*. See *Arians*, *Socinians*, *Unitarians*.

ANTIUM, maritime city of Latium, now Porto d'Anzio, near Rome, after a long struggle for independence, became a Roman colony, at the end of the great Latin war, 340-338 B.C. It was mentioned by Horace, and was a favourite retreat of the emperors and wealthy Romans, who erected many villas in its vicinity. The treasures deposited in the temple of Fortune here were taken by Octavius Cæsar during his war with Antony, 41 B.C.

ANTWERP, the principal sea-port of Belgium, is mentioned in history in A.D. 517. It

was a small republic in the eleventh century. It was the first commercial city in Europe till the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Its fine exchange built in	1531	after a dreadful conflict, being driven into the citadel, cannonaded the town with red-hot balls and shells, doing immense mischief	
Taken after a long siege by the prince of Parma	1585		
Truce of Antwerp (between Spain and United Provinces)	1609		Oct. 27, 1830
Much injured by the imposition of a toll on the Scheldt by the treaty of Münster	1648	The citadel bombarded by the French,	Dec. 4;
After Marlborough's victory at Ramillies, Antwerp surrenders without firing a shot		surrendered by gen. Chassé	Dec. 23, 1832
	June 6, 1706	The exchange burnt; and valuable archives, &c. destroyed	Aug. 2, 1858
The Barrier treaty concluded here	Nov. 16, 1715	Proposal to strengthen the fortifications adopted	Aug. 1859
Taken by marshal Saxe	1746	A Fine Art fête held	Aug. 17-20 1861
Occupied by the French	1792-3, 1794-1814	Great Napoleon wharf destroyed by fire, lives and about 400,000l.	Dec. 2
Civil war between the Belgians and the House of Orange. See <i>Belgium</i>	1830-31	Great fête at the opening of the port by the abolition of the Scheldt dues	Aug. 3, 1863
The Belgian troops, having entered Antwerp, were opposed by the Dutch garrison, who,			

APATITE, mineral phosphate of lime. About 1856 it began to be largely employed as manure. It is abundant in Norway, and in Sombbrero, a small West India island.

APOCALYPSE, or **REVELATION**, written by St. John in the isle of Patmos about 95. *Ireneus*. Some ascribe the authorship to Cerinthus, the heretic, and others to John, the presbyter, of Ephesus. In the first centuries many churches disowned it, and in the fourth century it was excluded from the sacred canon by the council of Laodicea, but was again received by other councils, and confirmed by that of Trent, held in 1545, *et seq.* Although the book has been rejected by Luther, Michaelis, and others, and its authority questioned in all ages, from the time of Justin Martyr (who wrote his first Apology for the Christians in A.D. 139), yet its canonical authority is still almost universally acknowledged.

APOCRYPHA. In the preface to the Apocrypha it is said, "These books are neyther found in the Hebrue nor in the Chaldee." *Bible*, 1539. The history of the Apocrypha ends 135 B.C. The books were not in the Jewish canon, were rejected at the council of Laodicea about A.D. 366, but were received as canonical by the Roman Catholic church, at the council of Trent on April 8, 1546. Parts of the Apocrypha are read as *lessons* by the Anglican church.

1 Esdras, from about B.C.	623-445	Wisdom of Solomon	* * *	Bel and the Dragon	* * *
2 Esdras	"	Ecclesiasticus (John)	300 or 180	Prayer of Manasses	B.C. 676
Tobit	"	Baruch	"	1 Maccabees, about	323-135
Judith	"	Song of the Three Children	"	2 Maccabees, from about	187-161
Esther	"	History of Susannah	"		

There are also Apocryphal writings in connection with the New Testament.

APOLLINARISTS, followers of Apollinaris, a reader in the church of Laodicea, who taught (366) that the divinity of Christ was instead of a soul to him; that his flesh was pre-existent to his appearance upon earth, and that it was sent down from heaven, and conveyed through the Virgin, as through a channel; that there were two sons, one born of God, the other of the Virgin, &c. These opinions were condemned by the council of Constantinople, 381.

APOLLO, the god of the fine arts, medicine, music, poetry, and eloquence, had many temples and statues erected to him, particularly in Egypt, Greece, and Italy. His most splendid temple was at Delphi, built 1263 B.C. See *Delphi*. His temple at Daphne, built 434 B.C., during a period in which pestilence raged, was burnt A.D. 362, and the Christians were accused of the crime. *Lenglet*. The statue of Apollo Belvedere, discovered in the remains of Antium, in Italy, in 1503, was purchased by pope Julius II., who placed it in the Vatican.

APOULONICON, an elaborate musical instrument, constructed on the principle of the organ, was invented by Messrs. Flight and Robson, of St. Martin's lane, Westminster, and exhibited by them first in 1817. *Timbs*.

APOSTLES (Greek *apostolos*, one sent forth). Twelve were appointed by Christ, 31; viz. Simon Peter and Andrew (brothers), James and John (sons of Zebedee), Philip, Nathanael (or Bartholomew), Matthew (Levi), Thomas, James the Less (son of Alphaeus), Simon the Canaanite and Jude or Thaddæus (brothers), and Judas Iscariot. Matthias was elected in the room of Judas Iscariot, 33 (*Acts* i.); and Paul and Barnabas were appointed by the Holy Spirit, A.D. 45 (*Acts* xiii. 2).

APOSTLES' CREED, a summary of the Christian faith, attributed to the apostles, is mentioned by Ruffinus, 390, and is generally believed to have been gradually composed a great while after their time. Irenæus, bishop of Lyons (A.D. 177), gives a similar creed. Its repetition in public worship was ordained in the Greek church at Antioch, and in the Roman church in the 11th century, whence it passed to the Church of England.

APOSTOLICI, a sect which arose at the end of the 2nd century; they renounced marriage, wine, flesh, meats, &c. A second sect was founded by Segarelli about 1261. They wandered about, clothed in white, with long beards, dishevelled hair, and bare heads, accompanied by women whom they called their spiritual sisters, preaching against the growing corruption of the church of Rome, and predicting its downfall. They renounced baptism, the mass, purgatory, &c., and by their enemies are accused of gross licentiousness. Segarelli was burnt alive at Parma in 1300 during a crusade against his followers, who were all dispersed in 1307.

APOTHECARY (literally a keeper of a storehouse). On Oct. 10, 1345, Edward III. settled six pence *per diem* for life on Coursus de Gangeland, "*Apothecarius London*," for taking care of him during his severe illness in Scotland. *Rymer's Fœdera*. Apothecaries were exempted from serving on juries or other civil offices in 1712. The London Apothecaries' Company was separated from the Grocers' and incorporated 1617. Their hall was built in 1670; and their practice regulated and their authority extended over all England, by 55 Geo. III. c. 19 (1815), amended by 6 Geo. IV. c. 133 (1825). The Botanical Garden at Chelsea was left by sir Hans Sloane to the company of Apothecaries, Jan. 1753, on condition of their introducing every year fifty new plants, until their number should amount to 2000. The Dublin guild was incorporated, 1745. See *Pharmacy*.

APOTHEOSIS, a ceremony of the ancient nations of the world, by which they raised their kings and heroes to the rank of deities. The deifying a deceased emperor was begun at Rome by Augustus, in favour of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 13. *Tillemont*.

APPEAL, OR ASSIZE OF BATTLE. By the old law of England, a man charged with murder might fight with the appellant, thereby to make proof of his guilt or innocence. In 1817, a young maid, Mary Ashford, was believed to have been violated and murdered by Abraham Thornton, who, in an appeal, claimed his right by his wager of battle, which the court allowed; but the appellant (the brother of the maid) refused the challenge, and the accused escaped, April 16, 1818. This law was immediately afterwards struck from off the statute-book, by 59 Geo. III. (1819).

APPEALS. In the time of Alfred (A.D. 869-901), appeals lay from courts of justice to the king in council; but being soon overwhelmed with appeals from all parts of England, he framed the body of laws which long served as the basis of English jurisprudence. The house of lords is the highest court of appeal in civil causes. Courts of appeal at the Exchequer Chamber, in error from the judgments of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, were regulated by statutes in 1830 and 1831. Appeals from English tribunals to the pope were first introduced about 1151; were long vainly opposed, and were finally abolished by Henry VIII. in 1534. See *Privy Council*.

APPENZELL, a Swiss canton, threw off the feudal supremacy of the abbots of St. Gall early in the 15th century, and became the thirteenth member of the Swiss confederation in 1513.

APPIAN WAY, an ancient Roman road, made by Appius Claudius Cæcus, while censor, 312 B.C.

APPLES. Several kinds are indigenous to England; but those in general use have been brought at various times from the continent. Richard Harris, fruiterer to Henry VIII., is said to have planted a great number of the orchards in Kent, and Lord Scudamore, ambassador to France in the reign of Charles I., planted many of those in Herefordshire. Ray reckons 78 varieties of apples in his day (1688).

APPRAISERS. The valuation of goods for another was an early business in England; and so early as 1283, by the statute of merchants, "it was enacted that if they valued the goods of parties too high, the appraisers should take them at such price as they have limited." In 1845 their annual licence was raised from 10s. to 40s.

APPRENTICES. Those of London were obliged to wear blue cloaks in summer, and blue gowns in winter, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, 1558. Ten pounds was then a great apprentice fee. From twenty to one hundred pounds were given in the reign of James I. *Stow's Survey*. The apprentice tax, enacted 43 Geo. III. 1802. An act for the protection

of apprentices, &c., was passed in 1851. The term of seven years, not to expire till the apprentice was 24 years old, required by the statute of Elizabeth (1563), was abolished in 1814. The apprentices of London have been at times very riotous; they rose into insurrection against foreigners on *Evil May-day*, which see.

APPROPRIATION CLAUSE, or the Irish Tithe Bill of 1835, brought forward by lord John Russell, whereby any surplus revenue that might accrue by the working of the act was to be appropriated for the education of all classes of the people. The clause was adopted by the commons but rejected by the lords in 1835 and 1836, whereupon it was totally abandoned.

APPROPRIATIONS (property taken from the church), began in the time of William I., the parochial clergy being then commonly Saxons, and the bishops and higher clergy Normans. These impoverished the inferior clergy to enrich monasteries, which were generally possessed by the conqueror's friends. Where the churches and tithes were so appropriated, the vicar had only such a competency as the bishop or superior thought fit to allow. Pope Alexander IV. complained of this as the bane of religion, the destruction of the church, and a poison that had infected the whole nation. *Pardon.*

APRICOT, *Prunus Armeniaca*, first planted in England about 1540, by the gardener of Henry VIII. It originally came from Asia Minor.

APRIL, the fourth month of our year, the second of the ancient Romans.

APTERYX (wingless), a bird, a native of New Zealand, first brought to this country in 1813, and deposited in the collection of the earl of Derby. Fossil specimens of a gigantic species of this bird (named *Dinornis*) were discovered in New Zealand by Mr. Walter Mantell in 1843, and since.

APULIA, a province in S. E. Italy, conquered by the Normans, whose leader Guiscard received the title of duke of Apulia from pope Nicholas II. in 1059. After many changes of masters, it was absorbed into the kingdom of Naples, in 1265.

AQUARI, a sect said to have been founded by Tatian in the 2nd century, who forbore the use of wine even in the sacrament, and used nothing but water, during persecution when they met secretly in the night, for fear of discovery. For this they were censured by Cyprian (martyred 258).

AQUARIUM OR **AQUAVIVARIUM**, a vessel containing water (marine or fresh) in which animals and plants may co-exist, mutually supporting each other; snails being introduced as *scavengers*. In 1849, Mr. N. B. Ward succeeded in growing sea-weeds in artificial seawater; in 1850, Mr. R. Warington demonstrated the conditions necessary for the growth of animals and plants in jars of water; and in 1853 the glass tanks in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, were set up under the skilful direction of Mr. D. Mitchell. In 1854, Mr. Gosse published "The Aquarium." Mr. W. Alford Lloyd, late of Portland-road, London, by his enterprise in collecting specimens did much to increase the value and interest of aquaria. The great aquarium (50 yards long and 12 wide) at the Jardin d'Acclimation at Paris, was constructed under his direction in 1860.

AQUATINT. See *Engraving*.

AQUEDUCT, an artificial watercourse on an inclined plane. No remains of Greek aqueducts exist. Appius Claudius advised and constructed the first Roman aqueduct, as well as the *Appian way*, about 312 B.C. Aqueducts of every kind were among the wonders of Rome. *Livy*. There are now some remarkable aqueducts in Europe: that at Lisbon is of great extent and beauty; that at Segovia has 129 arches; and that at Versailles is three miles long, and of immense height, with 242 arches in three stories. The stupendous aqueduct on the Ellesmere canal, in England, is 1007 feet in length, and 126 feet high; it was completed by T. Telford, and opened Dec. 26, 1805. The Lisbon aqueduct was completed in 1738, and the Croton aqueduct, near New York, was constructed between 1837 and 1842. The aqueduct to supply Marseilles with water was commenced in 1830.

AQUILEIA (Istria), made a Roman colony about 180 B.C., and fortified A.D. 168. Constantine II. was slain in a battle with Constans, fought at Aquileia towards the close of March 340. Maximus defeated and slain by Theodosius, near Aquileia July 28, 388. Theodosius defeated Eugenius and Arbogastes, the Gaul, near Aquileia, and remained sole emperor, Sept. 6, 394. Eugenius was put to death, and Arbogastes died by his own hand, mortified by his overthrow. St. Ambrose held a synod here in 381. In 452 Aquileia was almost totally destroyed by Attila the Hun, and near it in 489 Theodoric and the Ostrogoths totally defeated Odoacer, the king of Italy.

AQUITAINE, a province (S.W. France). Subdued by the Visigoths, 418, and taken from them by Clovis in 507. Henry II. of England inherited it from his mother, 1152. It was erected into a principality for Edward the Black Prince in 1362; but was annexed to France in 1370. The title of duke of Aquitaine was taken by the crown of England on the conquest of this duchy by Henry V. in 1418. The province was lost in the reign of Henry VI.

ARABIA (W. Asia). The terms *Petrea* (stony), *Felie* (happy), and *Deserta* are said to have been applied to its divisions by Ptolemy, about A.D. 140. The Arabs claim descent from Ishmael, the eldest son of Abraham, born 1910 B.C., *Gen.* xvi. The country was unsuccessfully invaded by Gallus, the Roman governor of Egypt, 24 B.C. In A.D. 622, the Arabians under the name of Saracens, followers of Mahomet (born at Mecca, 570), their general and prophet, commenced their course of conquest. See *Mahometanism*. The Arabs greatly favoured literature and the sciences, especially mathematics, astronomy, and chemistry. To them we owe our ordinary numerals and arithmetical notation. The Koran was written in Arabic (622-632). The Bible was printed in Arabic in 1671.

ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS (or 1001 Tales) were translated into French by Galland, and published in 1704; but their authenticity was not acknowledged till many years after. The best English translation from the Arabic is that of Mr. E. W. Lane, published in 1839, with valuable notes and beautiful illustrations.

ARABICI, a sect which sprung up in Arabia, whose distinguishing tenet was, that the soul died with the body, and rose again with it, 207.

ARAGON, part of the Roman Tarraconensis, a kingdom, N. E. Spain. It was conquered by the Carthaginians, who were expelled by the Romans about 200 B.C. It partook of the fortunes of the country, but became an independent monarchy in 1035. See under *Spain*.

ARAM, the ancient name of Syria, *which see*.

ARANJUEZ (Central Spain), contains a fine royal palace, at which several important treaties were concluded. On March 17, 1808, an insurrection broke out here against Charles IV. and his favourite, Godoy, the prince of peace. The former was compelled to abdicate in favour of his son, Ferdinand VII.

ARBELA. The third and decisive battle between Alexander the Great and Darius Codomanus decided the fate of Persia, Oct. 1, 331 B.C., on a plain in Assyria, between Arbela and Gaugamela. The army of Darius consisted of 1,000,000 foot and 40,000 horse; the Macedonian army amounted to only 40,000 foot and 7000 horse. *Arrian*. The gold and silver found in the cities of Susa, Persepolis, and Babylon, which fell to Alexander from this victory, amounted to thirty millions sterling; and the jewels and other precious spoil, belonging to Darius, sufficed to load 20,000 mules and 5000 camels. *Plutarch*.

ARBITRATION. Submission to arbitration was authorised and made equivalent in force to the decision of a jury, by 9 & 10 Will. III. (1698). Submissions to arbitration may be made rules of any court of law or equity, and arbitrators may compel the attendance of witnesses, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42 (1833). See *Ouzel Galley*. The Common Law Procedure Act (1854) authorises the judges of superior courts to order compulsory arbitration; and, by an act passed in 1859, railway companies may settle disputes with each other by arbitration.

ARBUTUS. The *Arbutus Andrachne*, oriental strawberry-tree, was brought to England from the Levant about 1724.

ARCADES, OR WALKS ARCHED OVER. The principal in London are the Burlington-arcade, opened in March, 1819; and the Lowther-arcade, Strand, opened at the period of the Strand improvements. See *Strand*. Exeter Change, London, was rebuilt and opened in 1845. See *Exeter Change*. The Royal-arcade, Dublin, opened June, 1820, was burnt to the ground, April 25, 1837.

ARCADIA, in the centre of the Peloponnesus, Greece. The Arcadians regarded their nation as the most ancient of Greece, and older than the moon (*Proselōni*, which word Döderlein conjectures to mean Pre-Hellenic). They were more simple in their manners and moderate in their desires than the other Greeks, from whom they were separated by mountains. Pelasgus is said to have taught them to feed on acorns, as being more nutritious than herbs, their former food; for which they honoured him as a god, 1521 B.C. Arcadia had twenty-five kings, whose history is altogether fabulous.

ARCADIA (*continued*).

Magna Græcia, in S. Italy, said to have been colonised by Arcadians under Enotrus, about 1710 B.C.; and under Evander . . . B.C. 1240
 Pelasgus begins his reign . . . 1521
 Supposed institution of the Lupercalia, in honour of Jupiter by Lycaon; reigned . . . 1514
 Arcas, from whom the kingdom received its name, and who taught his subjects agriculture and the art of spinning wool . . . 1514
 Lyceæan games instituted, in honour of Pan . . . 1320
 Agapenor appears at the head of the Arcadians at the siege of Troy (*Homer*) . . . 1194
 The Lacedæmonians invade Arcadia, and are

beaten by the women of the country, in the absence of their husbands (?) . . . B.C. 1102
 Aristocrates I. (of Orchemenus) is put to death for offering violence to the priestess of Diana . . . 715
 Aristocrates II. stoned to death, and a republic established . . . 681
 The supremacy of Sparta (acknowledged 560) is abolished by the Thebans; Megalopolis founded by Epaminondas . . . 371
 The Arcadians make alliance with Athens, and are defeated by Archidamus . . . 367
 Arcadia, having joined the Achaean league, on its suppression becomes part of the Roman empire . . . 146

ARCH. It appears in early Egyptian and Assyrian architecture. The oldest arch in Europe is probably in the Cloaca Maxima, at Rome, constructed under the early kings, about 588 B.C. The Chinese bridges, which are very ancient, are of great magnitude, and are built with stone arches similar to those that have been considered a Roman invention.* The TRIUMPHAL arches of the Romans formed a leading feature in their architecture. The arch of Titus (A.D. 80), that of Trajan (114), and that of Constantine (312), were magnificent. The arches in our parks in London were erected about 1828. The Marble Arch, which formerly stood before Buckingham Palace (whence it was removed to Cumberland-gate, Hyde Park, in 1851) was modelled from the arch of Constantine. See *Hyde Park*.

ARCHANGEL (N. Russia), a city, is thus named from a monastery founded here, and dedicated to St. Michael in 1584. The passage to Archangel was discovered by the English navigator Richard Chancellor in 1553, and it was the only seaport of Russia till the formation of the docks at Cronstadt, and foundation of St. Petersburg in 1703. The dreadful fire here by which the cathedral and upwards of 3000 houses were destroyed, occurred in June, 1793.

ARCHBISHOP (Greek *archiepiscopos*), a title given in the 4th and 5th centuries to the bishops of chief cities, such as Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, and Constantinople, who presided over the other metropolitans and bishops in the districts attached to those places. The word is first found in the Apology against the Arians by Athanasius, who died 373. The Eastern archbishops have since been styled *patriarchs*.† *Riddle*.

ARCH-CHAMBERLAIN. The elector of Brandenburg was appointed the hereditary arch-chamberlain of the German Empire by the golden bull of Charles IV. in 1356, and in that quality he bore the sceptre before the emperor.

ARCH-CHANCELLORS were appointed under the two first races of the kings of France (418—986), and when their territories were divided, the archbishops of Mentz, Cologne, and Treves became arch-chancellors of Germany, Italy, and Arles.

ARCHDEACON. The name was early given to the first or eldest deacon, who attended on the bishop without any power; but since the council of Nice, his function is become a dignity, and set above that of priest, though anciently it was quite otherwise. The appointment in these countries is referred to 1075. There are seventy-one archdeacons in England (1865), and thirty-three in Ireland. The archdeacon's court is the lowest in ecclesiastical polity: an appeal lies from it to the consistorial court, by 24 Henry VIII. (1532).

* The new bridge of Chester, whose span is 200 feet, was commenced in 1820. The central arch of London Bridge is 152 feet; and the three cast iron arches of Southwark bridge, which rest on massive stone piers and abutments are, the two side ones 210 feet each, and the centre 240 feet: thus the centre arch exceeds the admired bridge of Sunderland by four feet in the span, and the long-famed Rialto at Venice, by 167 feet. See *Bridges*.

† In these realms the dignity is nearly coeval with the establishment of Christianity. Before the Saxons came into England there were three sees: London, York, and Caerleon-upon-Usk; but soon after the arrival of St. Austin he settled the metropolitan see at Canterbury, 602. See *Canterbury*. York continued archiepiscopal; but London and Caerleon lost the dignity. Caerleon was found, previously, to be too near the dominions of the Saxons; and in the time of King Arthur the archbishopric was transferred to St. David's, of which St. Sampson was the 26th and last Welsh archbishop. See *St. David's*. The bishoprics in Scotland were under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of York until the erection of the archiepiscopal sees of St. Andrew's and Glasgow, in 1470 and 1491; these last were discontinued at the Revolution. See *Glasgow* and *St. Andrew's*. The bishop of Moray, &c., is now (1865) styled *Præmunt*. The rank of archbishop was of early institution in Ireland. See *Ferns*. Four archbishoprics were constituted in Ireland, 1151, namely, Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam; until then the archbishop of Canterbury had jurisdiction over the Irish as well as English bishops, in like manner as the archbishop of York had jurisdiction over those of Scotland. Of these four archbishoprics two were reduced to bishoprics, namely, Cashel, and Tuam, conformably with the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. 1833, by which also the number of sees in Ireland was to be reduced (as the incumbents of ten of them respectively died) from twenty-two to twelve, the present number. See *Bishops*, *Cashel*, *Tuam*; *Pallium*, &c.

ARCHERY. Plato ascribes the invention to Apollo, by whom it was communicated to the Cretans. Ishmael "became an archer" (*Gen.* xxi. 20), 1892 B.C. The Philistine archers overcame Saul (1 *Sam.* xxxi. 3), 1055 B.C. David commanded the use of the bow to be taught (2 *Sam.* i. 18). Aster of Amphipolis, having been slighted by Philip, king of Macedon, at the siege of Methone, 353 B.C., shot an arrow, on which was written "Aimed at Philip's right eye," which struck it and put it out; Philip threw back the arrow with these words: "If Philip take the town, Aster shall be hanged." The conqueror kept his word.

Archery introduced into England previously to Harold and his two brothers were killed by arrows shot from the cross-bows of the Norman soldiers at the battle of Hastings in 1066. Richard I. revived archery in England in 1190, and was himself killed by an arrow in 1199. The victories of Crecy (1346), Poitiers (1356), and Agincourt (1415), were won chiefly by archers.* Four thousand archers surrounded the houses

of parliament, ready to shoot the king and the members, 21 Richard II. (*Stow.*) . . . 1397
The citizens of London formed into companies of archers in the reign of Edward III.; and into a corporate body by the style of "The Fraternity of St. George," 29 Henry VIII. . . . 1538
Roger Ascham's "*Toxophilus, the School of Shooting*," published in . . . 1571
See *Artillery Company, Toxophilites, &c.*

ARCHES, COURT OF, the most ancient consistory court, chiefly a court of appeal from inferior jurisdictions within the province of Canterbury; it derives its name from the church of St. Mary-le-Bow (*Sancta Maria de Arcubus*), London, where it was held; and whose top is raised on stone pillars built archwise. *Cowell.* Appeals from this court lie to the judicial committee of the privy council, by statute, 1832.

ARCHITECTURE (from the Greek *archi-tekton*, chief artificer), ornamental building. The five great orders of architecture are,—the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian (*Greek*);—the Tuscan and Composite (*Roman*). The Gothic began to prevail in the ninth century. See *the Orders respectively and Gothic.*

The Pyramids of Egypt, begun about . . . B.C. 1500
Solomon's Temple, begun . . . 1004
Birs Nimroud, in Assyria about . . . 900
The Doric order begins about . . . 650
Doric Temple at Ægina . . . 550
Temple of Jupiter and Cloaca Maxima, at Rome, founded . . . 616
Babylon built . . . 600
The Ionic order begins about . . . 500-420
The Corinthian order begins . . . 335
Choragic Monument of Lysikrates . . . 335
Architecture flourishes at Athens . . . 480-320
Erechtheum at Athens . . . 450-420

The Parthenon finished . . . B.C. 438
The Pantheon, &c., built at Rome . . . A.D. 13
The Colosseum (or Coliseum) . . . 70
Hadrian builds temples at Rome, &c. . . 117
Diocletian's palace at Spalatro . . . 284
Basilicas at Rome . . . 330-900
St. Sophia, at Constantinople, begun . . . 532
Rock-cut temples in India—Caves of Ellora . . . 500-800
Canterbury cathedral, founded . . . 602
Mosque of Omar, at Jerusalem . . . 637
York Minster, begun about . . . 741
St. Peter's, Rome . . . 1450-1626
St. Paul's, London . . . 1675-1710

EMINENT ARCHITECTS.

Born. Died.
Vitruvius, about . . . B.C. 27
A.D.
William of Wickham . . . 1324-1405
Michael Angelo Buonarroti . . . 1474-1564

Born. Died.
A. Palladio . . . 1518-1580
Inigo Jones . . . 1572-1632
Bernini . . . 1598-1680
Christopher Wren . . . 1632-1723
J. Vanbrugh . . . 1670-1726

Born. Died.
James Gibbs . . . 1674-1754
R. and J. Adams . . . 1728-1794
A. W. Pugin . . . 1811-1852
C. Barry . . . 1795-1860

An Architectural Club was formed in 1791. An Architectural Society existed in London in 1808. The ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS was founded in 1834—Earl de Grey, president, 1835-61. The Architectural Society, established in 1831, was united to the Institute in 1842. The Architectural Association began about 1846.

ARCHONS. When royalty was abolished at Athens, in memory of king Codrus, killed in battle, 1044 B.C. (or 1070), the executive government was vested in elective magistrates called archons, whose office continued for life. Medon, eldest son of Codrus, was the first archon. The office was limited to ten years, 752 B.C., and to one year 683 B.C.

ARCOLA (Lombardy), the site of battles between the French under Bonaparte, and the Austrians under field-marshal Alvinzi, fought Nov. 15-17, 1796. The result was the loss on the part of the Austrians of 18,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, four flags, and eighteen guns. The loss of the French was estimated at 15,000. They became masters of Italy. In one of the contests Bonaparte was in most imminent danger, and was only rescued by the impetuosity of his troops.

* The *long-bow* was six feet long, and the arrow three feet; the usual range from 300 to 500 yards. Robin Hood is said to have shot from 600 to 800 yards. A Persian hero, Arish, is stated to have shot over between 400 and 500 miles, as related by Ferdousi! The cross-bow was fixed to a stock, and discharged with a trigger.

ARCOT (East Indies). This city (founded 1716) was taken by colonel Clive, Aug. 31, 1751; was retaken, but again surrendered to colonel Coote, Feb. 10, 1760. Besieged by Hyder Ali, when the British under colonel Baillie suffered severe defeats, Sept. 10 and Oct. 31, 1780. Arcot has been subject to Great Britain since 1801. See *India*.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS. See *North-West Passage* and *Franklin's Expedition*.

ARDAGH, an ancient prelacy in Ireland, founded by St. Patrick, who made his nephew, Mell, the first bishop, previously to 454. This prelacy was formerly held with Kilmore; but since 1742 it has been held *in commendam* with Tuam (*which see*). It was united with Kilmore in 1839, and with Elphin in 1841.

ARDFERT AND **AGHADOE**, bishopricks in Ireland long united; the former was called the bishoprick of Kerry; Ert presided in the 5th century. William Fuller appointed in 1663, became bishop of Limerick in 1667, since when Ardfert and Aghadoe have been united to that prelacy. Near the cathedral an anchorite tower, 120 feet high, the loftiest and finest in the kingdom, suddenly fell, 1770.

ARDOCH. See *Grampians*.

AREIOPAGUS OR **AREOPAGUS**, a venerable Greek tribunal, said to have heard causes in the dark, because the judges should be blind to all but facts, instituted at Athens about 1507 B.C. *Arund. Marbles*. The name is derived from the Greek *Areios pagos*, the hill of Mars, through the tradition that Mars was the first who was tried there for the murder of Halirrhottius, who had violated his daughter Alcippe. The powers of this court were enlarged by Solon, about 594 B.C., but diminished by the jealousy of Pericles, 461 B.C. Paul preached on Mars' hill, A.D. 52 (*Acts xvii.*).

AREZZO, near the ancient Arretium, or Aretinum, an Etrurian city, which made peace with Rome for 30 years, 308 B.C., was besieged by the Galli Senones, about 283 B.C., who defeated the Roman army Metellus sent to its relief—a disgrace avenged signally by Dolabella. Arezzo was an ancient bishopric: the cathedral was founded in 1277. It is renowned as the birthplace of Mæcenas, Petrarch, Vasari, and other eminent men. Michael Angelo was born in the vicinity.

ARGAUM, in the Deccan, India, where sir A. Wellesley, on Nov. 29, 1803, thoroughly defeated the rajah of Berar and the Mahratta chief Scindiah, who became in consequence quite subservient to the British.

ARGENTARIA, Alsace (now COLMAR, N. E. France), where the Roman emperor Gratian totally defeated the Alemanni, and secured the peace of Gaul, 378.

ARGENTINE (OR **LA PLATA**) **CONFEDERATION**, S. America, 14 provinces. This country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1515; settled by them in 1553, and formed part of the great vice-royalty of Peru till 1778, when it became that of Rio de la Plata. It joined the insurrection in 1811, and became independent in 1816. It was at war with Brazil from 1826 to 1828, for the possession of Uruguay, which became independent as Monte-Video, and at war with France from 1838-40. Buenos Ayres seceded in 1853, and was reunited in 1859. An insurrection began in San Juan, in Nov. 1860, and was suppressed in Jan. 1861. J. Urquiza, elected president, Nov. 20, 1853, was succeeded by Dr. S. Derqui, Feb. 8, 1860. Gen. B. Mitre, elected for six years, assumed the president's office, Oct. 12, 1862. In April, 1865, Lopez, president of Paraguay, made an alliance with Buenos Ayres, declared war against Mitre, and invaded the Argentine territories, May. Mitre made an alliance with Brazil. Population in 1859, about 1,171,800. See *Buenos Ayres* for the disputes with that state.

ARGINUSÆ ISLES, between Lesbos and Asia Minor; near these Conon and the Athenian fleet defeated the Spartan admiral Callicratidas, 406 B.C.

ARGONAUTIC EXPEDITION, 1263 B.C. (1225, *Clinton*), undertaken by Jason to avenge the death of his kinsman Phryxus, and recover his treasures seized by his murderer, Æetes, king of Colchis. The ship in which Phryxus had sailed to Colchis having been adorned with the figure of a ram, it induced the poets to pretend that the journey of Jason was for the recovery of the golden fleece. This is the first naval expedition on record. Many kings and heroes accompanied Jason, whose ship was called *Argo*, from its builder, *Dufresnoy*.

ARGOS, the most ancient city of Greece, said to have been founded either by Inachus, 1856 B.C., or his son, Phoroneus, 1807, received its name from Argus, the fourth of the Inachidæ, 1711 B.C.

Reign of Triopas : Polycaon seizes part of the kingdom, and calls it after his wife, *Messenia* B.C. 1552
 Gelanor, last of the Inachidæ, deposed by Danaus, an Egyptian 1475
 Feast of the *Flambeaux*, instituted in honour of Hypermnestira, who saved her husband, Lynceus, son of Ægyptus, on his nuptial night, while her forty-nine sisters sacrificed theirs, at the command of their father, Danaus 1425
 Lynceus dethrones Danaus 1425
 The kingdom divided by the brothers Acrisius and Proetus 1344 (1313. Cl.)
 Perseus, grandson of Acrisius, leaves Argos, and founds Mycenæ (*which see*) 1313
 The Heraclidæ retake the Peloponnesus, and Temenus seizes Argos 1102
 Pheidon's prosperous rule 770-730
 The Argives fine Sicyon and Ægina for helping Cleomenes of Sparta, with whom they are at war 514

Sparta becomes superior to Argos B.C. 495-490
 Themistocles an exile at Argos 471
 The Argives destroy Mycenæ and regain their superiority 468
 Peloponnesian war—Argos long neutral ; but joins Athens 420
 The aristocratical party makes peace with Sparta, and overthrows the democratical government 417
 A reaction—alliance with Athens resumed 395
 Pyrrhus of Macedon slain while besieging Argos 272
 Argos long governed by tyrants supported by Macedon ; it is freed and joins the Achæan league 229
 Subjugated by the Romans 146
 Argos taken from the Venetians A.D. 1686
 Taken by the Turks 1716, who held it until 1826
 United to Greece under King Otho (*see Greece*) Jan. 25, 1833

ARGYLE (W. Scotland), BISHOPRIC OF, founded about 1200, Ewaldus being the first bishop : the diocese was previously part of the see of Dunkeld ; it ended with the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, 1688. Argyle and the Isles is a post-revolution bishopric, 1847. See *Bishoprics*.

ARIAN, OR ARYAN (in Sanskrit signifying noble, warlike), a term now frequently applied to the hypothetical Indo-Germanic family of nations.

ARIANS, the followers of Arius of Alexandria, who preached against the divinity of Christ, about 315, and died in 336. The controversy was taken up by Constantine, who presided at the council of Nice, 325, when the Arians were condemned ; but their doctrine prevailed for a time in the East. It was favoured by Constantius II. 341 ; and carried into Africa under the Vandals in the 5th century, and into Asia under the Goths. Servetus published his treatise against the Trinity, 1531, and was burnt, 1553. See *Athanasian Creed*. Leggatt, an Arian, was burnt at Smithfield in 1614.

ARISTOTELIAN PHILOSOPHY : the most comprehensive system ever devised by man. Aristotle was born at Stagira (hence termed the Stagyrity), 384 B.C. ; was a pupil of Plato from 364 to 347 ; became preceptor of Alexander, son of Philip of Macedon, in 342 ; and died in 322. He divided the circle of knowledge into Metaphysics and Logic, Physics, including part of the science of mind, and Ethics. His philosophy was too much exalted by the schoolmen during the middle ages, and too much depreciated after the Reformation. His works on natural science contain a vast collection of facts and an extraordinary mixture of sound and chimerical opinions. To him is attributed the assertion that nature abhors a vacuum, an opinion now maintained by some eminent modern philosophers.

ARITHMETIC is said to have been introduced from Egypt into Greece by Thales, about 600 B.C. The Chinese used the abacus at an early period. It is asserted that the ancient Hindus adopted a system having ten as a basis.

The oldest treatise upon arithmetic is by Euclid (7th, 8th, and 9th books of his *Elements*), about B.C. 300
 The sexagesimal arithmetic of Ptolemy was used A.D. 130
 Diophantus, of Alexandria, was the author of thirteen books of arithmetical questions (of which six are now extant) about 156
 Notation by nine digits and zero, known at least as early as the sixth century in Hindostan—introduced from thence into Arabia, about 900—into Europe, about 980—into France, by Gerbert, 991—into Spain, 1050—into England 1253

The date in Caxton's *Mirror of the World*, Arabic characters, is 1480
 Arithmetic of decimals invented 1482
 John Shirwood bishop of Durham's *Ludus Arithmo Machinæ*, printed at Rome 1482
 First work printed in England on arithmetic (*de Arte Supputandi*) was by Tonstall, bishop of Durham 1522
 The theory of decimal fractions was perfected by Napier in his *Rhabdologia*, in 1617
 Cocker's *Arithmetic* appeared in 1677
 Nystrom's Tonal system with 16 as a basis published 1863

ARIZONA, a territory of the United States, originally part of New Mexico, was organised Feb. 24, 1863 ; capital, Tucson.

ARK. Mount Ararat is venerated by the Armenians, from a belief of its being the place on which Noah's ark rested, after the universal deluge, 2347 B.C. But Apamea, in Phrygia, claims to be the spot; and medals have been struck there with a chest on the waters, and the letters NOE, and two doves: this place is 300 miles west of Ararat. The ark was 300 cubits in length, fifty in breadth, and thirty high; but most interpreters suppose this cubit to be about a foot and a-half, and not the geometrical one of six.

ARKANSAS, originally part of Louisiana, purchased from France by the United States in 1803, was admitted into the Union, 1836, and seceded from it May 6, 1861. Several battles were fought in this state in 1862. Capital, Little Rock.

ARKLOW (in Wicklow), where a battle was fought between the insurgent Irish, amounting to 31,000, and a small regular force of British, which signally defeated them, June 10, 1798. The town was nearly destroyed by the insurgents in May previous.—Native gold was discovered in Arklow, in Sept. 1795. *Phil. Trans.* vol. 86.

ARLES, an ancient town in France, in 879 the capital of the kingdom of Arles or Lower Burgundy. Here are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, capable of holding between 20,000 and 30,000 persons. English bishops are said to have been present at the council held here against the Donatists, 314.

ARMADA, THE INVINCIBLE. The famous Spanish armament, so called, consisted of 130 ships of war, besides transports, &c., 2650 great guns, 20,000 soldiers, 11,000 sailors, and 2000 volunteers, under the duke of Medina Sidonia, and 180 priests and monks. It sailed from the Tagus, May 28-30, 1588, and arrived in the channel, July 19, 1588, and was defeated the next day by Drake and Howard. Ten fire-ships having been sent into the enemies' fleet, they cut their cables, put to sea and endeavoured to return to their rendezvous between Calais and Gravelines: the English fell upon them, took many ships, and admiral Howard maintained a running fight from the 21st July to the 28th, obliging the shattered fleet to bear away for Scotland and Ireland, where a storm dispersed them, and the remainder of the armament returned by the North Sea to Spain. The Spaniards lost fifteen capital ships in the engagement, and 5000 men; seventeen ships were lost or taken on the coast of Ireland, and upwards of 5000 men were drowned, killed, or taken prisoners. The English lost but one ship. About one-third of the armament returned to Spain.

ARMAGH, in N. Ireland, of which it was the metropolis from the 5th to the 9th century, was the first ecclesiastical dignity in Ireland, founded by St. Patrick, its first bishop, about 444, who is said to have built the first cathedral 450. Six saints of the Roman calendar have been bishops of this see. In the king's books, by an extent taken 15 James I., it is valued at 400*l.* sterling a year; and until lately, was estimated at 15,000*l.* per annum. The see was re-constituted (see *Pallium*) in 1151. *Beatson*. Armagh was ravaged by the Danes on Easter-day, 852, and by O'Neil in 1564.

ARMAGNACS, a political party in France, followers of the duke of Orleans, derived their name from his father-in-law, the count of Armagnac. About 3500 of this party were massacred at Paris in May, 1418, by their opponents, the followers of the duke of Burgundy.

ARMED NEUTRALITY, the confederacy of the northern powers against England, formed by the empress of Russia in 1780; ended in 1781. The confederacy was renewed, and a treaty ratified in order to cause their flags to be respected by the belligerent powers, Dec. 16, 1800. The principle that neutral flags protect neutral bottoms being contrary to the maritime system of England, the British cabinet remonstrated, war ensued, and Nelson and Parker destroyed the fleet of Denmark before Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. This event and the murder of the emperor Paul of Russia led to the dissolution of the Armed Neutrality.

ARMENIA, Asia Minor. Here Noah is said to have resided when he left the ark, 2347 B.C. Armenia, after forming part of the Assyrian, Median, and Persian empires, became subject to the Greek kings of Syria, after the defeat of Antiochus the Great, 190 B.C.; the Romans established the kingdoms of Armenia Major and Minor, but their influence over them was frequently interrupted by the aggressions of the Parthians. The modern Christian kingdom of Armenia arose about 1080 in the rebellion of Philaretus Brachancius against the Greek emperor. It lasted amid many struggles till the 14th century. In all their political troubles the Armenians have maintained the profession of Christianity. Their church is governed by patriarchs, not subject to Rome. Since 1715 an Armenian convent has existed at Venice, where books on all subjects are printed in the Armenian language.

ARMENIA, *continued.*

City of Artaxarta built	B.C.	186	Christianity introduced, between	100-200
Antiochus Epiphanes invades Armenia		165	Armenia added to the Persian empire	312
Tigranes the Great reigns in Armenia Major	95-60		Tiridates obtains the throne through Dio-	
Becomes king of Syria, and assumes the title		83	cletian, 286; is expelled by Narses, 294;	
of "King of Kings"			restored by Galerius	298
Defeated by Lucullus, 69; he lays his crown at		66	On his death, Armenia becomes subject to	
the feet of Pompey			Persia, 342; is made neutral by Rome and	
His son, Artavasdes, reigns, 54; he assists			Persia, 384; who divide it by treaty	443
Pompey against Julius Cæsar, 48; and the			Armenia conquered and reconquered by the	
Parthians against Marc Antony		36	Greek and Persian sovereigns	577-687
Antony subdues, and sends him loaded with			And by the Greek emperors and the Mahom-	
silver chains to Egypt		34	edans	693-1065
Artaxias, his son, made king by the Parthians		33	Leon VI., last king of Armenia, taken prisoner	
Deposed by the Romans, who enthrone Ti-			by the Saracens, 1375; released; he dies at	
granes II.		20	Paris	1393
Armenia subjected to Parthia	A.D.	15	Overrun by the Mongols, 1235; by Timour,	
Reconquered by Germanicus, grandson of Au-			1383; by the Turks, 1516; by the Persians,	
gustus		18	1534; by the Turks.	1583
After many changes Tiridates is made king by			Shah Abbas, of Persia, surrenders Armenia to	
the Romans		58	the Turks, but transports 22,000 Armenian	
The Parthian conquerors of Armenia are ex-			families into his own states	1589
pelled by Trajan		115	Overrun by the Russians	1828
Severus makes Volagarses king of part of			Surrender of Erzeroum	July, 1829
Armenia		199	(See Syria and Russo-Turkish War.)	

ARMENIAN ERA, commenced on the 9th of July, 552; the ecclesiastical year on the 11th August. To reduce this last to our time, add 551 years, and 221 days; and in leap years subtract one day from March 1 to August 10. The Armenians used the old Julian style and months in their correspondence with Europeans.

ARMILLARY SPHERE, an instrument devised to give an idea of the motions of the heavenly bodies. It is commonly made of brass, and disposed in such a manner that the greater and lesser circles of the sphere are seen in their natural position and motion; the whole being comprised in a frame. It is said to have been invented by Eratosthenes, about 255 B.C.; and was employed by Tycho Brahe and other astronomers.

ARMINIANS (OR REMONSTRANTS) derive their former name from James Arminius (or Harmensen), a Protestant divine, of Leyden, Holland (died, 1609); the latter name from his followers having presented a *Remonstrance* to the States-General in 1610. They separated from the Calvinists, considering Calvin's views of grace and predestination in opposition to free will too severe. A fierce controversy raged to 1625, when the Arminians, who had been exiled, returned to their homes. Their doctrines were condemned in 1619, at the synod of Dort (*which see*). The Calvinists were then sometimes styled Gomarists, from Gomar, the chief opponent to Arminius. James I. and Charles I. favoured the doctrines of the Arminians, which still prevail largely in Holland and elsewhere.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS became hereditary in families at the close of the 12th century. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures, and were employed by the crusaders, in order at first to distinguish noblemen in battle, 1100. The lines to denote colours in arms, by their direction or intersection, were invented by Columbière in 1639. Armorial bearings were taxed in 1798, and again in 1808. The armorial bearings of the English sovereigns are given under the article *England*.

ARMORICA, now Brittany, N. France, was conquered by Julius Cæsar, 56 B.C. Many Gauls retired there and preserved the Celtic tongue, A.D. 584. See *Brittany*.

ARMOUR. That of Goliath is described (about 1063 B.C.) 1 *Sam.* xvii. 5. The warlike Europeans at first despised any other defence than the shield. Skins and padded hides were first used; and brass and iron armour, in plates or scales, followed. The first body armour of the Britons was skins of wild beasts, exchanged, after the Roman conquest, for the well-tanned leathern cuirass. *Tacitus*. This latter continued till the Anglo-Saxon era. Hengist is said to have had scale armour, A.D. 449. The Norman armour formed breeches and jacket, 1066. The hauberk had its hood of the same piece, 1100. John wore a surtout over a hauberk of rings set edgewise, 1199. The heavy cavalry were covered with a coat of mail, Henry III. 1216. Some horsemen had vizors, and scull-caps, same reign. Armour became exceedingly splendid about 1350. The armour of plate commenced 1407. Black armour, used not only for battle, but for mourning, Henry V. 1413. The armour of Henry VII. consisted of a cuirass of steel, in the form of a pair of stays, about 1500. Armour ceased to reach below the knees, Charles I. 1625. In the reign of Charles II. officers wore no other

armour than a large gorget, which is commemorated in the diminutive ornament known at the present day. *Meyrick.*

ARMS. The club was the first offensive weapon; then followed the mace, battle-axe, pike, spear, javelin, sword and dagger, bows and arrows. Pliny ascribes the invention of the sling to the Phœnicians. See *articles on the various weapons throughout the volume.*

ARMS. See *Armorial bearings* and *Heraldry.*

ARMS' BILL, for the repression of crime and insurrection in Ireland, was passed Oct. 15, 1831. It was a revival of the expired statutes of George III. The guns registered under this act throughout the kingdom at the close of the first year scarcely amounted to 3000, and the number was equally small of all other kinds of arms. The new Arms' bill passed Aug. 22, 1843. It has been since renewed, but has not been rigidly enforced.

ARMY. Ninus and Semiramis had armies amounting to nearly two millions of fighting men, 2017 B.C. The first guards and regular troops as a standing army were formed by Saul, 1093 B.C. *Eusebius.* The army of Xerxes invading Greece is said to have been 1,700,000 foot and 80,000 horse: 480 B.C. One of the first standing armies of which we have any account, is that of Philip of Macedon. The army which Darius opposed to Alexander the Great (332 B.C.) is set down as between 750,000 and a million. The first standing army which existed as such, in modern times, was maintained in France by Charles VII. in 1445. The chief European nations have had in their service the following armies: Spain, 150,000 men; Great Britain, 310,000; Prussia, 350,000; Turkey, 450,000; Austria, 500,000; Russia, 560,000; and France, 680,000. Estimated number in Europe in 1863, 6,000,000 soldiers, 1,000,000 horses, 11,000 guns.

ARMY, BRITISH, mainly arose in the reign of Charles II. in 1661, in consequence of the extinction of feudal tenures. The first five regiments of British infantry were established between 1633 and 1680. James II. established several regiments of dragoon guards (1685-8). In 1685 the army consisted of 7000 foot and 1700 cavalry. Standing armies were introduced by Charles I. in 1638; they were declared illegal in England, 31 Charles II. 1679; but one was then gradually forming, which was maintained by William III. 1689, when the Mutiny Act was passed. See *Regiments.* Grose's "History of the British Army" was published in 1801. The effective rank-and-file of the army actually serving in the pay of Great Britain on the 24th Dec. 1800, amounted to 168,082; and the estimates of the whole army in that year were 17,973,000*l.* The militia, volunteer, and other auxiliary forces were of immense amount at some periods of the war ending in 1815. The strength of the volunteer corps was greatest between the years 1798 and 1804, in which latter year this species of force amounted to 410,000 men, of whom 70,000 were Irish; and the militia had increased to 130,000 men, previously to the regular regiments being recruited from its ranks in 1809. The following are statements of the effective military strength of the United Kingdom at the periods mentioned, and of the sums voted for military expenditure:

	Men.	Sum voted.		Men.	Sum voted.
1780, Time of war: troops of the line	110,000	£7,847,000	1855, War with Russia	178,645*	£13,721,158
1800, War	168,000	17,973,000	1856, War with Russia (effective men 154,806)	206,836	14,545,059
1810, War: army including foreign troops	300,000	26,748,000	(Sept. 5, 1856, reduced to 125,000 men, exclusive of the Indian army.)		
1815, Last year of the war	300,000	39,150,000	1859, Prospect of European war in April-June (in Great Britain)	109,640	13,300,000
1820, Time of peace; war incumbrances	88,100	18,253,000	(Only those at home)		
1830, Peace	89,300	6,991,000	1860, War with China	235,852	14,842,000
1840, Peace	93,471	6,890,267	1861,	212,773	14,168,621
1850, Peace	99,118	7,763,488	1862,		
1852, Peace (except Kafir war)	101,937	7,018,164	1863, (With Indian army)	220,918	15,060,237
1854, War with Russia	112,977	7,167,486			

ARMY, AND NAVY, AND OTHER CHARGES OF THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

	Original Estimate 1854-5	Actual Charge 1854-5	Estimate for 1855-6
Army	£6,287,486	£7,167,486	£13,721,158
Navy	7,487,948	10,417,309	10,716,338
Ordnance	3,845,878	5,986,662	7,808,042
Transports (increase in Navy)		3,582,474	5,181,465
Total.	£17,621,312	£27,153,931	£37,427,003

VOLUNTEERS in Great Britain in 1862, stated to be 167,291.

* Besides this national army, 14,950 foreign troops were voted for the service of the year 1855-6; and the English militia was called out, and increased to the number of 120,000 men, thus forming a total of 313,595, exclusive of 20,000 Turkish auxiliaries taken into British pay.

ARMY, BRITISH, *continued*.

BRITISH ARMY; NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES, IN 1840.

	Life Guards.	Horse Guards.	Foot Guards.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
English	724	367	4,314	6,174	35,785
Scotch.	67	22	472	781	12,046
Irish	19	10	64	2,569	36,531
Total	810	399	4,850	9,524	84,362

The Army Service Acts: 12 & 13 Vict. c. 37
(June 21, 1847), and 18 Vict. c. 4 . Feb. 27, 1855

The Mutiny Act is passed annually; alterations
were made in this Act and in the Articles of
War in 1855. See *Militia and Volunteers*.

Officers in the service of the East India Com-
pany to have the same rank and precedence
as those in the regular army . April 25, "

The office of Master-General of the Ordnance
abolished, and the civil administration of the
Army and Ordnance vested in the hands of .

Lord Panmure, the Minister of War May 25, "

Examination of staff officers previous to their
appointment ordered . April 9, 1857

The army largely recruited in 1857 and 1858, in
consequence of the war in India.

The East India Company's army was transferred
to the Queen . 1859

Much dissatisfaction arose in that army in con-

sequence of no bounty being granted; and
threatenings of mutiny appeared, which
subsided after an arrangement was made
granting discharge to those who desired it.

See *India* 1859

Examination of candidates for the Military
Academy, previously confined to pupils from
Sandhurst, was thrown open, 1855; the prin-
ciple of this measure was affirmed by the
House of Commons by vote . April 26, 1858

By 22 & 23 Vict. c. 42, provision made for a re-
serve force, not to exceed 20,000 men, who
had been in her majesty's service . 1859

Flogging virtually abolished in the army: First
class soldiers to be degraded to second class
before being liable to it . Nov. 9, "

A report of a commission in 1858 causes great
sanitary improvements in the army, barracks,
&c., under direction of Mr. Sidney Herbert 1859-60

ARMY OF OCCUPATION. The allied powers, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, by the treaty,
signed Nov. 20, 1815, established the boundaries of France, and stipulated for the occupa-
tion of certain fortresses by foreign troops for three years, to the intense disgust of the
natives.

AROMATIC. Acon of Agrigentum is said to have been the first who caused great fires
to be made, and aromatics to be thrown into them, to purify the air, by which means he put
a stop to the plague at Athens, 473 B.C. *Nouv. Dict.*

ARPINUM (S. Italy), celebrated as the birthplace of Cicero, Jan. 3, 106 B.C.; many
remains still bear his name.

ARQUEBUS. See *Fire Arms*.

ARQUES (N. France). Near here the League army, commanded by the duc de Mayenne,
was defeated by Henry IV. Sept. 21, 1589.

ARRACAN, a province of N.E. India. Arracan, the capital, was taken by the Burmese,
1783; and taken from them by general Morrison, April 1, 1825. The subjugation of the
whole province soon followed.

ARRAIGNMENT consists in reading the indictment by the officer of the court, and
calling upon the prisoner to say whether he is guilty or not guilty. Formerly, persons who
refused to plead in cases of felony were pressed to death by weights placed upon the breast.
A person standing mute was declared convicted by an act passed 1772; but in 1827, the
court was directed to enter a plea of "not guilty" in such cases. See *Mute*.

ARRAS (N.E. of France), the ancient Atrebatas, the seat of a bishop since 390.
Here a treaty was concluded between the king of France and duke of Burgundy, when the
latter abandoned his alliance with England, Sept. 22, 1435. Another treaty was concluded
by Maximilian of Austria with Louis XI. of France, whereby the counties of Burgundy and
Artois were given to the dauphin as a marriage portion; this latter was entered into in
1482. *Velly*. Arras was held by the Austrians from 1493 till 1640, when it was taken by
Louis XIII.

ARRAY. On Dec. 23, 1324, Edward II. directed the bishop of Durham to make
"arraier" his men-of-arms, horse and foot, and cause them to proceed to Portsmouth;
thence to proceed to the war in Gascony. *Rymer's Foedera*. Hallam says that this was the
earliest commission of array that he could find, and that the latest was dated 1557. The

attempt of Charles I. to revive commissions of array in 1642, founded on a statute of Henry IV., was strenuously opposed as illegal.

ARREST FOR DEBT. The persons of peers, members of parliament, &c., are protected from arrest. See *Ambassadors*; *Ferrars' Arrest*.

Clergymen performing divine service privileged, 50 Edw. III. 1375
 Seamen privileged from debts under 20*l.*, by 30 Geo. II. 1756
 Barristers privileged from arrest while going to, attending upon, and returning from court, on the business of their clients.
 By statute 29 Charles II. no arrest can be made, nor process served, upon a Sunday. This law was extended by William III.
 Vexatious arrests prevented by act, May, 1733.
 Prohibited for less than 10*l.* on process, 1779; and for less than 20*l.* July, 1827
 Arrests for less than 20*l.* were prohibited on mesne process in Ireland, in June 1829

Statute abolishing arrest for debt on mesne process, except in cases wherein there is ground to show that the defendant designs to leave the country, 2 Vict., Aug. 1838
 By 7 & 8 Vict. c. 95, the power of imprisonment even upon final process, that is judgment debts, is abolished if the sum does not exceed 20*l.* exclusive of costs, 1844; and by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, the judge has no power to punish, except in case of fraud or contempt of court 1846
 By the Absconding Debtors' Arrest Act, absconding debtors owing 20*l.* and upwards are liable to arrest 1851

ARRETINUM. See *Arezzo*.

ARSENAL, a great military or naval repository. The largest in this country is at Woolwich, *which see*.

ARSENIC, a steel-gray coloured brittle metal, extremely poisonous, known in early times. Brandt, in 1733, made the first accurate experiments on its chemical nature. The heinous crimes committed by means of this mineral obliged the legislature to enact regulations for its sale, 14 Vict. cap. 13, June 5, 1851. The sale of all colourless preparations of arsenic is regulated by this act. In 1858 Dr. A. S. Taylor asserted that green paper-hangings prepared from arsenic were injurious to health; which appears to be true, although doubted by some chemists. See *Cocodyl*.

ARSENITE SCHISM. See *Eastern Church*, 1255.

ARSON was punished with death by the Saxons, and remained a capital crime on the consolidation of the laws in 1827, 1837, and 1861. If any house be fired, persons being therein, or if any vessel be fired, with a view to murder or plunder, it shall be death, statute 1 Vict., July, 1837.

ARSOUF (Syria), BATTLE OF, in which Richard I. of England, commanding the Christian forces, reduced to 30,000, defeated Saladin's army of 300,000 Saracens and other infidels, on Sept. 3 or 7, 1191. Ascalon surrendered. Richard marched to Jerusalem, 1192.

ARTEMISIUM, a promontory in Eubœa, near which indecisive conflicts took place between the Greek and Persian fleets for three days; 480 B.C. The former retired on hearing of the battle of Thermopylae.

ARTESIAN WELLS (from *Artesia*, now Artois, in France, where they frequently occur) are formed by boring through the upper soil to strata containing water, which has percolated from a higher level, and which rises to that level through the boring tube. The fountains in Trafalgar square and government offices near have been supplied since 1844 by two of these wells (393 feet deep). At Paris the Grenelle well (1798 feet deep), was completed in 1841, after eight years of exertion, by M. Mulot at an expense of about 12,000*l.*, and the well at Passy, which it is said will supply sufficient water for nearly 500,000 persons, was begun in 1855, and completed in 1860 by M. Kind. Messrs. Amos and Easton completed an artesian well for the Horticultural Society's garden in 1862. It yielded 880,000 gallons of water, at the temperature of 81° Fahr., in twenty-four hours. The well at Kissingen was completed in 1850. Artesian wells are now becoming common.

ARTICHOKES are said to have been introduced from the East into Western Europe in the 15th century, and to have reached England about 1502.

ARTICLES OF RELIGION. In June 8, 1536, after much disputing, the English clergy in convocation published "Articles decreed by the king's highness" Henry VIII., who published in 1539 the "Statute of Six Articles," viz. transubstantiation, communion in one kind, vows of chastity, private masses, celibacy of the clergy, and auricular confession. In 1551 forty-two were published without the consent of parliament. These forty-two were modified and reduced to THIRTY-NINE in Jan. 1563; and they received the royal authority and the authority of parliament in 1571. The *Lambeth Articles*, of a more Calvinistic character, attempted to be imposed by archbishop Whitgift, were withdrawn in consequence

of the displeasure of queen Elizabeth, 1595. One hundred and four articles were drawn up for Ireland by archbishop Usher in 1614. On the union of the churches, the Irish adopted the English articles. See *Perth Articles*.

ARTICLES of WAR were decreed in the time of Richard I. and John. Those made by Richard II. in 1485 appear in Grose's "Military Antiquities." The Articles of War now in force are based upon an act, passed by William III. in 1689, to regulate the army about to engage in his continental warfare.

ARTIFICERS and MANUFACTURERS. Their affairs were severely regulated by the statutes of 1349, 1351, 1360, 1562. They were prohibited from leaving England, and those abroad were outlawed, if they did not return within six months after the notice given them. A fine of 100*l.*, and imprisonment for three months, were the penalties for seducing them from these realms, by 9 Geo. II. (1736) and other statutes, which were repealed in 1824.

ARTILLERY, a term including properly all missiles: now applies to *cannon*. The first piece was a small one, contrived by Schwartz, a German cordelier, soon after the invention of gunpowder, in 1330. Artillery was used, it is said, by the Moors of Algesiras, in Spain, in the siege of 1343; it was used, according to our historians, at the battle of Crecy, in 1346, when Edward III. had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle. We had artillery at the siege of Calais, 1347. The Venetians first employed artillery against the Genoese at sea, 1377. *Voltaire*. Said to have been used by the English at Calais in 1383. Cast in England, together with mortars for bomb-shells, by Flemish artists, in Sussex, 1543. *Rymor's Fœdera*. Made of brass 1635; improvements by Browne, 1728.—See *Cannon*, *Bombs*, *Carronades* (under *Carron*), *Mortars*, *Howitzers*, *Petard*, *Rockets*, *Fire-arms*. The Royal Artillery regiment was established in the reign of Anne.

ARTILLERY COMPANY of LONDON, HONOURABLE, instituted in 1585, having ceased, was revived in 1610. It met for military exercise at the Artillery ground, Finsbury, where the London Archers had met since 1498. (See *Archery*.) In the civil war, 1641-8, the company took the side of the parliament, and greatly contributed towards its success. The company numbered 1200 in 1803 and 800 in 1861. Since 1842 the officers have been appointed by the Queen. On the decease of the duke of Sussex in 1843, the Prince Consort became colonel and captain-general. He died Dec. 14, 1861, and the Prince of Wales was appointed his successor Aug. 24, 1863.

ARTISTS' FUND was established in 1810 to provide allowances for sick, and annuities for incapacitated members.

ARTS. In the 8th century, the whole circle of sciences was composed of seven liberal arts—grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. *Harris*. The Royal Society of England (*which see*) obtained its charter April 2, 1663. The Society of Arts, to promote the polite arts, commerce, manufactures, and mechanics, was instituted in 1754; it originated in the patriotic zeal of Mr. Shipley, and of its first president, lord Folkestone.—FINE ARTS. The first public exhibition by the artists of the British metropolis took place in 1760, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, and was repeated there for several years, till, in process of time, the Royal Academy was founded. See *Royal Academy*. The Society of British Artists was instituted May 21, 1823; and their first exhibition was opened April 19, 1824. The Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts was founded in Dec. 1858. See *British Institution*; *National Gallery*.

ART-UNIONS began in France and Germany early in the present century. The first in Britain was established at Edinburgh; that in London was founded in 1836, and chartered in 1846, when these unions were legalised. Every subscriber is entitled to prints, and has the chance of drawing prizes.

ARUNDEL CASTLE (Sussex), built by the Saxons about 800. The duke of Norfolk enjoys the earldom of Arundel, as a feudal honour, by inheritance and possession of the castle, without any other creation. Philip Howard, son of the attainted duke of Norfolk, was made earl of Arundel, by summons, as possessor of this castle, 1580. It was thoroughly repaired by a late duke at a vast expense.

ARUNDELIAN MARBLES, called also Oxford Marbles; one containing the chronology of ancient history from 1582 to 355 B.C., and said to have been sculptured 264 B.C. They consist of 37 statues, 128 busts, and 250 inscriptions, and were found in the isle of Paros, in the reign of James I., about 1610. They were collected by Mr. W. Petty, purchased by lord Arundel, and given by his grandson Henry Howard, afterwards duke of Norfolk, to the university of Oxford in 1667; and are therefore called also OXFORD MARBLES. The

characters of the inscriptions are Greek. There are two translations : by *Selden*, 1628 : by *Prideaux*, 1676. A variorum edition of the inscriptions, by *Maittaire*, appeared in 1732, and a fine one by *Chandler* in 1763. See *Kidd's Tracts* ; and *Porson's Treatise*, 1789.

ARUSPICES. See *Haruspices*.

AS, a Roman weight and coin : when considered as a weight, it was a pound ; when a coin, it had different weights, but always the same value. In the reign of *Servius*, the *as* weighed a pound of brass ; in the first Punic war, it weighed two ounces, 264 B.C. ; in the second Punic war, one ounce, 218 B.C. ; and afterwards half an ounce ; its value was about three farthings sterling.

ASAPH, ST. (N. Wales), a bishopric founded by *Kentigern*, bishop of Glasgow. On returning into Scotland about 560, he left a holy man, *St. Asaph*, his successor, from whom the see takes its name. It is valued in the king's books at 187*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* By an order in council, 1838, the sees of *St. Asaph* and *Bangor* were to have been united on the next vacancy in either ; and the bishopric of *Manchester* was to have been then created. This order was annulled in 1846, and the two sees still exist. Present income, 4200*l.* See *Manchester*.

RECENT BISHOPS OF ST. ASAPH.

1802. Samuel Horsley, died Oct. 4, 1806.
1806. William Cleaver, died May 15, 1815.
1815. John Luxmoore, died Jan. 21, 1830.

1830. William Carey, died Sept. 13, 1846.
1846. Thomas Vowler Short (PRESENT bishop, 1865).

ASBESTOS, a native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, and which is endued with the property of remaining unconsumed in fire. Cloth was made of it by the Egyptians (*Herodotus*), and napkins in the time of *Pliny*, 74 ; and also paper. The spinning of asbestos known at *Venice*, about 1500. *Porta*.

ASCALON (Syria), a city of the Philistines, shared the fate of Phœnicia and Judea. The Egyptian army was defeated here by the Crusaders, under *Godfrey of Bouillon*, Aug. 12, 1099. Ascalon was besieged by the latter in 1148, taken in 1153 ; and again in 1191. Its fortifications were destroyed for fear of the Crusaders by the Sultan in 1270.

ASCENSION, an island in the Atlantic ocean, 800 miles N. W. of *St. Helena*, discovered by the Portuguese in 1501 ; and taken possession of by the English in 1815.

ASCENSION DAY, also called Holy Thursday, when the church celebrates the ascension of our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead, May 14, 33 ; first commemorated, it is said, 68. Ascension day, 1866, May 10 ; 1867, May 30 ; 1868, May 21.

ASCULUM, now *Ascoli*, a city of the Picentes, Central Italy, E. Near it, *Pyrrhus* of Epirus defeated the Romans, 279 B.C. In 268 B.C., the whole country of the Picentes was subdued by the consul *Sempronius*. In 1190 A.D. *Andrea*, the general of the emperor *Henry VI.*, who was endeavouring to wrest the crown of Naples from *Tancred*, was defeated and slain.

ASHANTEES, a warlike tribe of negroes of West Africa. In 1807 they conquered *Fantee*, in which the British settlement *Cape Coast Castle* is situated. On the death of the king, who had been friendly to the English, hostilities began ; and on Jan. 21, 1824, the Ashantees defeated about 1000 British under sir *Charles M'Carthy* at *Accra*, and brought away his skull with others as trophies. They were totally defeated, Aug. 27, 1826, by col. *Purdon*. The governor of *Cape Coast Castle* began a war with the Ashantees in spring of 1863. The British troops suffered much through disease ; and the war was suspended by the government in May, 1864.

ASHBURTON TREATY, concluded at *Washington*, Aug. 9, 1842, by *Alexander*, lord *Ashburton*, and *John Tyler*, president of the United States : it defined the boundaries of the respective countries between Canada and the state of *Maine*, settled the extradition of criminals, &c.

ASHDOD, or *Azotus*, the seat of the worship of the Phœnician god *Dagon*, which fell down before the ark of the Lord : captured by the Philistines from the Israelites, about 1141 B.C. (1 *Sam.* v.).

ASHDOWN, or *Assendune*, now thought to be *Aston*, *Berks*, where *Ethelred* and his brother *Alfred* defeated the Danes in 871.

ASHMOLEAN LIBRARY (books, manuscripts, coins, &c.), was presented to the university of *Oxford* by *Elias Ashmole*, the herald and antiquary, about 1682. It included

the collections of the Tradescants, to whom he was executor. He died at Lambeth in 1692. The Ashmolean Society, Oxford (scientific), was established in 1828.

ASHTAROTH, a Phœnician goddess, occasionally worshipped by the Israelites (see *Judges* ii. 13) about 1406 B.C., and even by Solomon, about 984 B.C. (1 *Kings* xi. 5).

ASH-WEDNESDAY, the first day of Lent, which in early times began on the Sunday now called the first in Lent. Pope Felix III., in 487, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to raise the number of fasting days to forty; Gregory the Great (pope, 590) introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, and hence the name of *Dies Cinerum*, or Ash-Wednesday. At the Reformation this practice was abolished, "as being a mere shadow, or vain show."

ASIA, the largest division of the globe, so called by the Greeks, from the nymph Asia, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, the wife of Japhet. Asia was the first quarter of the world peopled: here the law of God was first promulgated; here many of the greatest monarchies of the earth had their rise; and hence most of the arts and sciences have been derived. Its early history is derived from Herodotus, who relates the wars of Cræsus, Cyrus, and others. See *China, India, Persia, and the other countries.*

ASIA MINOR (now Anatolia), comprised the Ionian colonies on the coast, the early seats of Greek civilisation, and the countries Mysia, Phrygia, Lycia, Bithynia, Caria, Lydia, Cappadocia, Galatia, &c., with the cities Troy, Ephesus, Smyrna (*all which see*). From the time of the rise of the Assyrian monarchy, about 2000 B.C., to that of the Turks under Osman, Asia Minor was the battle-field of the conquerors of the world.

First settlement of the Ionian Greeks, about B.C.	1043	Gradually acquired by the Romans B.C. 188 to A.D.	15
Asia Minor subdued by the Medes	about 711	Possessed by the Persians	609
Conquered by Cyrus	about 546	Partially recovered by the emperor Basil	874
Contest between the Greeks and Persians begins	544	Invaded by Timour	1402
Asia Minor conquered by Alexander	332	Taken from the Greek emperor, and established as an empire by the Turks under Mahomet I.	1413
Contended for by his successors; separate kingdoms established	321-278		

ASIATIC SOCIETIES. The "Asiatic Society of Bengal," at Calcutta, was established by sir William Jones in 1784, "the bounds of its investigation to be the geographical limits of Asia." The "Royal Asiatic Society," which has several branches in India, was founded in 1823. It established the "Oriental Translation Fund" in 1828, which has published 83 volumes of Eastern literature (1865).

ASKESIAN SOCIETY (from the Greek *askēsis*, exercise), instituted in March, 1796, by a number of young men for discussing philosophical subjects. Its founders were the afterwards celebrated Wm. Allen, Wm. Phillips, Alex. Tilloch, Luke Howard, W. H. Pepys, and others. In 1806 it merged into the Geological Society.

ASPERNE AND ESSLING, near the Danube and Vienna, where a series of desperate conflicts took place between the Austrian army under the archduke Charles, and the French under Napoleon, Massena, &c., on May 21-22, 1809, ending in the defeat of Napoleon; the severest check that he had yet received. The loss of the former exceeded 20,000 men, and of the latter 30,000. The daring marshal Lannes was killed; the bridge of the Danube was destroyed, and Napoleon's retreat endangered; but the success of the Austrians had no beneficial effect on the subsequent prosecution of the war.

ASPHALT, a solid bituminous substance, which in nature probably derived its origin from decayed vegetable matter. The artificial asphalt obtained from gas-works began to be used as pavement about 1838. Claridge's patent asphalt was laid down in Trafalgar-square, Jan. 1864.

ASPROMONTE, Naples. Here Garibaldi was defeated, wounded, and taken prisoner Aug. 29, 1862, having injudiciously risen against the French occupation of Rome.

ASSAM (N. E. India) came under British dominion in 1825, and was surrendered by the king of Ava in 1826. The tea-plant was discovered here by Mr. Bruce in 1823. A superintendent of the tea-forests was appointed in 1836, the cultivation of the plant having been recommended by lord William Bentinck, in 1834. The Assam Tea Company was established in 1839. The tea was much in use in England in 1841. Chinese labour has been introduced, and the growth of tea is enormously increasing.

ASSASSINATION PLOT, said to have been formed by the earl of Aylesbury and others to assassinate William III., near Richmond, Surrey, and restore James II. Its object would have been attained, Feb. 14, 1695-6, but for its timely discovery by Prendergast.

ASSASSINS, OR ASSASSINIANS, a band of fanatical Mahometans, collected by Hassan-ben-Sabah, and settled in Persia about 1090. In Syria they possessed a large tract of land among the mountains of Lebanon. They murdered the marquis of Montferrat in 1192; Lewis of Bavaria in 1213; and the khan of Tartary in 1254. They were conquered by the Tartars in 1257; and were extirpated in 1272. The chief or king of the corps assumed the title of "*Ancient of the Mountain*," and "*Old Man of the Mountain*."* They trained up young people to assassinate such persons as their chief had devoted to destruction. *Hénault*. From this fraternity the word *assassin* has been derived.

ASSAY OF GOLD AND SILVER originated with the bishop of Salisbury, a royal treasurer in the reign of Henry I. *Du Cange*. But certainly some species of assay was practised as early as the Roman conquest. Assay was established in England 1354; regulated 13 Will. III. 1700, and 4 Anne, 1705. Assay masters appointed at Sheffield and Birmingham, 1773. The alloy of gold is silver and copper, that of silver is copper. Standard gold is 2 carats of alloy to 22 of fine gold. Standard silver is 18 dwts. of copper to 11 ozs. 2 dwts. of fine silver. See *Goldsmiths' Company*.

ASSAYE (E. Indies), BATTLE OF. The British army, under general Arthur Wellesley (afterwards duke of Wellington), entered the Mahratta states on the south; took the fort of Ahmednuggur, Aug. 12; and defeated Scindiah and the rajah of Berar at Assaye, Sept. 23, 1803. This was Wellington's first great battle, in which he opposed a force full more than ten times greater than his own (only 4500 men). The enemy retired in great disorder, leaving behind the whole of their artillery, ammunition, and stores.

ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES held at Westminster, July 1, 1643, convoked by order of parliament, to consider the liturgy, government, and doctrines of the church. Two members were elected for each county. They adopted the Scottish covenant, and drew up the directory for public worship, a confession, and the catechisms now used by the church of Scotland. The last (1163rd) meeting was on Feb. 22, 1649. See *Church of Scotland*.

ASSENT. See *Royal Assent*.

ASSESSED TAXES. The date of their introduction has been as variously stated as the taxes coming under this head have been defined—all things have been assessed, from lands and houses to dogs and hair-powder. By some the date is referred to the reign of Ethelbert, in 991; by others to that of Henry VIII. 1522; and by more, to the reign of William III. 1689, when a land-tax was imposed. See *Land Tax*. The assessed taxes yielded in 1815 (the last year of the war), exclusively of the land-tax, 6,524,766*l.*, their highest amount. These imposts have varied in their nature and amount, according to the exigencies of the state, and the contingencies of war and peace. They were considerably advanced in 1797 and 1801, *et seq.*, but considerably reduced in 1816, and in subsequent years. The last act for the repeal of certain assessed taxes was passed 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 90, Aug. 20, 1853, which was explained and amended by 17 & 18 Vict. cap. 1, Feb. 17, 1854.—Acts for the better securing and accounting for the Assessed and Income Taxes, Aug. 10, 1854. See *Taxes and Income Tax*.

ASSIENTO, a contract between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves, began with the Flemings. By the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the British government engaged to furnish 4800 negroes annually to Spanish America for thirty years. The contract was vested in the South Sea Company; but this infamous contract was given up in 1750. See *Guinea*.

ASSIGNATS, a paper currency, ordered by the National Assembly of France to support public credit during the revolution, April, 1790. At one period, eight milliards, or nearly 350 millions of pounds sterling, of this paper were in circulation in France and its dependencies. *Alison*. Assignats were superseded by mandats in 1796.

ASSIZE OF BATTLE. See *Appeal*.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, &c. See *Bread and Wood*.

ASSIZE COURTS (from *assideo*, *I sit*) are of very ancient institution in England, and in old law books are defined to be an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the justice, to meet at a certain time and place: regulated by Magna Charta, 1215. The present justices of assize and *Nisi Prius* are derived from the statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. 1284. *Coke*; *Blackstone*. "The king doth will that no lord, or other of the

* He sent his emissaries to assassinate Louis IX. of France, called St. Louis; but being afterwards affected by the fame of this king's virtues, and he being at the time in his minority, he gave the prince notice to take care of himself. *Hénault*. This statement is doubted.

country, shall sit upon the bench with the justices to take assize in their sessions in the counties of England, upon great forfeiture to the king," 20 Rich. II. 1396. *Statutes, Brough Act*. Assizes are general or special; general when the judges go their circuits, and special when a commission is issued to take cognisance of one or more causes. See *Bloody Assize*.

ASSOCIATIONS. See *National Associations*.

ASSUMPTION, FEAST OF THE, Aug. 15. It is observed by the church of Rome in honour of the Virgin Mary, who is said to have been taken up to heaven in her corporeal form, body and spirit, on this day, 45, in her 75th year. The festival was instituted in the 7th century, and enjoined by the council of Mentz, 813.

ASSURANCE. See *Insurance*.

ASSYRIA, an Asiatic country between Mesopotamia and Media, was the seat of the earliest recorded monarchy. Its history is mainly derived from Ctesias, an early Greek historian of doubtful authenticity, Herodotus, and the Holy Scriptures. The discovery of the very interesting Ninevite antiquities, now in the British Museum, by Mr. Layard, and the deciphering of many ancient cuneiform inscriptions, by Grotefend, sir H. Rawlinson, and other scholars, have drawn much attention to the Assyrians. The chroniclers, Blair, Usher, Hales, and Clinton, differ much in the dates they assign to events in Assyrian history, of which a large portion is now considered fabulous by modern writers.

Nimrod or Belus reigns	B.C. [2554 H. 2235 C.]	2245	Phul raised to the throne. <i>Blair</i> .	about B.C.	777
"Asshur builded Nineveh" (<i>Gen.</i> x. 11) about		2218	He invades Israel, but departs without drawing		
Ninus, son of Belus, reigns in Assyria, and			a sword. <i>Blair</i> ; 2 <i>Kings</i> xv. 19, 20		770
names his capital Nineveh	[2182 C.]	2069	Tiglath-Pileser invades Syria, takes Damascus,		
Babylon taken by Ninus, who having subdued			and makes great conquests		740
the Armenians, Persians, Bactrians, and all			Shalmaneser takes Samaria, transports the		
Asia Minor, establishes what is properly the			people, whom he replaces by a colony of		
Assyrian monarchy, of which Nineveh was			Cuthceans and others, and thus finishes the		
the seat of empire. <i>Blair</i>	[2233 C.]	2059	kingdom of Israel. <i>Blair</i>		721
Ninyas, an infant, succeeds Ninus		2017	He retires from before Tyre, after a siege of five		
Semiramis, mother of Ninyas, usurps the			years. <i>Blair</i>		713
government, enlarges and embellishes Baby-			Sennacherib invades Judea, and his general,		
lon, and makes it the seat of her dominion			Rabshakeh, besieges Jerusalem, when the		
	[2130 C.]	2007	angel of the Lord in one night destroys		
She invades Libya, Ethiopia, and India. <i>Lenglet</i>		1975	180,000 of his army. <i>Isaiah</i> xxxvii.		710
She is put to death by her son Ninyas		1965	[Commentators suppose that this messenger of		
Ninyas put to death, and Arius reigns		1927	death was the fatal blast known in eastern		
Reign of Aralius		1897	countries by the name of <i>Samiel</i> .]		
Belochus, the last king of the race of Ninus		1446	Esar-haddon invades Judea		680
He makes his daughter Atossa, surnamed Se-			Holofernes is slain by Judith (?)		677
miramis II., his associate on the throne		1423	Sarac (Sardanapalus II.) besieged, kills his wife		
Atossa procures the death of her father, and			and children, and burns himself in his		
marries Belatores (or Belapares) who reigns		1421	palace		621
* * * * *			Nineveh razed to the ground, and Assyria be-		
The prophet Jonah appears in Nineveh, and			comes a Median province		605
foretells its destruction. <i>Blair</i>		840	Assyria subdued by Alexander the Great		332
Nineveh taken by Arbaces. [Sardanapalus, the			It subsequently formed part of the kingdoms		
king, is mythically said to have enclosed			of Syria, Parthia, and Persia.		
himself, his court, and women, in his palace,			It was conquered by the Turks	A.D.	1637
and to have perished in the fire kindled by					
himself.]		820			

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE. See under *Theatres*.

ASTORGA (N. W. Spain), the ancient Asturica Augusta, was taken by the French in 1810, and treated with great severity.

ASTRACAN (S. E. Russia), a province acquired from the Mogul's empire in 1554; visited and settled by Peter the Great in 1722.

ASTROLOGY. Judicial astrology was invented by the Chaldeans, and hence was transmitted to the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. It was much in vogue in Italy and France in the time of Catherine de Medicis (married to Francis I. of France, 1533). *Hénault*. The early history of astrology in England is very little known. It is said that Bede, 673—735, was addicted to it; and Roger Bacon, 1214—1292. Lord Burleigh calculated the nativity of Elizabeth, and she, and all the European princes, were the humble servants of Dee, the astrologer and conjuror; but the period of the Stuarts was the acme of astrology amongst us. It is stated that Lilly was consulted by Charles I. respecting his projected escape from Carisbrook castle in 1647. *Ferguson*. Astrological almanacs are still published in London.

ASTRONOMY. The earliest astronomical observations were made at Babylon about 2234 B.C. The study of astronomy was much advanced in Chaldæa under Nabonassar; it was known to the Chinese about 1100 B.C.; some say many centuries before. See *Eclipses, Planets, Comets*.

Lunar eclipses observed at Babylon, and recorded by Ptolemy	720	Discoveries of Picard	1669
Spherical form of the earth, and the true cause of lunar eclipses, taught by Thales, died	546	Charts of the moon constructed by Scheiner, Langrenus, Hevelius, Riccioli, and others, about	1670
Further discoveries by Pythagoras, who taught the doctrine of celestial motions, and believed in the plurality of habitable worlds, died about	470	Discoveries of Römer on the velocity of light, and his observation of Jupiter's satellites	1675
Meton introduces the lunar-solar cycle about	432	Greenwich Observatory founded	"
Treatises of Aristotle "concerning the heavens," and of Aristotle "on the motion of the sphere" (the earliest extant works on astronomy)	350	Motion of the sun round its own axis proved by Halley	1676
Aratus writes a poem on astronomy	281	Newton's <i>Principia</i> published; and the system, as now taught, demonstrated	1687
Archimedes observes solstices, &c.	212	Catalogue of the stars made by Flamsteed	1688
Hipparchus, greatest of Greek astronomers, determines mean motion of sun and moon; discovers precession of equinoxes, &c.	160-125	Cassini's chart of the full moon executed	1692
The precession of the equinoxes confirmed, and the places and distances of the planets discovered by Ptolemy	A.D. 130-150	Satellites of Saturn, &c., discovered by Cassini	1701
Astronomy and geography cultivated by the Arabs about 760: brought into Europe about	1200	Halley predicts the return of the comet (of 1758)	1705
Alphonse tables (<i>which see</i>) composed about	1253	Flamsteed's <i>Historia Cælestis</i> published	1725
Clocks first used in astronomy	1500	Aberation of the stars clearly explained by Dr. Bradley	1757
True doctrine of the motions of the planetary bodies revived by Copernicus, founder of modern astronomy, author of the <i>almagest</i> , published	1543	John Harrison produces chronometers for determining the longitude, 1735 <i>et seq.</i> , and obtains the reward	1764
Astronomy advanced by Tycho Brahe, who yet adheres to the Ptolemaic system	1582	Nautical almanac first published	1767
True laws of the planetary motions announced by Kepler	1609	Celestial inequalities found by La Grange	1780
Galileo constructs a telescope, 1609; and discovers Jupiter's satellites, &c.	Jan. 8, 1610	Uranus and satellites discovered by Herschel. See <i>Georgium Sidus</i>	1781
Various forms of telescopes and other instruments used in astronomy invented	1608-40	<i>Mécanique Céleste</i> , by La Place, published	1796
Cartesian system published by Des Cartes	1637	Royal Astronomical Society of London founded, 1820; chartered	1831
The transit of Venus over the sun's disc first observed by Horrocks	Nov. 24, 1639	Beer and Mädler's map of the moon published	1834
Cassini draws his meridian line, after Dante. See <i>Bologna</i>	1655	Lord Rosse's telescope constructed	1828-45
The aberration of the light of the fixed stars discovered by Horrebow	1659	The planet Neptune discovered	Sept. 23, 1846
Huyghens completes the discovery of Saturn's ring	1654	Bond photographs the moon (see <i>Photography, celestial</i>)	1851
Gregory invents a reflecting telescope	1663	Hansen's table of the moon published at expense of the British government	1857
		Trustees of the late rev. Richard Sheepshanks present 10,000l. stock to Trinity College, Cambridge, for the promotion of the study of astronomy, meteorology, and magnetism, Dec. 2, 1858	1863
		Large photograph of the moon by Warren De la Rue	
		[For the minor planets recently discovered, see <i>Planets</i> .]	

ASTURIAS (N. W. Spain), an ancient principality, the cradle of the present monarchy. Here Pelago collected the Gothic fugitives, about 713, and founded a new kingdom, and by his victories permanently checked the progress of Moorish conquest. For a list of his successors, see the article *Spain*. The heir-apparent of the monarchy has borne the title "prince of Asturias" since 1388, when it was assumed by Henry, son of John I. king of Leon, on his marriage with a descendant of Peter of Castile. In 1808, the junta of Asturias began the organised resistance to the French usurpation.

ASYLUMS, OR PRIVILEGED PLACES, at first were places of refuge for those who by accident or necessity had done things that rendered them obnoxious to the law. God commanded the Jews to build certain cities for this purpose, 1451 B.C., *Numbers* xxv.—The posterity of Hercules are said to have built one at Athens, to protect themselves against such as their father had irritated. Cadmus built one at Thebes, 1490 B.C., and Romulus one at Mount Palatine, 751 B.C. See *Sanctuaries*.

ATELIERS NATIONAUX (National Workshops) were established by the French provisional government in Feb. 1848. They interfered greatly with private trade, and about 100,000 workmen threw themselves upon the government for labour and payment. The breaking-up of the system led to the fearful conflicts in June following. The system was abolished in July.

ATHANASIAN CREED. Athanasius, of Alexandria, was elected bishop, 326. He firmly opposed the doctrines of Arius (who denied Christ's divinity); was several times exiled;

and died in 373. The creed which goes by his name is supposed by many authorities to have been written about 340; by others to be the compilation of Vigilantius Tapsensis, an African bishop in the 5th century. It was first commented on by Venantius Fortunatus, bishop of Poitiers in 570. Dr. Waterland's History of this creed (1723) is exhaustive. See *Arians*.

ATHEISM (from the Greek *a*, without, *Theos*, God, see *Psalm* xiv. 1). This doctrine has had its votaries and martyrs. Spinoza was the defender of a similar doctrine (1632—1677). Lucilio Vanini publicly taught atheism in France, and was condemned to be burnt at Toulouse in 1619. Mathias Knutzen, of Holstein, openly professed atheism, and had upwards of a thousand disciples in Germany about 1674; he travelled to make proselytes, and his followers were called *Conscienciaries*, because they held that there is no other deity than conscience. Many eminent men have professed atheism. "Though a small draught of philosophy may lead a man into atheism, a deep draught will certainly bring him back again to the belief of a God." *Lord Bacon*.

ATHENÆA were great festivals celebrated at Athens in honour of Minerva. One was called Panathenæa, the other Chalcea; they are said to have been instituted by Erechtheus or Orpheus, 1397 or 1495 B.C.; and Theseus afterwards renewed them, and caused them to be observed by all the Athenians, the first every fifth year, 1234 B.C. *Plutarch*.

ATHENÆUM, a place at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets and philosophers recited their compositions. The most celebrated Athenæa were at Athens, Rome, and Lyons: that of Rome, of great beauty, was erected by the emperor Adrian, 125.—The **ATHENÆUM CLUB** of London was formed in 1823, for the association of persons of scientific and literary attainments, artists, noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of learning, &c., by the earl of Aberdeen, marquess of Lansdowne, Dr. T. Young, Moore, Davy, Scott, Mackintosh, Croker, Chantrey, Faraday, Lawrence, and others; the clubhouse was erected in 1829-30 on the site of the late Carlton-palace; it is of Grecian architecture, and the frieze is an exact copy of the Panathenæic procession which formed the frieze of the Parthenon.—The Liverpool Athenæum was opened Jan. 1, 1799.—At Manchester, Bristol, and many other places, buildings under this name, and for a like purpose, have been founded.—The *Athenæum*, a weekly literary journal, first appeared in 1828.

ATHENS, the capital of ancient Attica, and of the modern kingdom of Greece. The first sovereign mentioned is Ogyges, who reigned in Beotia, and was master of Attica, then called Ionia. In his reign (about 1764 B.C.) a deluge took place (by some supposed to be the universal deluge), that laid waste the country, in which state it remained two hundred years, until the arrival of the Egyptian Cecrops and a colony, by whom the land was re-peopled, and twelve cities founded, 1556 B.C. The city is said to have been first called Cecropia; the name having been changed to Athens in honour of Minerva (Athenē), her worship having been introduced by Erechtheus 1383 B.C. Athens was ruled by seventeen successive kings (487 years), by thirteen *perpetual* archons (316 years), seven *decennial* archons (70 years), and lastly by *annual* archons (760 years). It attained great power, and perhaps no other city in the world can boast, in such a short space of time, of so great a number of citizens illustrious for wisdom, genius, and valour. The ancients, to distinguish Athens in a more peculiar manner, called it *Astu*, the city, by eminence, and one of the eyes of Greece. See *Greece*.

Arrival of Cecrops	B.C. [1558 H.]	1433 Cl.]	1556
The Arcopagus established.			1507
Deucalion arrives in Attica			1502
Reign of Amphictyon	[1499 H.]		1497
The Panathenæan Games	[1481 H.]		1495
Erechthonius reigns			1487
Erechtheus teaches husbandry			1383
Eleusinian mysteries introduced by Eumolpus			1356
Erechtheus killed in battle with the Eleusinians			1347
Ægeus invades Attica, and ascends the throne.			1283
He throws himself into the sea, and is drowned; hence the name of the Ægean Sea. <i>Eusebius</i>			1235
Theseus, his son, succeeds, and reigns 30 years			"
He collects his subjects into one city, and names it Athens.			1234
Reign of Mnesteus, 1205; Demophoon			1182
Court of Ephetes established			1179
The Prætorship instituted			1178
Melanthus conquers Xuthus in single combat and is chosen king			1128
Reign of Codrus, his son, the last king			1092

In a battle with the Heraclidæ, Codrus is killed: he had resolved to perish; the oracle having declared that the victory should be with the side whose leader was killed, 1070. Royalty abolished;—Athens governed by archons, Medon the first [1070 H.]	1044
Alcæon, last <i>perpetual</i> archon, dies	753
Cherops, first <i>decennial</i> archon	752
Hippomene deposed for his cruelty; among other acts he exposed his own daughter to be devoured by horses, on account of an illicit amour	713
Erixias, seventh and last <i>decennial</i> archon, dies	684
Creon first <i>annual</i> archon	683
Draco, the twelfth annual archon, publishes his laws, said "to have been written in blood"	621
Solon supersedes them by his excellent code	594
Pisistratus, the "tyrant," seizes the supreme power, 560; flight of Solon, 559. Pisistratus establishes his government, 537; collects a public library, 531; dies	527

ATHENS, *continued.*

First tragedy acted at Athens, on a waggon, by Thespis	B. C.	535
Hipparchus assassinated by Harmodius and Aristogeiton		514
The law of ostracism established; Hippias and the Pisistratidæ banished		510
Lennos taken by Miltiades		504
Invasion of the Persians, who are defeated at Marathon		490
Death of Miltiades		489
Aristides, surnamed the <i>Just</i> , banished		483
Athens taken by the Persian Xerxes		480
Burnt to the ground by Mardonius		479
Rebuilt and fortified; Piræus built		478
Themistocles banished		471
Cimon, son of Miltiades, overruns all Thrace		469
Pericles takes part in public affairs, 469; he and Cimon adorn Athens, 464; the latter banished through his influence		461
Athens begins to tyrannise over Greece		459
Literature, philosophy, and art flourish		448
The first sacred (or social) war; <i>which see</i>		"
Tolmida conducts an expedition into Boeotia, and is defeated and killed near Coronea		447
The thirty years' truce between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians		445
Herodotus said to have read his history in the council at Athens		"
Pericles obtains the government		444
Pericles subdues Samos		440
Comedies prohibited at Athens		"
Alliance between Athens and Coreyra, then at war with Corinth, 433; leads to the Peloponnesian war (lasted 27 years); it began		431
A dreadful pestilence, which had ravaged Ethiopia, Libya, Egypt, and Persia, extends to Athens, and continues for five years		430
Death of Pericles of the plague		429
Disastrous expedition against Sicily; death of the commanders, Demosthenes and Nicias; Athenian fleet destroyed by Gylippus		415-413
Government of the "four hundred"		411
Alcibiades defeats the Lacedæmonians at Cyzicus; <i>which see</i>		410
Alcibiades, accused of aspiring to sovereign power, banished		407
Athenian fleet destroyed by Lysander at Ægospotamos		405
He besieges Athens by land and sea; its walls are destroyed, and it capitulates, and the Peloponnesian war terminates		404
Rule of the thirty tyrants, who are overthrown by Thrasybulus		403

Socrates (aged 70) put to death	B. C.	399
The Corinthian war begins		395
Cimon rebuilds the long walls, and fortifies the Piræus		393
The Lacedæmonian fleet defeated at Naxos by Chabrias		376
Philip, king of Macedon, opposes the Athenians. <i>See Macedon</i>		359
Second sacred (or social) war		357-355
First Philippic of Demosthenes		352
Battle of Charonea, <i>which see</i> ; the Athenians and Thebans defeated by Philip		338
Philip assassinated by Pausanias		336
Athens submits to Alexander, who spares the orators		335
Death of Alexander		323
The Athenians rising against Macedon, defeated at Cranon; Demosthenes poisons himself		322
Athens surrenders to Cassander, who governs well		318
Demetrius Poliorcetes expels Demetrius Phalereus, and restores the Athenian democracy, 307; the latter takes the chair of philosophy		296
A league between Athens, Sparta, and Egypt		277
Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatas, king of Macedon, 268; restored by Aratus		256
The Athenians join the Achaean league		229
They join the Ætolians against Macedon, and send for assistance to Rome		215
A Roman fleet arrives at Athens		211
The Romans proclaim liberty at Athens		196
Subjugation of Greece		144
The Athenians implore assistance against the Romans from Mithridates, king of Pontus, whose general, Archelaus, makes himself master of Athens		88
Athens besieged by Sylla, the Roman general, it is reduced to surrender by famine		86
Cicero studies at Athens, 79; and Horace		42
The Athenians desert Pompey, to follow the interests of Caesar		47
Athens visited by the Apostle Paul	A. D.	52
Many temples, &c., erected by Hadrian		122-135
Athens taken by Alaric, and spared from slaughter		396
By Mahomet II.		1456
By the Venetians		1466
Restored to the Turks		1479
Athens suffered much during the insurrection, 1821-7. Taken May 17		1827
Becomes the capital of the kingdom of modern Greece		1833
Population, 50,000		1857

(See Article *Greece*.)

ATHLONE, Roscommon, Ireland, formerly a place of great strength and beauty, was burnt during the civil war in 1641. After the battle of the Boyne, colonel R. Grace held Athlone for James II. against a besieging army, but fell when it was taken by assault by Ginckel, June 30, 1691. *See Aughrim.*

ATLANTA. *See United States, 1864.*

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. *See Submarine Telegraph.*

ATMOLYSIS, a method of separating the constituent gases of a compound gas (such as atmospheric air) by causing it to pass through a vessel of porous material (such as graphite); first made known in Aug., 1863, by the discoverer, professor T. Graham, F.R.S., Master of the Mint.

ATMOSPHERE. *See Air.*

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAYS. The idea of producing motion by atmospheric pressure was conceived by Papin, the French engineer, about 1680. Experiments were made on a line of rail, laid down across Wormwood Scrubs, London, between Shepherd's Bush and the Great Western railroad, to test the efficacy of atmospheric tubes, the working of the air-pump, and speed of carriages upon this new principle on railroads in June, 1840, and then tried on a line between Croydon and London, 1845. An atmospheric railway was commenced between Dalkey and Killiney, in the vicinity of Dublin, in Sept. 1843: opened March 29, 1844; discontinued

in 1855. A similar railway was proposed to be laid down in the streets of London by Mr. T. W. Rammell in 1857. Mr. Rammell's Pneumatic Railway was put in action successfully at the Crystal Palace on Aug. 27, 1864, and following days. An act for a pneumatic railway between the Waterloo railway station and Whitehall was passed in July, 1865.

ATOMIC THEORY, in chemistry, deals with the indivisible particles of all substances. The somewhat incoherent labours of his predecessors (such as Wenzel in 1777) were reduced by John Dalton to four laws of combining proportion, which have received the name of "Atomic Theory." His "Chemical Philosophy," containing the exposition of his views, appeared in 1808. Dr. C. Daubeny's work on the Atomic Theory was published in 1850. In his standard of *Atomic weights* Dalton takes hydrogen as 1. Berzelius, who commenced his elaborate researches on the subject in 1848, adopts oxygen as 100. The former standard is used in this country, the latter on the continent.

ATTAINDER, ACTS OF, whereby a person not only forfeited his land, but his blood was attainted, have been numerous. Two witnesses in cases of high treason are necessary where corruption of blood is incurred, unless the party accused shall confess, or stand mute, 7 & 8 Will. III. 1694-5. *Blackstone*. In 1814 and 1833 the severity of attainders was mitigated. The attainer of lord Russell, who was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn-fields, July 21, 1683, was reversed under William, in 1689. The rolls and records of the acts of attainder passed in the reign of James II. were cancelled and publicly burnt, Oct. 2, 1695. Amongst the last acts reversed was the attainder of the children of lord Edward Fitzgerald (who was implicated in the rebellion in Ireland of 1798), July 1, 1819.

ATTICA. See *Athens*.

ATTILA, surnamed the "*Scourge of God*," and thus distinguished for his conquests and his crimes, having ravaged the eastern empire from 445 to 450, when he made peace with Theodosius. He invaded the western empire, 450, and was defeated by Aëtius at Châlons, 451; he then retired into Pannonia, where he died through the bursting of a bloodvessel on the night of his nuptials with a beautiful virgin named Ildico, 453.

ATTORNEY (from *tour*, turn), a person qualified to act for others at law. The number in Edward III.'s reign was under 400 for the whole kingdom. In the 32nd of Henry VI. 1454, a law reduced the practitioners in Norfolk, Norwich, and Suffolk, from eighty to fourteen, and restricted their increase. The number of attorneys now practising in England, or registered, or retired, is said to be about 13,000. The number in Ireland is stated at 2000. The qualifications of practice of attorneys and solicitors are now regulated by acts passed in 1843 and 1861.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, a law officer of the crown, appointed by letters patent. He has to exhibit informations and prosecute for the king in matters criminal; and to file bills in exchequer, for any claims concerning the crown in inheritance or profit. Others may bring bills against the king's attorney. The first attorney-general was William de Gisilham, 7 Edward I. 1278. *Beaton*.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS SINCE THE RESTORATION.

Sir Jeffery Palmer	1660	Hon. Charles Yorke, again; afterwards lord
Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards lord Finch	1670	Morden, and lord chancellor. See <i>Chancellors</i>
Sir Francis North, knt., afds. lord Guildford	1673	William de Grey, afterwards lord Walsingham
Sir William Jones	1674	Edward Thurlow, esq., afterwards lord Thurlow
Sir Cresvel Levinz, or Levinge, knt.	1679	Alex. Wedderburne, aft. lord Loughborough
Sir Robert Sawyer, knt.	1681	James Wallace, esq.
Sir Thomas Powis, knt.	1687	Lloyd Kenyon, esq.
Henry Pollexfen, esq.	1689	James Wallace, esq.
Sir George Treby, knt.	"	John Lee, esq.
Sir John Somers, knt., afterwards lord Somers	1692	Lloyd Kenyon, again; afterwards lord Kenyon
Edward Ward, esq.	1693	Sir Richard P. Arden, aft. lord Alvanley
Sir Thomas Trevor, knt., afds. lord Trevor	1695	Sir Archibald Macdonald
Edward Northey, esq.	1701	Sir John Scott, afterwards lord Eldon
Sir Simon Harcourt, knt.	1707	Sir J. Mitford, afterwards lord Redesdale
Sir James Montagu, knt.	1708	Sir Edward Law, aft. ld. Ellenborough, Feb. 14,
Sir Simon Harcourt, again; aft. lord Harcourt	1710	Hon. Spencer Percival (murdered by Belling-
Sir Edward Northey, knt., again	"	ham, May 11, 1812).
Nicholas Lechmere, esq., aft. lord Lechmere	1718	Sir Arthur Pigott
Sir Robert Raymond, aft. lord Raymond	1720	Sir Vicary Gibbs, afterwards chief justice of
Sir Philip Yorke, aft. earl of Hardwicke	1724	the common pleas
Sir John Wiles, knt.	1733	Sir Thomas Plumer, afterwards first vice-chan-
Sir Dudley Ryder, knt.	1737	cellor of England
Hon. William Murray, aft. earl of Mansfield	1754	Sir William Garrow
Sir Robert Henley, knt., aft. earl of Northington	1756	Sir Samuel Shepherd
Sir Charles Pratt, knt., afterwards lord Camden	1757	Sir Robert Gifford, aft. lord Gifford
Hon. Charles Yorke	1762	Sir John Singleton Copley, afterwards lord
Sir Fletcher Norton, knt., aft. lord Grantley	1763	Lyndhurst
		Jan. 9, 1824

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, *continued.*

Sir Charles Wetherell	Sept. 20, 1826
Sir James Scarlett	April 27, 1827
Sir Charles Wetherell, again	Feb. 19, 1828
Sir Jas. Scarlett, agn.; <i>aft.</i> Id. Abinger,	June 29, 1829
Sir Thos. Denman, <i>aft.</i> lord Denman	Nov. 26, 1830
Sir William Horne	Nov. 26, 1832
Sir John Campbell	March 1, 1834
Sir Frederick Pollock	Dec. 17, "
Sir John Campbell, again; <i>afterwards</i> lord	
Campbell (and, 1839, Id. chancellor), April 30,	1835
Sir Thomas Wilde	July 3, 1841
Sir F. Pollock, again; <i>aft.</i> chief baron	Sept. 6, "
Sir William W. Follett	April 17, 1844
Sir Frederick Thesiger	July 4, 1845
Sir Thomas Wilde, again; <i>afterwards</i> lord	
Truro, and lord chancellor	July 6, 1846

Sir John Jervis, <i>afterwards</i> chief justice of the	July 13, 1846
common pleas	July 13, 1850
Sir John Romilly, <i>aft.</i> mast. of the rolls, July 11,	1850
Sir Alex. James Edmund Cockburn	March 28, 1851
Sir Frederick Thesiger, again; <i>afterwards</i> lord	
Chelmsford, and lord chancellor	March 2, 1852
Sir Alexander Cockburn, again; <i>aft.</i> ch. just.	
of common pleas and queen's bench, Dec. 28,	1852
Sir Richard Bethell	Nov. 15, 1856
Sir Fitzroy Kelly	Feb. 27, 1858
Sir R. Bethell (<i>since</i> lord Westbury, and lord	
chancellor)	June 18, 1859
Sir William Atherton	July, 1861
Sir Roundell Palmer (<i>present officer</i>)	Oct. 2, 1863

ATTRACTION is described by Copernicus, about 1520, as an appetite or appetite which the Creator impressed upon all parts of matter. It was described by Kepler to be a corporeal affection tending to union, 1605. In 1687, sir I. Newton published his "Principia," containing his important researches on this subject. There are the attractions of *Gravitation*, *Magnetism*, and *Electricity*, which see.

AUBAINE, a right of the French kings, which existed from the beginning of the monarchy, whereby they claimed the property of every stranger who died in their country, without having been naturalised, was abolished by the national assembly in 1790; re-established by Napoleon; and finally annulled July 14, 1819.

AUCKLAND, capital of New Zealand (north island), was founded in 1840. The population of the district, in 1857, was estimated at 15,000 Europeans, and 35,000 natives.

AUCTION, a kind of sale known to the Romans, mentioned by Petronius Arbiter (about 66). The first in Britain was about 1700, by Elisha Yale, a governor of Fort George in the East Indies, who thus sold the goods he had brought home. Auction and sales' tax began, 1779. Various acts of parliament have regulated auctions and imposed duties, in some cases as high as five per cent. By 8 Vict. c. 15 (1845), the duties were repealed, and a charge imposed "on the licence to be taken out by all auctioneers in the United Kingdom, of 10*l.*" In 1858 there were 4358 licences granted, producing 43,580*l.* Certain sales are now exempt from being conducted by a licensed auctioneer, such as goods and chattels under a distress for rent, and sales under the provisions of the Small Debts' acts for Scotland and Ireland.

AUDIANI, followers of Audeus of Mesopotamia, who had been expelled from the Syrian church on account of his severely reproving the vices of the clergy, about 338, formed a sect and became its bishop. He was banished to Scythia, where he is said to have made many converts. His followers celebrated Easter at the time of the Jewish passover, attributed the human figure to the Deity, and had other peculiar tenets.

AUDIT-OFFICE, Somerset House. Commissioners for auditing the public accounts were appointed in 1785. Many statutes regulating their duties have since been enacted.

AUERSTADT (Prussia). Here and at Jena, on Oct. 14, 1806, the French signally defeated the Prussians. See *Jena*.

AUGHRIM, near Athlone, in Ireland, where, on July 12, 1691, a battle was fought between the Irish, headed by the French general St. Ruth, and the English under general Ginckel. The former were defeated and lost 7000 men; the latter lost only 600 killed and 960 wounded. St. Ruth was slain. This engagement proved decisively fatal to the interests of James II. in Ireland. Ginckel was immediately after created earl of Athlone. The ball by which St. Ruth was killed is still suspended in the choir of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin.

AUGMENTATION OF POOR LIVINGS' OFFICE, was established in 1704. 5597 poor clerical livings, not exceeding 50*l.* *per annum*, were found by the commissioners under the act of Anne capable of augmentation, by means of the bounty then established by parliament.

AUGMENTATIONS COURT was established in 1535 by 27 Henry VIII. c. 27, in relation to the working of cap. 28 of the same session, which gave to the king the property of all monasteries having 200*l.* a year. The court was abolished by Mary in 1553, and restored by Elizabeth in 1558.

AUGSBURG (Bavaria), originally a colony settled by Augustus, about 12 B.C.; became a free city, and flourished during the middle ages. Here many important diets of the empire have been held. In A.D. 952, a council confirmed the order for the celibacy of the priesthood; and on Sept. 25, 1555, the celebrated treaty of Nassau was signed, by which religious liberty was secured to Germany. *League of Augsburg*. A treaty between Holland and other European powers, to cause the treaties of Munster and Nimeguen to be respected, signed 1686. See *Munster* and *Nimeguen*. Augsburg has suffered much by war, having been frequently taken by siege, 788, 1703, 1704, and, last, by the French, Oct. 10, 1805, who restored it to Bavaria in March, 1806.

AUGSBURG CONFESSION (Articles of Faith, drawn up by Luther, Melancthon, and other reformers, and presented to the emperor Charles V. June 25, 1530), was directly opposed to the abuses of the church of Rome. It was signed by the elector of Saxony, and other princes of Germany, and was delivered to the emperor in the palace of the bishop of Augsburg. See *Interim*.

AUGURY. Husbandry was in part regulated by the coming or going of birds, long before the time of Hesiod. Three augurs, at Rome, with vestals and several orders of the priesthood, were formally constituted by Numa, 710 B.C. The number had increased, and was fifteen at the time of Sylla, 81 B.C., and the college of augurs was abolished by Theodosius about A.D. 391.

AUGUST, the eighth Roman month of the year (previously called *Sextilis*, or the sixth from March), by a decree of the senate received its present name in honour of Augustus Caesar, in the year 8, or 27, or 30 B.C., because in this month he was created consul, had thrice triumphed in Rome, added Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of the civil wars. He added one day to the month, making it 31 days.

AUGUSTINS, a religious mendicant order, which ascribes its origin to St. Augustin, bishop of Hippo, who died 430. These monks (termed Austin friars) first appeared about the 11th century, and the order was constituted by pope Alexander IV., in 1256. The rule requires strict poverty, humility, and chastity. Martin Luther was an Augustin monk. The Augustins held the doctrine of free grace, and were rivals of the Dominicans. The order appeared in England soon after the conquest. One of their churches, at Austin Friars, London, erected in 1354, and since the Reformation used by Dutch protestants, was partially destroyed by fire, Nov. 22, 1862. A religious house of the order, dedicated to S. Monica, mother of Augustin, was founded in Hoxton-square, London, 1864.

AULIC COUNCIL, a sovereign court in Germany, established by the emperor Maximilian I., in 1506, being one of the two courts, the first called the Imperial Chamber, formerly held at Spire, and afterwards at Wetzlar, and the other the Aulic council at Vienna. These courts, having concurrent jurisdiction, were instituted for appeals in particular cases from the courts of the Germanic states.

AURAY (N.W. France). Here, on Sept. 29, 1364, the English, under John Chandos, totally defeated the French and captured their heroic leader Du Guesclin. Charles of Blois, made duke of Brittany by the king of France, was slain, and a peace was made in April, 1365.

AURICULAR CONFESSION. The confession of sin at the ear (Latin *auris*) of the priest must have been an early practice, since it is said to have been forbidden in the 4th century by Nectarius, archbishop of Constantinople. It was enjoined by the council of Lateran, in 1215, and by the council of Trent in 1551. It was one of the six articles of faith enacted by our Henry VIII. in 1539, but was abolished in England at the Reformation. Its revival here has been attempted by the church party called Puseyites or Tractarians; but without much success.*

AURIFLAMMA, or **ORIFLAMME**, the national golden banner mentioned in French history, belonging to the abbey of St. Denis, and suspended over the tomb of that saint, 1140. Louis le Gros was the first king who took this standard from the abbey to battle, 1124. *Hénault*. It appeared for the last time at Agincourt, 1415. *Tillet*.

AURORA FRIGATE, sailed from Britain in 1771, to the East Indies, and was never again heard of.

* The rev. Alfred Poole, one of the curates of St. Barnabas, Knightsbridge, was suspended from his office for practising auricular confession in June, 1858, by the bishop of London. On appeal, the suspension was confirmed in January, 1859. Much excitement was created by a similar attempt by the rev. Temple West at Boyne Hill, in September, 1858.

AURORÆ BOREALES AND AUSTRALES (Northern and Southern Polar Lights), though rarely seen in central Europe, are frequent in the arctic and antarctic regions. In March, 1716, an aurora borealis extended from the west of Ireland to the confines of Russia. The whole horizon in the lat. of 57° N. overspread with continuous haze of a dismal red during the whole night, by which many people were much terrified, Nov. 1765.—Mr. Foster, the companion of captain Cook, saw the aurora in lat. 58° S. Its appearance in the southern hemisphere had been previously doubted.*

AUSCULTATION. See *Stethoscope*.

AUSTERLITZ (Moravia), where a battle was fought between the French and the allied Austrian and Russian armies, Dec. 2, 1805. Three emperors commanded: Alexander of Russia, Francis of Austria, and Napoleon of France. The killed and wounded exceeded 30,000 on the side of the allies, who lost forty standards, 150 pieces of cannon, and thousands of prisoners. The decisive victory of the French led to the treaty of Presburg, signed Dec. 26, 1805. See *Presburg*.

AUSTIN FRIARS. See *Augustins*.

AUSTRALASIA, the fifth great division of the world. This name, originally given it by De Brosses, includes Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, New Britain, New Caledonia, &c., mostly discovered within two centuries. Accidental discoveries were made by the Spaniards as early as 1526; but the first accurate knowledge of these southern lands is due to the Dutch, who in 1605 explored a part of the coast of New Guinea. Torres, a Spaniard, passed through the straits which now bear his name, between that island and Australia, and gave the first correct report of the latter, 1606. The Dutch continued their discoveries. Between 1642 and 1644, Tasman completed a discovery of a great part of the Australian coast, together with the island of Van Diemen's Land (also called Tasmania). Wm. Dampier, an Englishman, between 1684 and 1690, explored a part of the W. and N. W. coasts. Between 1763 and 1766, Wallis and Carteret followed in the track of Dampier, and added to his discoveries; and in 1770, Cook first made known the East coast of Australia. Furneaux, in 1773, Bligh in 1789, Edwards in 1791, Bligh (a second time) in 1792, Portlock same year, Brampton and Alt in 1793, and Bass and Flinders explored the coasts and islands in 1798-9 and discovered Bass's Straits. Grant in 1800, and Flinders again (1801-5) completed the survey. *M'Culloch*.

AUSTRALIA (formerly New Holland), the largest island and smallest continent; with an estimated area of about three million square miles, including five provinces—New South Wales, Victoria (formerly Port Phillip), South Australia, West Australia (or Swan River), and Queensland (*which see*). Population, with Tasmania and New Zealand, in 1863, about 1,366,956.

Australia said to have been known to the Portuguese before . . .	1550	Great distress in consequence of the loss of the ship "Guardian," captain Riou . . .	1790
Alleged discovery by Manoel Godinho de Heredia, a Portuguese . . .	1601	First church erected . . .	Aug. 1793
Torres passes through the straits named after him . . .	1606	Government gazette first printed . . .	1795
The Dutch also discover Australia . . .	March, "	Bass's Straits discovered by Bass and Flinders . . .	1798
The coast surveyed by Dutch navigators: north, by Zeachen, 1618; west, by Edels, 1619; south, by Nuyts, 1627; north, by Carpenter . . .	1627	First brick church built . . .	1802
Wm. Dampier explores the W. and N.W. coasts, . . .	1684-90	Colony of Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) established . . .	1803
Tasman coasts S. Australia . . .	1642	Flinders surveys the coasts of Australia . . .	1801-5
Terra Australis (Western Australia) named New Holland by order of the States-General . . .	1665	Insurrection of Irish convicts quelled . . .	1804
William Dampier lands in Australia . . .	1686	Governor Bligh for his tyranny deposed by an insurrection . . .	1808
Capt. Cook, sir Joseph Banks, and others, land at Botany Bay, and name the country "New South Wales" . . .	April 28, 1770	Superseded by governor Macquarie . . .	1809
Governor Phillip founds the city of Sydney near Port Jackson, with 1030 persons, . . .	Jan. 26, 1788	Expeditions into the interior by Wentworth, Lawson, Bloxland, Oxley, &c. . .	1813, 1817, 1823
[The seventy-first anniversary of this event was kept with much festivity, Jan. 26, 1859.]		Population, 29,783 (three-fourths convicts) . . .	1821
		West Australia formed into a province . . .	1829
		Legislative council established . . .	
		Sturt's expeditions into South Australia . . .	1828-1831
		South Australia erected into a province . . .	Aug. 1834
		Sir T. Mitchell's expeditions into E. Australia . . .	1831-6
		First Rom. Cath. Bishop (Polding) arrives, Sept. . .	1835
		Port Phillip (now Victoria) colonised . . .	Nov. "
		First Church of England bishop of Australia (Broughton) arrives . . .	June, 1836

* The aurora is now attributed by many philosophers to the passage of electric light through the rarefied air of the polar regions. In August and September, 1859, when brilliant auroræ were very frequent, the electric telegraph wires were seriously affected, and communications interrupted. Auroræ were seen at Rome and Basel, and also in Australia.

AUSTRALIA, *continued.*

Colony of South Australia founded	Dec. 1836
Eyre's expedition overland from Adelaide to King George's Sound	1836-7
Melbourne founded	Nov. 1837
Suspension of transportation	1839
Strzelecki explores the Australian Alps	1840
Great exertions of Mrs. Chisholm; establishment of "Home for Female Emigrants"	1841-6
Census—87,200 males; 43,700 females	1841
Very numerous insolvencies	1841-2
Incorporation of city of Sydney	1842
Leichhardt's expedition (never returned)	1844-5
Sturt proceeds from South Australia to the middle of the continent	1845
Census (including Port Phillip)—114,700 males; 74,800 females	1846
Great agitation against transportation, which had been revived by Earl Grey	1849
Port Phillip erected into a separate province as Victoria	1850
Gold discovered by Mr. Hargraves, &c.*	1851
Census—males, 106,000; females, 81,000 (exclusive of Victoria, 80,000)	
Mints established	March, 1853
Transportation ceased	
Gregory's explorations of interior	1856
Death of archdeacon Cowper (aged 80), after about fifty years' residence	July, 1858
Queensland made a province	Dec. 4, 1859
Stuart's expeditions	1858-60
Expedition into the interior under Mr. Landells organised	Aug. 1860
Robert O'Hara Burke, Wm. John Wills, and others, start from Melbourne	Aug. 20, 1860
J. M'Donnell Stuart's expeditions	1860-1
Burke, Wills, and two others, cross Australian continent to the gulf of Carpentaria; all perish on their return, except John King, who arrives at Melbourne	Nov. 1861
Stuart, M'Kinlay, and Landsborough cross Australia from sea to sea	1861-2

Remains of Burke and Wills recovered; public funeral	Jan. 21, 1863
Strong and general resistance throughout Australia to the reception of British convicts in West Australia	about June, 1864
Cessation of transportation to Australia in three years announced amid much rejoicing	Jan. 26, 1865
Morgan, a desperate bushranger and murderer, surrounded and shot	April, "
Boundary disputes between New South Wales and Victoria, in summer of 1864; settled amicably	April 19, "

GOVERNORS.

Captain Arthur Phillip	1788
Captain Hunter	1795
Captain Philip G. King	1800
Captain William Bligh	1806
Colonel Lachlan Macquarie (able and successful administration)	1809
General Sir Thomas Brisbane	1821
Sir Richard Bourke	1831
Sir George Gipps	1838
Sir Charles Fitzroy, governor-general of all the Australian colonies, with a certain jurisdiction over the lieutenant-governors of Van Diemen's Land, Victoria, and South and Western Australia	1846
Sir William T. Denison	1854
Sir John Young, governor of New South Wales only	1860

Acts for the government of Australia, 10 George IV., cap. 22, May 14 (1820), 6 & 7 William IV., cap. 68, Aug. 13 (1836), 13 & 14 Victoria, cap. 59, Aug. 5 (1850). Act for regulating the sale of waste lands in the Australian colonies, 5 & 6 Victoria, cap. 36, June 22 (1842).

AUSTRASIA, *Æsterreich* (Eastern Kingdom), also called Metz, a French kingdom which lasted from the 6th to the 8th century. It began with the division of the territories of Clovis by his sons, 511, and ended by Carloman becoming a monk and surrendering his power to his brother Pepin, who thus became sole king of France, 747.

AUSTRIA, a Hamburg company's steamship, sailed from Southampton for New York Sept. 4, 1858, with 538 persons on board. On Sept. 13, in lat. 45° N., long. 41° 30' W., it caught fire through the carelessness of some one in burning some tar to fumigate the steerage. Only 67 persons were saved—upwards of 60 by the *Maurice*, a French barque; the rest by a Norwegian barque. A heartrending account was given in the *Times*, Oct. 11, 1858, by Mr. Charles Brews, an English survivor.

AUSTRIA, *Æsterreich* (Eastern Kingdom), anciently Noricum and part of Pannonia, was annexed to the Roman empire about 33; was overrun by the Huns, Avars, &c., during the 5th and 6th centuries, and taken from them by Charlemagne, 791-796. He divided the government of the country, establishing margraves of Eastern Bavaria and Austria. Louis

* **GOLD DISCOVERY.**—Mr. Edward Hargraves went to California in search of gold, and was struck with the similarity between the rocks and strata of California and those of his own district of Conobolas, some thirty miles west of Bathurst. On his return home, he examined the soil, and after one or two months' digging, found a quantity of gold, Feb. 12, 1851. He applied to the colonial government for a reward, which he readily obtained, with an appointment as commissioner of crown lands. The excitement became intense throughout the colony of New South Wales, rapidly spread to that of Victoria and other places; and in the first week of July, 1851, an aboriginal inhabitant, formerly attached to the Wellington mission, and then in the service of Dr. Kerr, of Wallawa, discovered, while tending his sheep, a mass of gold among a heap of quartz. Three blocks of quartz (from two to three hundred weight), found in the Murroo Creek, fifty miles to the north of Bathurst, contained 112 lb. of pure gold, valued at 4000*l.* The "Victoria nugget," a magnificent mass of virgin gold, weighing 340 ounces, was brought to England from the Bendigo diggings; and a piece of pure gold of 106 lb. weight was also found. From the gold fields of Mount Alexander and Ballaarat, in the district of Victoria, up to Oct. 1852, there were found 2,532,422 ounces, or 105 tons 10 cwt. of gold; and the gold exported up to the same date represented 8,863,477*l.* sterling. In Nov. 1856, the "James Baines" and "Lightning" brought gold from Melbourne valued at 1,200,000*l.* The "Welcome nugget" weighed 2012 ounces; value, 8376*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; found at Baker's Hill, Ballaarat, June 11, 1858. Between May 1851, and May 1861, gold to the value of 96,000,000*l.* had been brought to England from New South Wales and Victoria.

the German, son of Louis le Débonnaire, about 817, subjugated Radbod, margrave of Austria; but in 883 the descendants of the latter raised a civil war in Bavaria against the emperor Charles the Fat, and eventually the margraves of Austria were declared immediate princes of the empire. In 1156 the margraviate was made a hereditary duchy by the emperor Frederic I.; and in 1453 it was raised to an archduchy by the emperor Frederic III. Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, elected emperor of Germany in 1273, acquired Austria in 1278; and from 1493 to 1804 his descendants were emperors of Germany. On Aug. 11, 1804, the emperor Francis II. renounced the title of emperor of Germany, and became hereditary emperor of Austria. The condition of Austria is now greatly improving under the enlightened rule of the present emperor. The political constitution of the empire is based upon—1. The pragmatic sanction of Charles VI., 1734, which declares the indivisibility of the empire and rules the order of succession. 2. The pragmatic sanction of Francis II., Aug. 1, 1804, when he became emperor of Austria only. 3. The diploma of Francis-Joseph, Oct. 20, 1860, whereby he imparted legislative power to the provincial states and the council of the empire (Reichsrath). 4. The law of Feb. 26, 1861, on the national representation. Population of the empire in Oct. 1857, 35,018,988.

Frederic II., the last male of the house of Bamberg, killed in battle with the Hunga- rians	June 15,	1246
Disputed succession: the emperor Frederic II. sequestered the provinces, appointing Otto, count of Eberstein, governor in the name of the emperor; they are seized by Ladislaus, margrave of Moravia, in right of his wife, Frederic's niece, Gertrude: he died childless		1247
Herman, margrave of Baden, marries Ger- trude, and holds the provinces till his death		1250
Ottocar (or Premislav), of Bohemia, acquires the provinces		1254
Compelled to cede Styria to Hungary, he makes war and recovers it, in consequence of a great victory		1260
He inherits Carinthia, 1263; refuses to become emperor of Germany, 1272, and to render homage to Rodolph of Hapsburg, elected emperor		1273
War against Ottocar as a rebel: he is compelled to cede Austria, Carinthia, and Styria to Rodolph		1274
The war renewed: Ottocar perishes in the battle of Marchfeld	Aug. 26,	1278
Albert I. assassinated by his nephew and others, while attempting to enslave the Swiss	May 1,	1308
Successful revolt of the Swiss		1307-9
They totally defeat the Austrians under duke Leopold, at Morgarten	Nov. 16,	1315
The duke Leopold imposes a toll on the Swiss; which they resist with violence: he makes war on them, and is defeated and slain at Sempach	July,	1386
Duke Albert V. obtains Bohemia and Hungary, and is elected emperor of Germany		1437
The emperor Frederic III., as head of the house of Hapsburg, creates the archduchy of Austria with sovereign power	Jan. 6,	1453
Austria divided between him and his relatives, 1457; war ensues between them till		1463
Burgundy accrues to Austria by the marriage of Maximilian with the heiress of that pro- vince		1477
Also Spain, by the marriage of Philip I. of Aus- tria, with the heiress of Arragon and Castile		1496
Bohemia and Hungary united to Austria under Ferdinand I.		1526
Austria harassed by Turkish invasions		1529-45
Charles V., reigning over Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Spain, the Netherlands, and their dependencies, abdicates (see <i>Spain</i>)		1556
Mantua ceded to the emperor	Jan. 3,	1708
By treaty of Utrecht he obtains part of the duchy of Milan	April 11,	1713
By treaty of Rastadt he acquires the Nether- lands		1714
The Netherlands, Naples, Milan, &c., added to Austrian dominions	Nov. 15,	1717

Further additions on the east (Temeswar, &c.)	
by the peace of Passarowitz	1718
Naples and Sicily given up to Spain	1735
Death of Charles VI., the last sovereign of the male line of the house of Hapsburg; his daughter, Maria Theresa, becomes queen of Hungary	1740
She is attacked by Prussia, France, Bavaria, and Saxony; but supported by Great Britain Francis, duke of Lorraine, who had married Maria Theresa in 1736, elected emperor	1741
By the treaty of Campo Formio, the emperor gives up Lombardy (<i>which see</i>) and obtains Venice	1745
Francis II., emperor of Germany, becomes Francis I. of Austria	Oct 15, 1797
His declaration against France	Aug. 11, 1804
War: Napoleon successful, enters Vienna,	Aug. 5, 1805
	Nov. 14, "
Austrians and Russians defeated at Austerlitz,	Dec. 2, "
By treaty of Presburg, Austria loses Venice and the Tyrol	Jan. 1, 1806
Vienna evacuated by the French	Jan. 12, "
The French again take Vienna	May 13, 1809
But restore it at the peace	Oct. 24, "
Napoleon marries the archduchess Maria Louisa, the daughter of the emperor, April 1,	1810
Congress at Vienna	Oct. 2, 1814
Treaty of Vienna	Feb. 25, 1815
[Italian provinces restored with additions—Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established, April 7.]	
Death of Francis I., and accession of Ferdinand,	March 2, 1835
New treaty of commerce with England, July 3,	1838
Ferdinand I. is crowned at Milan	Sept. 6, "
Insurrection at Vienna: flight of Metternich,	March 13, 1848
Insurrections in Italy. See <i>Milan, Venice, and Sardinia</i>	March 18, "
Another insurrection at Vienna: the emperor flies to Inspruck	May 15-17, "
Archduke John appointed vicar-general of the empire	May 29, "
A constituent assembly meet at Vienna, July 22,	"
Insurrection at Vienna: murder of Count Latour	Oct. 6, "
Revolution in Hungary and war. See <i>Hungary</i> .	
The emperor abdicates in favour of his nephew, Francis-Joseph	Dec. 2, "
Convention of Olmütz	Nov. 29, 1850
The emperor revokes the constitution of March 4, 1849	Dec. 31, 1851
Trial by jury abolished in the empire Jan. 15,	1852
Death of prince Schwartzenberg, prime minister	April 4, "
Attempted assassination of the emperor by Libenyi, Feb. 18; who was executed, Feb. 28,	1853
Commercial treaty with Prussia	Feb. 19, "

AUSTRIA, *continued.*

- Austrians enter Danubian Principalities Aug. 1854
 Alliance with England and France relative to eastern question . . . Dec. 2 ,,
 Great reduction of the army . . . June 24, 1855
 Degrading concordat with Rome . . . Aug. 18, ,,
 Amnesty for political offenders of 1848-9, July 12, 1856
 Austrians quit the Danubian Principalities, March, 1857
 Austria remonstrates against the attacks of the free Sardinian press . . . Feb. 10, ,,
 Firm reply of count Cavour . . . Feb. 20, ,,
 Diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia broken off in consequence, March 23-30, ,,
 Emperor and empress visit Hungary May, 1858
 Death of marshal Radetzky (aged 92) Jan. 5, 1858
 Excitement throughout Europe, caused by the address of the emperor Napoleon III. to the Austrian ambassador:—"I regret that our relations with your government are not as good as formerly, but I beg of you to tell the emperor that my personal sentiments for him have not changed," Jan. 1, 1859
 The emperor of Austria replied in almost the same words on Jan. 4, ,,
 Prince Napoleon Bonaparte marries princess Clotilde of Sardinia Jan. 30, ,,
 Austria prepares for war; enlarges her armies in Italy; and strongly fortifies the banks of the Ticino, the boundary of her Italian provinces and Sardinia Feb. & March, ,,
 Lord Cowley at Vienna on a "mission of peace," Feb. 27, ,,
 Intervention of Russia—proposal for a congress; disputes respecting the admission of Sardinia—Sardinia and France prepare for war March & April, ,,
 Austria demands the disarmament of Sardinia and the dismissal of the volunteers from other states within three days April 23, ,,
 This demand rejected April 26, ,,
 The Austrians cross the Ticino April 26, ,,
 The French troops enter Piedmont April 27, ,,
 The French emperor declares war (to expel the Austrians from Italy) May 3, ,,
 Resignation of count Buol, foreign minister; appointment of count Rechberg, May 13-18, ,,
 The Austrians defeated at Montebello, May 20; at Palestro, May 30-31; at Magenta, June 4; at Malignano (Marignano) June 8, ,,
 Prince Metternich dies, aged 86 (he had been actively engaged in the wars and negotiations of Napoleon I.) June 11, ,,
 Austrians defeated at Solferino (near the Mincio); the emperors of Austria and France and king of Sardinia present June 24, ,,
 Armistice agreed upon, July 6; the emperors meet, July 11; the preliminaries of peace signed at Villa Franca (Lombardy given up to Sardinia, and an Italian confederation proposed to be formed) July 12, ,,
 Manifesto justifying the peace issued to the army, July 12; to the people July 15, ,,
 Patent issued, granting greatly increased privileges to the Protestants,—announced Sept. ,,
 Conference between the envoys of Austria and France at Zurich Aug. 8 to Sept. ,,
 Many national reforms proposed Sept. ,,
 Treaty of Zurich, confirming the preliminaries of Villa Franca, signed Nov. 11, ,,
 Decrees removing Jewish disabilities, Jan 6, 10, Feb. 18, 1860
 Patent issued for the summoning the great imperial council (Reichsrath), composed of representatives elected by the provincial diets March 5, ,,
 Discovery of great corruption in the army financial arrangements, a deficiency of about 1,700,000*l.* discovered; general Eynatten commits suicide; 82 persons arrested, March, ,,
 Austria protests against the annexation of Tuscany, &c., by the king of Sardinia April, 1860
 Baron Brück, suspected of complicity in the army frauds, dismissed April 20; commits suicide April 23, ,,
 The Reichsrath assembles, May 31; addressed by the emperor June 1, ,,
 Liberty of the press further restrained July, ,,
 Unsettled state of Hungary (*which see*) July-Oct. ,,
 Friendly meeting of the emperor and the regent of Prussia at Toplitz July 26, ,,
 Free debates in the Reichsrath; strictures on the concordat, the finances, &c.; proposals for separate constitutions for the provinces, Aug. & Sept. ,,
 The Reichsrath adjourned Sept. 29, ,,
 Diploma conferring on the Reichsrath legislative powers, the control of the finances, &c., a manifesto issued to the populations of the empire (not well received) Oct. 20, ,,
 Meeting of the emperor with the emperor of Russia and prince regent of Prussia at Warsaw: no important result Oct. 20-26, ,,
 The government professes non-intervention in Italy, but increases the army in Venetia, Oct. & Nov. ,,
 The empress goes to Madeira for health Nov. ,,
 Sale of Venetia, publicly spoken of, is repudiated in Dec. ,,
 Ministerial crisis: M. Schmerling becomes minister—more political concessions, Dec. 13, ,,
 The proscribed Hungarian, count Teleki, at Dresden, is given up to Austria, which causes general indignation, about Dec. 20; he is released on parole Dec. 31, ,,
 Amnesty for political offences in Hungary, Croatia, &c., published Jan. 7, 1861
 Reactionary policy of the court leads to increased disaffection throughout the empire, Jan. & Feb. ,,
 The statutes of the new constitution for the Austrian monarchy published Feb. 6, ,,
 Civil and political rights granted to Protestants, throughout the empire, except in Hungary and Venice April 8, ,,
 Meeting of Reichsrath—no deputies present from Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, Venetia, or Istria April 29, ,,
 Ministry of Marine created Jan. 1862
 Inundation of the Danube, causing great distress Feb. 4, ,,
 Increased taxation proposed March, ,,
 At an imperial council, the emperor present, the principle of ministerial responsibility is resolved on April 26, ,,
 Deficiency of 1,400,000*l.* in financial statement—indignation of the Reichsrath June, ,,
 Amnesty to condemned political offenders in Hungary proclaimed Nov. 18, ,,
 Reduction in the army assented to; and a personal liberty law (resembling our habeas corpus act) passed Dec. ,,
 Polish insurrection Jan. 1863
 Meeting of the German sovereigns (except kings of Prussia, Holland, and Denmark) with the emperor of Austria, at Frankfurt, by his invitation: the draft of a reform of the federate constitution agreed to Aug. 16-31, ,,
 The Transylvanian deputies accept the constitution, and take their seats in the Reichsrath Oct. 20, ,,
 Galicia and Cracow declared to be in a state of siege Feb. 29, 1864
 (For events of the war with Denmark, see Denmark.)
 The emperor and the king of Prussia meet at Carlsbad June 22, ,,
 Proposed reduction of the army, about Oct. 9, ,,
 Resignation of count Rechberg, foreign minis-

AUSTRIA, *continued.*

ter, succeeded by count Mensdorff-Pouilly, about. Oct. 27, 1864
 Emperor opens Reichsrath, Nov. 14; great freedom of debate; the state of siege in Galicia censured. Dec. "
 Austria supports the Confederation in the dispute respecting the duchies. Dec. "
 Apparent reunion between Austria and Prussia, Jan. 1865
 Great financial difficulty; proposed reduction in the army by the chambers. Jan. "
 Contest between the government and the chambers respecting reduction in army, &c., April, "
 Reported failure of Mr. Hutt's mission to Vienna, to promote free trade. June, "
 New ministry formed, including count Mensdorff as nominal premier, and counts Belcredi and Esterhazy as ministers; conciliatory measures towards Hungary, and other provinces, proposed; centralisation of the government to be given up, and free trade in prospect. July, "
 (See *Germany, Hungary, Vienna, &c.*)

MARGRAVES.

Leopold I., 928; Albert I., 1018; Ernest, 1056; Leopold II., 1075; Leopold III., 1096; Albert II., 1136; Leopold IV., 1136; Henry II., 1142 (made a duke 1156).

DUKES.

1156. Henry II.
 1177. Leopold V. He made prisoner Richard I. of England when returning incognito from the crusade, and sold him to the emperor Henry VI.
 1194. Frederic I., the catholic.
 1198. Leopold VI., the glorious. Killed in battle.

1230. Frederic II., the warlike. Killed in a battle with the Hungarians, June 15, 1246.

INTERREGNUM.

1282. Albert I. and his brother Rodolph. Albert becomes emperor of Germany, 1298.
 1308. Frederic I.
 1330. Albert II. and Otto, his brother.
 1358. Rodolph.
 1365. Albert III. and Leopold II. or III. (killed at Sempach).
 1395. William, and other brothers, and their cousin Albert IV.
 1411. The same. The provinces divided into the duchies of Austria and Carinthia, and the county of Tyrol.
 1411. Albert V., duke of Austria; obtains Bohemia and Moravia; elected king of Hungary and emperor, 1437; dies, 1439; succeeded by his posthumous son.
 1439. Ladislaus, who dies childless, 1457.
 1457. The emperor Frederic III. and Albert VI.
 1493. Maximilian I., son of Frederic III. (archduke), emperor. (See *Germany.*)

EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA.

1804. Francis I. (late Francis II. of *Germany*), emperor of Austria only, Aug. 11, 1804; died March 2, 1835.
 1835. Ferdinand, his son, March 2; abdicated in favour of his nephew, his brother Francis-Charles having renounced his rights.
 1848. Francis-Joseph, Dec. 2, 1848, emperor of Austria, son of Francis-Charles [born Aug. 18, 1830; married April 24, 1854, to Elizabeth of Bavaria].
 [Heir: their son, the archduke Rodolph, born Aug. 21, 1858.]

AUTHORS. For the law securing copyright, see *Copyrights*.

AUTO DA FÉ (Act of faith), the term given to the punishment of a heretic, generally burning alive, inflicted by the Inquisition (*which see*). Since 1203, more than 100,000 victims have been sacrificed by the sentence of the inquisitions of Roman Catholic countries. One of the last executions of this kind was at Goa, where twenty sufferers perished in the flames, 1717. An *auto da fé* took place at Lisbon, in 1761, when Malagrida, a Jesuit, was strangled and burnt for heresy.

AUTOMATON FIGURES (OR ANDROIDES), made to imitate living actions, are of early invention. Archytas' flying dove was formed about 400 B.C. Friar Bacon is said to have made a brazen head which spoke, A.D. 1264. Albertus Magnus spent thirty years in making another. A coach and two horses, with a footman, a page, a lady inside, were made by Camus for Louis XIV. when a child; the horses and figures moved naturally, variously, and perfectly, 1649. Vaucanson, in 1738, made an artificial duck, which performed every function of a real one, even an imperfect digestion—eating, drinking, and quacking. He also made a flute-player. The writing automaton, exhibited in 1769, was a pentagraph worked by a confederate out of sight. The automaton chess-player, exhibited the same year, was also worked by a hidden person, and so was "the invisible girl," 1800. Maelzel made a trumpeter about 1809. Early in this century, an automaton was exhibited in London which pronounced several sentences with tolerable distinctness. In July, 1864, the "anthropoglosson," exhibited in St. James's-hall, London, seemed to utter songs.

AUTOTYPOGRAPHY, a process of producing a metal plate from drawings, made known by Mr. Wallis, in April, 1863; it resembled *Nature-Printing* (*which see*).

AVA in 1822 became the capital of the Burmese empire, it is said, for the third time. A British embassy was received here in Sept. 1855.

AVARS, barbarians who ravaged Pannonia, and annoyed the eastern empire in the 6th and 7th centuries, subdued by Charlemagne about 799, after an eight years' war.

AVEBURY, OR ABURY (Wiltshire). Here are the remains of the largest Celtic or Druidical work in this country. They have been surveyed by Aubrey, 1648; Dr. Stukely,

1720; and sir R. C. Hoare, in 1812, and others. Much information may be obtained from Stukely's "Abury" (1743), and Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire" (1812-21). Many theories have been put forth, but the object of these remains is still unknown. They are considered to have been set up during the "stone age," *i.e.*, when the weapons and implements were mainly formed of that material.

AVEIN, OR AVAINE (Luxemburg, Belgium). Here the French and Dutch defeated the Spaniards, May 20, 1635.

"*AVE MARIA*," the salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin (*Luke* i. 28), was made a formula of devotion by pope John XXI. about 1326. In the beginning of the 15th century Vincentius Ferrarius used it before his discourses. *Bingham*.

AVIGNON, a city, S. E. France, ceded by Philip III. to the pope in 1273. The papal seat was removed by Clement V. to Avignon, in 1309. In 1348 Clement VI. purchased the city from Jane, countess of Provence and queen of Naples. In 1408, the French, wearied of the schism, expelled Benedict XIII., and Avignon ceased to be the seat of the papacy. Here were held nine councils (1080-1457). It was seized and restored several times by the French kings; the last time restored on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773. It was claimed by the national assembly, 1791, and was confirmed to France by the congress of sovereigns in 1815. In Oct. 1791, horrible massacres took place here.

AXE, WEDGE, WIMBLE, LEVER, and various tools in common use, are said to have been invented by Dædalus, an artificer of Athens, to whom also is ascribed the invention of masts and sails for ships, 1240 B.C. Many tools are represented on the Egyptian monuments.

AYACUCHO (Peru). Here the Peruvians finally achieved their independence by defeating the Spaniards, Dec. 9, 1824.

AYDE, OR AIDE, the tax paid by the vassal to the chief lord upon urgent occasions. In France and England an *aide* was due for knighting the king's eldest son. One was demanded by Philip the Fair, 1313. The *aide* due upon the birth of a prince, ordained by the statute of Westminster (Edward I.) 1285, for the ease of the subject, was not to be levied until he was fifteen years of age. The *aide* for the marriage of the king's eldest daughter could not be demanded in this country until her seventh year. In feudal tenures there was an *aide* for ransoming the chief lord; so when our Richard I. was kept a prisoner by the emperor of Germany, an *aide* of 20s., to redeem him, was enforced upon every knight's fee.

AYLESBURY, Buckinghamshire, was reduced by the West Saxons in 571. St. O'Syth, beheaded by the pagans in Essex, was buried there, 600. William the Conqueror invested his favourites with some of its lands, under the tenure of providing "straw for his bed-chambers; three eels for his use in winter; and in summer, straw, rushes, and two green geese thrice every year." Incorporated by charter in 1554.

AYLESFORD (Kent). Here, it is said, the Britons were victorious over the Saxon invaders, 455.

AZINCOUR. See *Agincourt*.

AZOFF, SEA OF, the Palus Mæotis of the ancients, communicates by the strait of Yenikalé (the Bosphorus Cimmerius) with the Black Sea, and is entirely surrounded by Russian territory; Taganrog and Kertch being the principal places. An expedition composed of British, French, and Turkish troops, commanded by sir G. Brown, arrived at Kertch, May 24, 1855, when the Russians retired, after blowing up the fortifications. On the 25th the allies marched upon Yenikalé, which also offered no resistance. On the same evening the allied fleet entered the sea of Azoff, and in a few days completed their occupation of it, after capturing a large number of merchant vessels, &c. An immense amount of stores was destroyed by the Russians to prevent them falling into the hands of the allies.

AZORES, OR WESTERN ISLES (N. Atlantic), belonging to Portugal, the supposed site of the ancient Atlantis, are said to have been discovered in the 15th century by a Dutchman who was driven on their coasts by the weather. Cabral, sent by the Portuguese court, fell in with St. Mary's in 1432, and in 1457 they were all discovered. Martin Behem found one of them covered with beech trees, and he called it therefore *Fayal*; another abounding in sweet flowers, he called it *Flores*; and all, being full of hawks, were therefore named *Azores*. They were colonised about 1450. A violent concussion of the earth took place here for twelve days in 1591. A devastating earthquake in 1757. Here are fountains of boiling water. A volcano at St. George's destroyed the town of Ursulina, May, 1808; and in 1811 a volcano

appeared near St. Michael's, in the sea, where the water was eighty fathoms deep. An island called Sabrina gradually disappeared, Dec. 1812.

AZOTE, the name given by French chemists to nitrogen (*which see*).

AZTECS, the ruling tribe in Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion (1519). In 1853 some pretended Aztec children were exhibited in London. They were considered to be mere dwarfs.

B.

BAAL (Lord), the male deity of the Phœnician nations, frequently made the object of worship by the Israelites; and established as such by Ahab, 918 B.C. His worshippers were massacred by Jehu and his temple defiled, 884 B.C.

BAALBEC, HELIOPOLIS (both meaning "City of the Sun"), an ancient city of Syria, of which magnificent ruins remain, described by Wood (in 1757), and others. Its origin (referred to Solomon) is lost in antiquity. Here Septimus Severus built a temple to the sun, 200. The city was sacked by the Moslems, 748, and by Timour Bey, 1400.

BABEL, TOWER OF, built by Noah's posterity, 2247 B.C. (*Genesis*, ch. xi.) The magnificent temple of Belus, asserted to have been originally this tower, is said to have had lofty spires, and many statues of gold, one of them forty feet high. In the upper part of this temple was the tomb of the founder, Belus (the Nimrod of the sacred scriptures), who was deified after death. *Blair*. The Birs Nimroud, examined by Rich, Layard, and others, is considered by some persons to be the remains of the tower of Babel.

BABINGTON'S CONSPIRACY, to assassinate queen Elizabeth, and make Mary of Scotland queen, was devised by John Savage, a soldier of Philip of Spain, and approved by Wm. Gifford and John Ballard, catholic priests. Anthony Babington and other gentlemen were induced to join in the scheme. They were betrayed by Pooley Aspy, and fourteen were executed, Sept. 20, 21, 1586. Babington was deluded by a romantic hope that Mary, in gratitude, would accept him as a husband.

BABŒUF'S CONSPIRACY. See *Agrarian Law*.

BABYLON,* an Asiatic empire (see *Assyria*), founded by Belus, supposed to be the Nimrod of holy writ, the son of Chus, and grandson of Ham, 2245 B.C. *Lenglet*. Ninus of Assyria seized on Babylon, and established what was properly the Assyrian empire, by uniting the two sovereignties, 2059 B.C. 2233 *Cl*. The second empire of Babylon commenced about 725 B.C.

Earliest astronomical observations, at Babylon,	B.C. 2234 [2230, <i>H.</i> 2233, <i>Cl.</i>]	furnace for refusing to worship it. <i>Daniel</i> iii.	B.C. 570
Nabonassar governs	747	<i>Daniel</i> interprets the king's second dream, and Nebuchadnezzar is driven from among men. <i>Daniel</i> iv.	569
Nabopolassar, the Assyrian governor, revolts, and makes himself king of Babylon	725	The king recovers his reason and his throne, 562; dies	561
Nebuchadnezzar invades Syria, 606; Judea, 605; defeats Pharaoh Necho, and annihilates the Egyptian power in Asia	604	Evil Merodach (Neriglassar), king	559
He returns to Babylon with the spoils of Jerusalem. <i>Blair</i> ; <i>Lenglet</i>	"	Labynetus (Nabonadius or Belshazzar?) king	555
<i>Daniel</i> interprets the king's dream of the golden-headed image. <i>Daniel</i> ii.	602	Babylon taken by the Medes and Persians, under Cyrus, and Belshazzar slain	538
Nebuchadnezzar goes a third time against Jerusalem, takes it and destroys the temple. <i>Blair</i> ; <i>Usher</i>	589 to 587	<i>Daniel</i> thrown into the lions' den. <i>Daniel</i> vi.	537
The golden image set up, and Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego thrown into the		Babylon revolts, and is taken by Darius	518
		Taken by Alexander, 331; he dies here	323
		Seleucus Nicator, who died B.C. 280, transfers the seat of government to Seleucia, and Babylon is deserted.	

* The city of Babylon was at one time the most magnificent in the world. The *Hanging Gardens* are described as having been of a square form, and in terraces one above another until they rose as high as the walls of the city, the ascent being from terrace to terrace by steps. The whole pile was sustained by vast arches raised on other arches; and on the top were flat stones closely cemented together with plaster of bitumen, and that covered with sheets of lead, upon which lay the mould of the garden, where there were large trees, shrubs, and flowers, with various sorts of vegetables. There were five of these gardens, each containing about four English acres, and disposed in the form of an amphitheatre. *Strabo*; *Diodorus*. Pliny said that in his time it was but a desolate wilderness. Mr. Rich visited the ruins in 1811, and sir R. Kerr Porter in 1818. The laborious researches of Mr. Layard, sir H. Rawlinson, M. Botta, and others, and the interesting relics excavated and brought to this country between the years 1849 and 1855, have caused very much attention to be given to the history of Babylon. Many of the inscriptions in the cuneiform or wedge-like character have been translated, principally by col. (now sir Henry) Rawlinson, and published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. In the spring of 1855, he returned to England, bringing with him many valuable relics, drawings, &c., which are now in the British Museum. He gave discourses on the subject at the Royal Institution, London, in 1851, 1855, and 1865.

BACCHANALIA (games celebrated in honour of Bacchus) arose in Egypt, and were brought into Greece by Melampus, and were there called *Dionysia*, about 1415 B.C. *Diodorus*. In Rome the *Bacchanalia* were suppressed, 186 B.C. The priests of Bacchus were called Bacchanals.

BACHELORS. The Roman censors frequently imposed fines on unmarried men; and men of full age were obliged to marry. The Spartan women at certain games laid hold of old bachelors, dragged them round their altars, and inflicted on them various marks of infamy and disgrace. *Vossius*. A tax was laid upon bachelors in England, twenty-five years of age, 12*l.* 10*s.* for a duke, and for a common person one shilling, 7 Will. III., 1695. Bachelors were subjected to an extra tax on their male and female servants, in 1785.

BACKGAMMON. Palamedes of Greece is the reputed inventor of this game, about 1224 B.C. It is stated by some to have been invented in Wales in the period preceding the conquest. *Henry*.

BACTRIANA, a province in Asia, was subjugated by Cyrus and formed part of the Persian empire, when conquered by Alexander, 330 B.C. About 254 B.C., Theodotus or Diodotus, a Greek, threw off the yoke of the Seleucidæ, and became king. Eucratides reigned prosperously about 181 B.C., and Menander about 126 B.C. The Greek kingdom appears to have been broken up by the irruption of the Scythians shortly after.

BADAJOS (S. W. Spain). An important barrier fortress, surrendered to the French, under Soult, March 11, 1811; was invested by the British, under lord Wellington, on March 16, 1812, and stormed and taken on April 6 following. The French retreated in haste.

BADDESDOWN HILL, or Mount Badon, near Bath, where Bede says the Britons defeated the Saxons in 493; others say in 511 or 520.

BADEN (S. W. Germany). The house of Baden is descended from Herman, regarded as the first margrave (1052), son of Berthold I., duke of Zähringen. From Christopher, who united the branches of Hochberg and Baden, and died in 1527, proceed the branches of Baden-Baden and Baden-Dourlach. By the treaty of Baden, between France and the emperor, when Landau was ceded to the former, Sept. 7, 1714, Baden was elected into a grand duchy, as a member of the Rhenish confederation, Aug. 13, 1806. Its territorial acquisitions by its alliances with France were guaranteed by the congress at Vienna, in 1815. In May, 1849, the grand-duke was expelled by his subjects, but was restored in June. In July, 1857, an amnesty was decreed for political offences. A concordat made with the pope, June 28, 1859, having greatly displeased the representative assembly, was set aside by the grand-duke, April 8, 1860. On June 16, 1860, the emperor of the French met the regent of Prussia, the kings of Hanover, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Saxony, and the German princes at Baden-Baden. The population of Baden, Dec. 1861, was 1,369,291.

Louis William, margrave of Baden-Baden, a great general, born 1665; sallied out from Vienna and defeated the Turks, 1683; died 1707.

Charles William, margrave of Baden-Dourlach, born 1679, died 1746; succeeded by his son,

Charles Frederic, margrave, afterwards grand-duke of Baden-Dourlach, born 1728, who joined to his dominions Baden-Baden in 1771, which were also increased by the favour of Napoleon.

GRAND-DUKES.

1806. Charles Frederic; dies 1811; succeeded by his grandson,

1811. Charles Louis Frederic, who died without issue in 1818; succeeded by his uncle,

1818. Louis William, died without issue in 1830; succeeded by his brother,

1830. Leopold, died in 1852; succeeded by his second son (the first being imbecile),

1852. Frederic (born Sept. 9, 1826), regent April 24, 1852; declared grand-duke, Sept. 5, 1856.

[*Heir*: his son Frederic William, born July 9, 1857.]

BAFFIN'S-BAY (N. America), discovered by William Baffin, an Englishman, in 1616. The extent of this discovery was much doubted, until the expeditions of Ross and Parry proved that Baffin was substantially accurate in his statement. Parry entered Lancaster Sound, and discovered the islands known by his name, in 1818. See *North-West Passage*.

BAGDAD, in Asiatic Turkey, built by Al Mansour, and made the seat of the Saracen empire, about 762.—Taken by the Tartars, and a period put to the Saracen rule, 1258. Often taken by the Persians, and retaken by the Turks, with great slaughter: the latter took it in 1638, and have held it since.

BAGPIPE, an ancient Greek and Roman instrument. On a piece of ancient Grecian sculpture, now in Rome, a bagpiper is represented dressed like a modern highlander. Nero is said to have played upon a bagpipe, 51. Our highland regiments retain their pipers.

BAHAMA ISLES (N. America) were the first points of discovery by Columbus. San Salvador was seen by him on the night of the 11th of October, 1492. New Providence was settled by the English in 1629. They were expelled by the Spaniards, 1641; returned, 1666; again expelled in 1703. The isles were formally ceded to the English in 1783. Population in 1861, 35,287.

BAHAR (N. India), a province (conquered by Baber in 1530), with Bengal and Orissa, a princely dominion, became subject to the English East India company in 1765 by the treaty of Allahabad for a quit-rent of about 300,000*l*.

BAIL. By ancient common law, before and since the conquest, all felonies were bailable, till murder was excepted by statute; and by the 3 Edward I. (1274) the power of bailing in treason, and in divers instances of felony, was taken away. Bail was further regulated in later reigns. Bail is now accepted in all cases, felony excepted; and where a magistrate refuses bail, it may be granted by a judge.

BAILIFFS, OR SHERIFFS. Said to be of Saxon origin. London had its *shire-reve* prior to the conquest, and this officer was generally appointed for counties in England in 1079. Hen. Cornhill and Rich. Reynere were appointed bailiffs or sheriffs in London in 1189. *Stow*. Sheriffs were appointed in Dublin under the name of bailiffs, in 1308; and the name was changed to sheriff in 1548. There are still some places where the chief magistrate is called bailiff, as the high bailiff of Westminster. *Bum-bailiff* is a corruption of bound-bailiff, every bailiff being obliged to enter into bonds of security for his good behaviour. *Blackstone*.

BAIRAM, Mahometan festivals. In 1865 the Little Bairam, following the fast of Ramadán (*which see*), fell on Feb. 28, March 1 and 2. The Great Bairam began on May 10.

BAIZE, a species of coarse woollen manufacture, was brought into England by some Flemish or Dutch emigrants who settled at Colchester, in Essex, and had privileges granted them by parliament in 1660. The trade is under the control of a corporation called the governors of the Dutch baize-hall, who examine the cloth previous to sale. *Anderson*.

BAKER. See *Bread*.

BAKERIAN LECTURES, Royal Society, originated in a bequest of 100*l*. by Henry Baker, F.R.S., the interest of which was to be given to one of the fellows, for a scientific discourse to be delivered annually. Peter Woulfe gave the first lecture in 1765. Latterly it has been the custom to nominate as the lecture a paper written by one of the fellows. Davy, Faraday, Tyndall, and other eminent men have given the lecture.

BALAKLAVA, a small town in the Crimea, with a fine harbour, 10 miles S.E. from Sebastopol. After the battle of the Alma, the allies advanced upon this place, Sept. 26, 1854. On Oct. 25 following, about 12,000 Russians, commanded by gen. Liprandi, attacked and took some redoubts in the vicinity, which had been entrusted to about 250 Turks. They next assaulted the English, by whom they were compelled to retire, mainly through the charge of the heavy cavalry, led by brigadier Scarlett, under the orders of lord Lucan. After this, from an unfortunate misconception of lord Raglan's order, lord Lucan ordered lord Cardigan with the light cavalry, to charge the Russian army, which had reformed on its own ground with its artillery in front. This order was most gallantly obeyed. Great havoc was made on the enemy; but of 607 British horsemen, only 198 returned. The British had altogether 9 officers killed, 21 wounded, and 620 men put *hors de combat*. The Russians had 550 men killed, and 6 officers (among whom was one general), and 190 men wounded.—A sortie from the garrison of Sebastopol on the night of March 22, 1855, led to a desperate engagement here, in which the Russians were vigorously repulsed, with the loss of 2000 men killed and wounded, the allies losing about 600.—The electric telegraph between London and Balaklava was completed in April, 1855, and communications were then received by the British government.—A railway between Balaklava and the trenches was completed in June, 1855. See *Russo-Turkish War*.

BALANCE OF POWER, to assure the independency and integrity of states, and control the ambition of sovereigns; the principle is said to have been first laid down by the Italian politicians of the 15th century, on the invasion of Charles VIII. of France. *Robertson*. It was first recognised by the treaty of Munster, Oct. 24, 1648. The arrangements for the balance of power in Europe made in 1815, without the consent of the people of the countries concerned, have been greatly set aside since 1830.

BALEARIC ISLANDS, in the Mediterranean, called by the Greeks *Balearides*, and by the Romans *Baleares*, from the dexterity of the inhabitants at slinging: they include Majorca and Minorca, with the small isle of Cabrera. These islands were conquered by the Romans, 123 B.C.; by the Vandals, about 426 B.C., and formed part of Charlemagne's empire in A.D. 799. They have belonged to Spain since 1232. See *Minorca*.

BALIZE. See *Honduras*.

BALKAN, the ancient *Hæmus*, a range of mountains extending from the Adriatic to the Euxine. The passage, deemed impracticable, was completed by the Russians under Diebitsch, during the Russian and Turkish war, July 26, 1829. An armistice was the consequence; and a treaty of peace was signed at Adrianople, Sept. 14 following.

BALLADS may be traced in the British history to the Anglo-Saxons. *Turner*. Adhelme, who died 709, is mentioned as the first who introduced ballads into England. "The harp was sent round, and those might sing who could." *Bede*. Alfred sung ballads. *Malmesbury*. Canute composed one. *Turner*. Minstrels were protected by a charter of Edward IV.; but by a statute of Elizabeth they were made punishable among rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars. *Viner*. "Give me the writing of the ballads, and you may make the laws." *Fletcher of Saltoun*. The sea-ballads of Dibdin were very popular in the French war; he died Jan. 20, 1833.

BALLETs began through the meretricious taste of the Italian courts. One performed at the interview between our Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France, in the field of the Cloth of Gold, at Ardres, 1520. *Guicciardini*. They became very popular in France; their zealous patron, Louis XIV., bore a part in one, 1664. They were gradually introduced with operas into England in the 18th century.

BALLINAMUCK, Longford. Here, on Sept. 8, 1798, the Irish rebels and their French auxiliaries were defeated and captured.

BALLOONS.* A just idea of the principle of the construction of balloons was formed by Albert of Saxony, an Augustin monk in the 14th century, and adopted by a Portuguese Jesuit, Francesco Mendoza, who died at Lyons in 1626. The idea is also attributed to Bartolomeo de Guzman, who died in 1724. The theory of *aéronautics* includes:—1, the power of a balloon to rise in the air; 2, the velocity of its ascent; and 3, the stability of its suspension at any given height. The application of sails and rudders has been duly considered, and judged to be futile. Fatal accidents to the voyagers have been estimated at 2 or 3 per cent.

Francis Lana, a Jesuit, proposed to navigate the air by means of a boat raised by four thin balls made of thin copper, from which the air had been exhausted . . . 1670

Joseph Gallen suggested the filling a bag with the fine diffuse air of the upper regions of the atmosphere . . . 1755

Henry Cavendish discovered that hydrogen gas is 10.8 times lighter than common air . . . 1766

And soon after Black of Edinburgh filled a bag with hydrogen, which rose to the ceiling of the room . . . 1767

Cavallo filled soap bubbles with hydrogen . . . 1782

Joseph Montgolfier caused a silken bag to ascend with heated air (the first *fire-balloon*) . . . Nov. "

Joseph and Stephen Montgolfier ascend and descend safely by means of a fire-balloon at Annonay, for which they received many honours . . . June 5, 1783

First ascent in a balloon filled with hydrogen, at Paris, by M.M. Robert and Charles, Aug. 27, "

Joseph Montgolfier ascends in a balloon inflated with the smoke of burnt straw and wool, Sept. 19, "

First aerial voyage in a fire-balloon—Pilâtre de Rozier and the marquis d'Arlandes. Nov. 21, "

Second ascent of Charles in a hydrogen balloon to the height of 9770 feet . . . Dec. 1, "

Ascents become numerous: Andreani, Feb. 25; Blanchard, March 2; Guyton-Morveau,

the chemist, April 25 and June 12; Fleurant and Madame Thiblé (the first female *aéronaut*), June 28; the duke of Chartres (Philip Egalité) . . . Sept. 19, 1784

The first ascent in England, made by Lunardi at Moorfields, London . . . Sept. 15, "

Blanchard and Jeffries ascend at Dover and cross the Channel, alighting near Calais, Jan. 7, 1785

The first ascent in Ireland, from Ranelagh gardens, Dublin . . . Jan. 19, "

Rozier and Romain killed in their descent near Boulogne; the balloon took fire . . . June 15, "

Parachutes constructed and used by Blanchard, Aug. "

Garnerin's narrow escape when descending in one, in London . . . Sept. 2, 1802

Sadler, who made many previous expeditions in England, fell into the sea, near Holyhead, but was taken up . . . Oct. 9, 1812

Madame Blanchard ascended from Tivoli at night: the balloon, being surrounded by fireworks, took fire, and she was precipitated to the ground and killed . . . July 6, 1819

Mr. Charles Green's first ascent . . . July 19, 1821

Lieut. Harris killed descending in a balloon, May 25, 1824

Sadler, jun., killed, falling from a balloon, in 1825

The great Nassau balloon, which had for some time previously been exhibited to the inhabitants of London in repeated ascents from

* "Astra Castra; Experiments and Adventures in the Atmosphere: by Hatton Turner," appeared in 1865.

BALLOONS, *continued.*

Vauxhall gardens, started from that place on an experimental voyage, having three individuals in the car, and after having been eighteen hours in the air descended at Weilburg, in the duchy of Nassau . . . Nov. 7, 1836

Mr. Cocking ascended from Vauxhall in order to try his parachute, in which he had great faith; in its descent from the balloon it collapsed, and he was thrown out and killed, . . . July 24, 1837

An Italian aéronaut ascended from Copenhagen, in Denmark; his corpse was subsequently found on the sea-shore in a contiguous island, dashed to pieces . . . Sept. 14, 1851

Mr. Wise and three others ascended from St. Louis (after travelling 1150 miles they descended in Jefferson county, New York, nearly dead) . . . June 23, 1859

Nadar's great balloon (largest ever made) when fully inflated contained 215,363 cubic feet of gas; the car, a cottage in wicker work, raised 35 soldiers at Paris; Nadar hoped by means of screw to steer a balloon in the heavens.

Nadar's first ascent, with 14 others, successful, . . . Oct. 4, 1863

Second ascent, nearly all voyagers injured; saved by presence of mind of M. Jules Godard; descend at Nieuburg, Hanover, . . . Oct. 12, "

Nadar and his balloon at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham . . . Nov. "

Society for promoting aerial navigation formed at M. Nadar's at Paris; president, M. Barral, . . . Jan. 15, 1864

Godard's great Montgolfier or fire-balloon ascends . . . July 28 and Aug. 3, "

Ascent of Nadar and others in his great balloon at Brussels . . . Sept. 26, "

Mr. Coxwell ascends from Belfast in a new balloon; several persons are injured by the balloon becoming uncontrollable; it escapes, . . . July 3, 1865

MILITARY APPLICATIONS.

Guyton-Morveau ascended twice during the battle, and gave important information to Jourdain . . . June 17, 1794

Balloons were used during the battle of Solferino, June 24, 1859; and by the Federal army near Washington, in . . . July, 1862

EQUESTRIAN ASCENTS.

Mr. Green affirms that he ascended from London, on a horse attached to a balloon, though few persons seem to be aware that the experiment was made . . . May, 1828

He did so from Vauxhall gardens with a very diminutive pony . . . July, 1850

Lieut. Gale, an Englishman, made an ascent with a horse from the Hippodrome of Vincennes, near Bordeaux. On descending, and detaching the animal from the balloon, the people who held its ropes, from some misconception, prematurely let them go, and the unfortunate aéronaut was rapidly borne in the air before he was quite ready to resume his voyage. (He was discovered next morning dashed to pieces in a field a mile from where the balloon was found.) . . . Sept. 8, "

The ascent of Madame Poitevin from Cremorne gardens, near London, as "Europa on a bull" (a feat she had often performed in France), and several ascents on horses, brought the parties concerned before the police-courts on a charge of cruelty to animals, and put an end to experiments that outraged public feeling . . . Aug. 1852

M. Poitevin ascended on a horse, in the vicinity of Paris, about the time just mentioned; was nearly drowned in the sea, near Malaga, while descending from his balloon in 1858, and died soon after.

SCIENTIFIC ASCENTS.

Gay-Lussac and Biot at Paris, Aug. 23; Gay-Lussac (to the height of 22,977 feet) Sept. 15, 1804

Bixio and Barral at Paris (to the height of 19,000 feet. They passed through a cloud 9000 feet thick) . . . 1850

Mr. Welsh ascends, Aug. 17, 26; Oct. 21 and Nov. 10, 1852

Scientific balloon ascents having been recommended by the British Association and funds provided, Mr. James Glaisher commenced his series of ascents, provided with suitable apparatus, in Mr. Coxwell's great balloon, at Wolverhampton: he reached the height of 5 miles . . . July 17, 1862

He ascended to the height of about 7 miles at Wolverhampton; at 5½ miles high he became insensible; Mr. Coxwell lost the use of his hands, but was able to open the valve with his teeth; they thus descended in safety, Sept. 5, "

He ascended at Newcastle during the meeting of the British Association . . . Aug. 31, 1863

His 16th ascent; surveys London . . . Oct. 9, "

His 17th ascent at Woolwich; descends at Mr. Brandon's, Suffolk (1st winter ascent this century) . . . Jan. 12, 1864

He ascends from Woolwich (24th time) Dec. 30, "

His 25th ascent. . . Feb. 27, 1865

(Mr. Glaisher has laid the result of his observations before the scientific world.)

BALLOT (French *ballotte*, a little ball). Secret voting was practised by the ancient Greeks and the modern Venetians, and is now employed in France and in the United States of North America.

The ballot-box used in a political club at Miles's coffee-house, Westminster . . . 1859

A tract entitled "The Benefit of the Ballot," said to have been written by Andrew Marvell, was published in the "State Tracts" . . . 1863

Proposed to be used in the election of members of Parliament in a pamphlet . . . 1705

A bill authorising vote by ballot passed the commons, but rejected by the lords . . . 1710

The ballot has been an open question in whig governments since . . . 1835

The Ballot Society is very energetic. The ballot was adopted in Victoria, Australia, in . . . 1856

Secret voting existed in the chamber of deputies in France from 1840 to 1845. It has been employed since the coup d'état in . . . Dec. 1851

The house of commons rejected the ballot—257 being against, and 189 for it . . . June 30, 1851

For several years it has been annually proposed and rejected.

BALL'S BLUFF, on the banks of the Potomac, on the Virginia side, North America. On October 21, 1861, by direction of the Federal general C. P. Stone the heroic col. Baker crossed the river to reconnoitre. He attacked the Confederate camp at Leesburg, and was

thoroughly defeated with great loss. The disaster was attributed to great mismanagement, and in Feb. 1862, general Stone was arrested on suspicion of treason.

BALLYNAHINCH (Ireland), where a sanguinary engagement took place between a large body of the insurgent Irish and the British troops, under gen. Nugent, June 13, 1798. A large part of the town was destroyed, and the royal army suffered very severely.

BALMORAL CASTLE, Deeside, Aberdeenshire; visited by her majesty in 1848, 1849, 1850. The estate was purchased for 32,000*l.* by prince Albert in 1852. In 1853 the new building, in the Scotch baronial style, was commenced, from designs by Mr. W. Smith of Aberdeen.

BALTIC EXPEDITIONS AGAINST DENMARK. In the first expedition under lord Nelson and admiral Parker, Copenhagen was bombarded, and twenty-eight sail of the Danish fleet were taken or destroyed, April 2, 1801. See *Armed Neutrality*. In the second expedition under admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart, eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, and thirty-one brigs and gun-boats surrendered to the British, July 26, 1807.

BALTIC EXPEDITION AGAINST RUSSIA. The British fleet sailed from Spithead in presence of the queen, who led it out to sea in her yacht, the *Fairy*, March 11, 1854. It consisted of a crowd of steam-ships of the line, of which, five were each of 120 guns and upwards: the whole under the command of vice-admiral sir Charles Napier, whose flag floated on board the *Duke of Wellington*, of 131 guns. The fleet arrived in Wingo Sound, March 15, and in the Baltic, March 20, following. The gulf of Finland was blockaded, April 12. 10,000 French troops embarked at Calais for the Baltic in English ships of war, in presence of the emperor, July 15. The capture of Bomarsund, one of the Aland islands, and surrender of the garrison, took place, Aug. 16. See *Bomarsund*. The English and French fleets, the latter having joined June 14, commenced their return homeward to winter, Oct. 15, 1854.—The SECOND expedition (of which the advanced or flying squadron sailed March 20) left the Downs, April 4, 1855. In July it consisted of 85 English ships (2098 guns), commanded by admiral R. S. Dundas, and 16 French ships (408 guns), under admiral Pernand. On July 21, three vessels silenced the Russian batteries at Hogland island. The fleet proceeded towards Cronstadt. Many infernal machines* were discovered. Sveaborg was attacked Aug. 9. See *Sveaborg*. Shortly after, the fleet returned to England.

BALTIMORE, a maritime city in Maryland, United States, founded in 1729. On Sept. 12, 1814, the British army under col. Ross advanced against this place. He was killed in a skirmish; and the command was assumed by col. Brooke, who attacked and routed the American army, which lost 600 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners. The projected attack on the town was however abandoned. *Alison*. See *United States*, 1861.

BAMBERG (Bavaria), said to have been founded by Saxons, in 804, and endowed with a church by Charlemagne. It was made a bishopric in 1107, and the bishop was a prince of the empire till the treaty of Luneville, 1801, when Bamberg was secularized. It was incorporated with Bavaria in 1803. The noble cathedral, rebuilt in 1110, has been recently repaired. Bamberg was taken and pillaged by the Russians in 1759.

BAMBOROUGH, or Bamburg, Northumberland, according to the "Saxon Chronicle," was built by king Ida about 547, and named Bebbanburgh. The castle and estate, the property of the Forsters, and forfeited to the crown, through their taking part in the rebellion in 1715, were purchased by Nathaniel lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, and bequeathed by him for various charitable purposes. The valuable library was founded by the trustees in 1778. The books are lent to persons residing within 20 miles of the castle.

BAMPTON LECTURES (Theological), delivered at Oxford annually, began in 1780, with a lecture by James Bandinel, D.D. The lecturer is paid out of the proceeds of an estate bequeathed for the purpose by the rev. John Bampton, and the lectures are published. Among the more remarkable lectures were those by White (1784), Heber (1815), Whately (1822), Milman (1827), Hampden (1832), and Mansel (1858).

BANBURY, Oxfordshire, a Saxon town. The castle, erected by Alexander de Blois, bishop of Lincoln, 1125, has been frequently besieged. In 1646 it was taken by the parliamentarians and demolished. At Danesmore, near Banbury, Edward IV. defeated the Lancastrians under the earl of Pembroke, July 26, 1469, and their leader and his brother

* These were cones of galvanised iron, 16 inches in diameter, and 20 inches long. Each contained 9 or 10 lb. of powder, with apparatus for firing by sulphuric acid. Little damage was done by them. They were said to be the invention of the philosopher Jacobi.

were soon after taken prisoners and executed. Banbury cakes were renowned in the time of Ben Jonson, and Banbury Cross was destroyed by the Puritans.

BAND OF GENTLEMEN PENSIONERS. See *Gentlemen-at-Arms*.

BANDA ISLES (ten), Eastern Archipelago, visited by the Portuguese in 1511, who settled on them, 1521, but were expelled by the Dutch about 1600. Rohun island was ceded to the English in 1616. The Bandas were taken by the latter in 1796; restored in 1801; retaken in 1811; and restored in Aug. 1814.

BANGALORE (S. India) was besieged by the British under lord Cornwallis, March 6, and taken by storm, March 21, 1791. Bangalore was restored to Tippoo in 1792, when he destroyed the strong fort, deemed the bulwark of Mysore.

BANGOR (Banchor Iskoed, or Monachorum), Flintshire, the site of an ancient monastery, very populous if it be true that 1200 monks were slain by Ethelfrid, king of the Angles, for praying for the Welsh in their conflict with him in 707. *Tanner*.

BANGOR (N. Caernarvonshire). Its bishopric is of great antiquity, but its founder is unknown. The church is dedicated to St. Daniel, who was a bishop, 516. Owen Glendower greatly defaced the cathedral; but a more cruel ravager than he, the bishop Bulkeley, alienated many of the lands, and even sold the bells of the church, 1553. The see is valued in the king's books at 131*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* An order in council directing that the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph be united on the next vacancy in either, was issued in 1838; but rescinded by the 10 & 11 Vict. c. 108 (1846). Present income, 4200*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF BANGOR.

1800. Wm. Cleaver, translated to St. Asaph, 1806.	1830. Christopher Bethell, died April 19, 1859.
1806. John Randolph, translated to London, 1809.	1859. James Colquhoun Campbell (the PRESENT
1809. Henry William Majendie, died July 9, 1830.	bishop, 1865).

BANGORIAN CONTROVERSY was occasioned by Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Bangor, preaching a sermon before George I., March 31, 1717, upon the text, "*My kingdom is not of this world*." (*John* xviii. 36), in which he demonstrated the spiritual nature of the kingdom of Christ. He thereby drew upon himself the indignation of almost all the clergy, who published hundreds of pamphlets.

BANISHMENT, an ancient punishment. By 39 Eliz. c. 4 (1597) dangerous rogues were to be banished out of the realm, and to be liable to death if they returned. See *Transportation*.

BANK. The name is derived from *banco*, a bench, erected in the market-place for the exchange of money. The first was established in Italy 808, by the Lombard Jews, of whom some settled in Lombard-street, London, where many bankers still reside. The Mint in the Tower of London was anciently the depository for merchants' cash, until Charles I. laid his hands upon the money and destroyed the credit of the Mint in 1640. The traders were thus driven to some other place of security for their gold, which, when kept at home, their apprentices frequently absconded with to the army. In 1645, therefore, they consented to lodge it with the goldsmiths in Lombard-street, who were provided with strong chests for their own valuable wares; this became the origin of banking in England. See *Savings Banks*.

Samuel Lamb, a London banker, recommended the Protector Cromwell to establish a public bank. . . . 1656 and 1658
Francis Child, a goldsmith, established a bank about 1663; he died Oct. 4, 1713
Run on the London bankers (said to be the first) 1667
Charles II. arbitrarily suspends all payments to bankers out of the exchequer of monies deposited there by them; they lost ultimately 3,321,313*l.* Jan 2, 1672
Hoare's bank began about 1680
Bank of England established (see next article) 1694
Wood's bank at Gloucester, the oldest county bank, established. 1716
A list of bankers given in the "Royal Calendar" 1765
Forgeries of Henry Fauntleroy, banker; executed Nov. 30, 1824
Act passed permitting establishment of joint-stock banks, which see 1826
Rogers's bank robbed of nearly 50,000*l.* (bank notes afterwards returned) Nov. 24, 1844

Rowland Stephenson, M.P., banker and treasurer of St. Bartholomew's hospital, absconds; defaulter to the amount of 200,000*l.*; 70,000*l.* in exchequer bills; (caused a great depression among bankers) . . . Dec. 27, 1828
Establishment of joint-stock banks (see p. 78). 1834
Failure of Strahan, Paul, and Bates (securities unlawfully used); private banking much injured . . . June 11, 1855

<i>Banks in 1855. Notes allowed to be issued.</i>	
Bank of England	1 14,000,000
English private banks	196 4,999,444
English joint-stock banks (which see)	67 3,418,277
	264 22,417,721
Banks in Scotland	18 3,087,209
Banks in Ireland	8 6,354,494
	290 31,859,424

BANK, *continued.*

<i>Bank of</i>	<i>Bank of</i>	<i>Bank of</i>
Venice formed 1157	Rotterdam 1635	Caisse d'Escompte, France . 1776
Geneva 1345	Stockholm 1688	Ireland 1783
Barcelona 1401	England 1694	St. Petersburg 1786
Genoa 1407	Scotland 1695	In the East Indies 1787
Amsterdam 1607	Copenhagen 1736	In North America 1791
Hamburg 1619	Berlin 1765	France* 1803

BANK OF ENGLAND was projected by William Paterson, a Scotch merchant (see *Darien*), to meet the difficulty experienced by William III. in raising the supplies for the war against France. By the influence of Paterson and Michael Godfrey, 40 merchants subscribed 500,000*l.* towards the sum of 1,200,000*l.* to be lent to the government at 8 per cent., in consideration of the subscribers being incorporated as a bank. The scheme was violently opposed in parliament, but the bill obtained the royal assent April 25, 1694, and the charter was granted July 27 following, appointing sir John Houblon the first governor, and Michael Godfrey the first deputy governor. The bank commenced active operations on Jan. 1, 1695, at Grocers' hall, Poultry, † issuing notes for 20*l.* and upwards, and discounting bills for 4½ to 6 per cent. The charter was renewed in 1697, 1708, 1713, 1716, 1721, 1742, 1746, 1749, 1764, 1781, 1800, 1808, 1816, 1833, 1844. *Lawson.*

Run on the bank: its notes at 20 per cent. discount; capital increased to 2,201,171*l.* 10*s.* 1696

The bank monopoly established by the prohibition of any company exceeding six persons acting as bankers (Scotland not included in the act) 1708

Capital raised to 5,559,995*l.* 10*s.* 1710

Bank post bills issued (1st record) Dec. 14, 1738

Run for gold through rebellion in the North; bank bills paid in silver; the city support the bank Sept. 1745

Richard Vaughan hanged for forging bank-notes, May 1, 1758

10*l.* notes issued 1759

Gordon riots; since, the bank has been protected by the military 1780

5*l.* notes issued 1793

Cash payments suspended, in conformity with an order in council Feb. 26, 1797

1*l.* and 2*l.* notes issued March, 1800

Bank restriction act passed (continued by other acts) May 3, 1800

Voluntary contribution of 200,000*l.* to the government 1798

Loss by Aslett's frauds (see *Exchequer*) 342,607*l.* 1803

Resignation of Abraham Newland, 50 years cashier Sept. 18, 1807

The bank issues silver tokens for 3*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.*, July 9, 1811

Peel's act for the gradual resumption of cash payments July, 1819

Cash payments for notes to be in bullion at the mint price, May 1, 1821; in the current coin of the realm May 1, 1823

Great commercial panic—many 1*l.* notes (accidentally found in a box) issued with most beneficial effects Dec. 1825

The act for the establishment of joint-stock banks breaks up the monopoly 1826

By the advice of the government, branch banks opened at Gloucester, July 19; Manchester, Sept. 21; Swansea, Oct. 23

And at Birmingham, Jan. 1; Liverpool, July

2; Bristol, July 12; Leeds, Aug. 23; Exeter, Dec. 17

The bank loses 360,000*l.* by Fauntleroy's forgeries 1827

Statements of the bank affairs published quarterly 1830

Peel's bank charter act: renews charter till Aug. 1, 1855, and longer, if the debt due from the public to the bank (11,015,100*l.*), with interest, &c., be not paid after due notice; established the issue department; requires weekly returns to be published; limited the issue of notes to 14,000,000*l.*, &c. July 19, 1844

Commercial panic: lord John Russell authorises relaxation of restriction of issuing notes (not acted on); bank discount 8 per cent. Oct. 25, 1847

Bank clerks establish a library and fidelity guarantee fund March, 1850

Gold bullion in the bank (consequent on discovery of gold in Australia), 21,845,390*l.* July 10, 1852

Branch bank, Burlington-gardens, London, W., opened Oct. 1, 1856

Committee on the bank acts appointed July, 1857

Bank discount 9 per cent.; lord Palmerston authorises addition to issue of notes [to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* were issued] Nov. 12, 1857

Committee on the bank acts appointed in Dec. 1, 1857; report recommending continuance of present state of things July 1, 1858

Bank discount, 3 per cent. Feb. 1858; 6 per cent. (demand for gold in France), Nov. 15, 1860; 7 per cent. Jan. 7; 8 per cent. (demand for money in France, India, and United States, &c.), Feb. 14; 3 per cent. Nov. 7, 1861; 2½ per cent. Jan. 3; 3 per cent. April; 2½ per cent. July; 2 per cent. July 24; 3 per cent. Oct.—Dec. 1862

Much alarm through the announcement of the bank solicitor that a quantity of bank paper had been stolen from the makers (forged notes soon appeared) Aug. 16, 1862

The culprits, soon detected, were tried and convicted (see *Trials*). Jan. 7—12, 1863

* Instituted by laws passed April 14, 1803, and April 22, 1806. The statutes were approved Jan. 16, 1808. In 1810, Napoleon said that its duty was to provide money at all times at 4 per cent. interest.

† The foundation of the bank in Threadneedle-street was laid, Aug. 1, 1732, by sir Edward Bellamy, governor; it was erected by G. Sampson, architect. Great additions have been made from time to time by successive architects: sir Robert Taylor, sir John Soane, and Mr. C. R. Cockerell. It now occupies the site of the church, and nearly all the parish of St. Christopher-le-Stocks. The churchyard is now termed "the garden."

BANK, *continued.*

Bank discount, 1863, raised to 4 per cent., Jan. 16; to 5, Jan. 28; reduced to 4, Feb.; to 3½ and 3, April; raised to 4, May; raised to 5, 6, in Nov.; to 7 and 8, and reduced to 7, in Dec.
Bank discount, 1864, raised to 8, Jan. 20; reduced to 7, Feb. 12; to 6, Feb. 25; raised to 7, April 16; to 8, May 2; to 8, May 5; reduced to 8, May 19;

to 7, May 26; to 6, June 16; raised to 7, July 25; to 8, Aug. 4; to 9, Sept. 5; reduced to 8, Nov. 10; to 7, Nov. 24.
Bank discount, 1865, reduced to 5½, Jan. 12; to 5, Jan. 20; raised to 5½, March 2; reduced to 4, March 30; raised to 4½, May 4; reduced to 3½, June 1; to 3, June 15; raised to 3½, July 27; to 4, Aug. 3.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

1718 . . . £1,829,930	1810 . . . £23,904,000	1835 . . . £18,215,220	1855 . . . £19,616,627
1778 . . . 7,030,680	1815 . . . 26,803,520	1840 . . . 17,231,000	1857 . . . 21,036,430
1790 . . . 10,217,000	1820 . . . 27,174,000	1845 . . . 19,262,327	1859 . . . 22,705,780
1800 . . . 15,450,000	1830 . . . 20,620,000	1850 . . . 19,776,814	

DEC. 27, 1856.

Assets—Securities . . . £29,484,000	} £39,589,000
Bullion . . . 10,105,000	
Liabilities	36,329,000

Balance £3,260,000

Nov. 11, 1857. (Time of Panic.)

Assets—Securities . . . £35,480,281	} £42,650,789
Bullion . . . 7,170,508	
Liabilities	39,286,433

Balance £3,364,356

Sept. 14, 1859. Assets.—Securities, 30,099,179 <i>l</i> .	Bullion, 17,120,822 <i>l</i> .	Liabilities, 43,503,214 <i>l</i> .	Balance, 3,716,787 <i>l</i> .
Feb. 14, 1861. " " 29,095,172 <i>l</i> .	" 11,571,332 <i>l</i> .	" 37,167,336 <i>l</i> .	" 3,499,168 <i>l</i> .
Aug. 30, 1862. " " 30,106,295 <i>l</i> .	" 17,678,698 <i>l</i> .	" 44,453,778 <i>l</i> .	" 3,331,215 <i>l</i> .
Aug. 9, 1865. " " 31,823,066 <i>l</i> .	" 14,223,390 <i>l</i> .	" 42,528,577 <i>l</i> .	" 3,517,879 <i>l</i> .

PUBLIC DEBT TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

1694 . . . £1,200,000	1721 . . . £9,100,000	1816 . . . £14,686,000
1708 . . . 2,175,027	1742 . . . 10,700,000	1844 . . . 11,015,100
1716 . . . 4,175,027	1746 . . . 11,686,000	

BANK OF IRELAND. On Dec. 9, 1721, the Irish house of commons rejected a bill for establishing a national bank. Important failures in Irish banks occurred in 1727, 1733, and 1758: this led gradually to the establishment of the bank of Ireland at St. Mary's-abbey, Dublin, June 1, 1783. The business was removed to the late houses of parliament, in College-green, in May, 1808. Branch banks of this establishment have been formed in most of the provincial towns in Ireland, all since 1828. Irish banking act passed, July 21, 1845.

BANKS OF SCOTLAND. The old bank of Scotland was set up in 1695, at Edinburgh, and began Nov. 1, the second institution of the kind in these kingdoms: lending money to the crown was prohibited. The Royal bank was chartered July 8, 1727; the British Linen Company's bank, 1746; the Commercial bank, 1810; National bank, 1825; Union bank, 1830. The first stone of the present bank of Scotland was laid June 3, 1801. The Western bank of Scotland and the Glasgow bank stopped in Nov. 1857, causing much distress. Scotch banking act passed, July 21, 1845.

BANK OF SAVINGS. See *Savings' Banks.*

BANKS, JOINT STOCK. Since the act of 1826, a number of these banks have been established. In 1840, the amount of paper currency issued by joint-stock banks amounted to 4,138,618*l*; the amount in circulation by private banks, same year, was 6,973,613*l*.—the total amount exceeding eleven millions.* In *Ireland* similar banks have been instituted, the first being the Hibernian bank, in 1825. The note-circulation of joint-stock banks, on

* THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK was established in 1849, by Mr. John McGregor, M.P., and others, under sir R. Peel's joint-stock banking act, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 113 (1844); as an attempt to introduce the Scotch banking system of cash credits into England. On Sept. 3, 1856, it stopped payment, occasioning much distress and ruin to many small tradesmen and others. In consequence of strong evidence of the existence of fraud in the management of the bank, elicited during the examination before the court of bankruptcy, the government instructed the attorney-general to file *ex-officio* informations against the manager, Mr. H. Innes Cameron, and several of the directors. They were convicted Feb. 27, 1858, after 13 days' trial, and sentenced to various degrees of imprisonment. Attempts to mitigate the punishment failed (May, 1858); but all were released except Cameron and Esdaille, in July, 1858. In April, 1860, dividends had been paid to the amount of 15*s*. in the pound. The attorney-general brought in a bill called the Fraudulent Trustees' Act, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 54, to prevent the recurrence of such transactions.—On April 19, 1860, a deficiency of 263,000*l*. was discovered in the *Union Bank of London*. Mr. George Pullinger, a cashier, confessed himself guilty of forgery and fraud, and was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.—In Feb. 18, 1861, it was discovered that John Durden, a clerk of the *Commercial Bank of London*, had robbed his employers of 67,000*l*., of which 46,000*l*. might be recovered.—In Dec. 1864, J. W. Terry and Thomas Burch, manager and secretary of the *Unity Bank*, were committed on a charge of conspiracy for fabricating accounts; but acquitted on their trial.

Oct. 1, 1855, was, in England, 3,990,800*l.*; in Scotland, 4,280,000*l.*; and in Ireland, 6,785,000*l.*; total, with English private banks, about 19,000,000*l.*: and with the bank of England, above 39,000,000*l.*

Chief London Banks.	Founded	Chief London Banks.	Founded.
London and Westminster	1834	London and County	1839
London Joint-Stock	1836	City Bank	1855
Union Bank of London	1839	Bank of London	"
Commercial Bank of London	"		

Joint-Stock Banks, Jan. 1860:—		Ireland	
England and Wales (including London)	94	British and foreign colonial banks with offices in London	18
Scotland	15		

BANKRUPT (signifying either bank or bench broken), a trader declared to be unable to pay his just debts. The laws on the subject (1543, 1571 *et seq.*) were consolidated and amended in 1825, 1849, 1852, 1854, and 1861.

Lord chancellor Thurlow, refused a bankrupt his certificate, because he had lost five pounds at one time in gaming July 17, 1788
 Enacted that members of the house of commons becoming bankrupt, and not paying their debts in full, should vacate their seats 1812
 Present Bankruptcy Court was erected by 2 Will. IV. cap. 56, 1831; bills for reforming bankruptcy law were in vain brought before parliament, 1859, 1860; at length in 1861 was passed the bill brought in by the lord chancellor (formerly sir R. Bethell), 24 & 25 Vict.

c. 134 (1861), by which great changes were made; the court for relief of insolvent debtors was abolished, and increased powers given to the commissioners in bankruptcy, &c.; the new orders were issued Oct. 12, 1861
 [This act has not produced public satisfaction (1865).]
 The Irish bankruptcy laws consolidated in 1836, and further amended in 1857
 The Scotch bankruptcy laws consolidated in 1856, and further amended in "

NUMBER OF BANKRUPTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

1700 38	1800 1339	1830 1467	1857 England 1488
1725 416	1810 2000	1840 1308	1859 ditto 959
1750 432	1820 1358	1845 England 1028	1860 ditto 1268
1775 520	1825* 2683	1850 ditto 1298	1863 ditto 8470

In 1857 there were in Scotland, 453; Ireland, 73; in the United Kingdom, 2014.
 1860 " 445 " 113 " 1826.

BANNATYNE CLUB, named after George Bannatyne (the publisher), was established in 1823 by sir Walter Scott and others, for printing works illustrative of the history, antiquities, and literature of Scotland, of which about 113 volumes were issued.

BANNERET, a personal dignity between baron and knight, anciently conferred by the king under the royal standard. Its origin is of uncertain date: Edmondson says 736; but it was probably created by Edward I. John Chandos is said to have been made a banneret by the Black Prince and the king of Castile at Najara, April 3, 1367. The dignity was conferred on John Smith, who rescued the royal standard at Edgehill fight, Oct. 23, 1642. It fell into disuse, but was revived by Geo. III. in the person of sir William Erskine, in 1764.

BANNERS were common to all nations. The Jewish tribes had standards or banners—*Num. ii.* (1491 B.C.) The standard of Constantine bore the inscription, *In hoc signo vinces*—"By this sign thou shalt conquer," under the figure of the cross. See *Cross*. The magical banner of the Danes (said to have been a black raven on a red ground) was taken by Alfred when he defeated Hubba, 878. St. Martin's cap, and afterwards the celebrated auriflamme, or oriflamme, were the standards of France about 1100. See *Auriflamme*, *Standards*, &c.

BANNOCKBURN (Stirlingshire), the site of the battle between Robert Bruce of Scotland and Edward II. of England, June 24, 1314. The army of Bruce consisted of 30,000; that of Edward of 100,000 men, of whom 52,000 were archers. The English crossed a rivulet to the attack, and Bruce having dug and covered pits, they fell into them, and were thrown into confusion. The rout was complete: the English king narrowly escaped, and 50,000 were killed or taken prisoners. At Sauchieburn, near here, James II. was defeated and slain on June 11, 1488, by his rebellious nobles.—A national monument was founded here, June 24, 1861.

* According to a return to parliament made at the close of February, 1826, there had become bankrupt in the four months preceding, 59 banking-houses, comprising 144 partners; and 20 other banking establishments had been declared insolvent. Every succeeding week continued to add from seventy to a hundred merchants, traders, and manufacturers to the bankrupt list. This was, however, the period of bubble speculation, and of unprecedented commercial embarrassment and ruin.

BANNS, in the feudal law, were a solemn proclamation of any kind : hence arose the present custom of asking banns, or giving notice before marriage ; said to have been introduced into the church about 1200.

BANQUETING-HOUSE, Whitehall, London, built by Inigo Jones, about 1607.

BANTAM (Java), where a rich British factory was established by captain Lancaster, in 1603. The English and Danes were driven from their factories by the Dutch in 1683. Bantam surrendered to the British in 1811, but was restored to the Dutch at the peace in 1814. It was not worth retaining, the harbour being choked up and inaccessible.

BANTINGISM. See *Corpulence*.

BANTRY BAY (S. Ireland), where a French fleet, bringing succour to the adherents of James II., attacked the English under admiral Herbert, May 1, 1689 : the latter retired to form in line and were not pursued. A French squadron of seven sail of the line and two frigates, armed *en flute*, and seventeen transports, anchored here for a few days, without effect, Dec. 1796. **MUTINY** of the Bantry Bay squadron under admiral Mitchell was in Dec. 1801. In Jan. 1802, twenty-two of the mutineers were tried on board the *Gladiator*, at Portsmouth, when seventeen were condemned to death, of whom eleven were executed ; the others were sentenced to receive each 200 lashes. The executions took place on board the *Majestic*, *Centaur*, *Formidable*, *Téméraire*, and *L'Achille*, Jan. 8 to 18, 1802.

BAPTISM, the ordinance of admission into the Christian church, practised by all sects professing Christianity, except Quakers. John the Baptist baptized Christ, 30. (*Matt.* iii.) Infant baptism is mentioned by Irenæus about 97. In the reign of Constantine, 319, baptisteries were built and baptism was performed by dipping the person all over. In the west sprinkling was adopted. Much controversy has arisen since 1831 (particularly in 1849 and 1850), in the church of England, respecting the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, which the Arches' Court of Canterbury decided to be a doctrine of the church of England. See *Trials*, 1849, and *note*.

BAPTISTS (see *Anabaptists*). A sect distinguished by their opinions respecting (1) the proper *subjects*, and (2) the proper *mode* of baptism : the former they affirm to be those who are able to make a profession of faith ; the latter to be total immersion. There are seven sections of Baptists—Arminian, Calvinistic (or Particular), &c. The first Baptist church formed in London was in 1608. They published a confession of faith in 1689. In 1851 they had 130 chapels in London and 2789 (with sittings for 752,353 persons) in England and Wales. Rhode Island, America, was settled by Baptists in 1635.

BARBADOES, discovered by the Portuguese, was the first English settlement in the West Indies. About 1605 it gave rise to the sugar trade in England ; and was, with other Caribbee islands, settled by charter granted to James, earl of Marlborough, 2 Charles I., 1627. Barbadoes has suffered severely from elemental visitations ; in a dreadful hurricane, Oct. 10, 1780, more than 4000 of the inhabitants lost their lives. A large plantation with all its buildings was destroyed, by the land removing from its original site to another, and covering everything in its peregrination, Oct. 1784. An inundation, Nov. 1795 ; and two great fires, May and Dec. 1796. Bishopric established, 1824. Awful devastation, with the loss of thousands of lives, and of immense property, by a hurricane, Aug. 10, 1831. Nearly 17,000 persons died of cholera here in 1854. On Feb. 14, 1860, property to the amount of about 300,000*l.* was destroyed by a fire at Bridgetown, the capital.

BARBARY, in N. Africa, considered to comprise Algeria, Morocco, Fez, Tunis, and Tripoli, with their dependencies. Piratical states (nominally subject to Turkey) were founded on the coast by Barbarossa, about 1518.

BARBERS existed at Rome in the 3rd century B.C. In England, formerly, the business of a surgeon was united to the barber's, and he was denominated a **BARBER-SURGEON**. A London company was formed in 1308, and incorporated, 1461. This union was partially dissolved in 1540, and wholly so in 1745. "No person using any shaving or barbery in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter, except only drawing of teeth." 32 Henry VIII. 1540.

BARCA (N. Africa), the Greek Barce, a colony of Cyrene. It was successively subjugated by the Persians, Egyptians, and Saracens. In 1550 the sultan Solymán combined Barca with the newly conquered pashalik of Tripoli.

BARCELONA, an ancient maritime city, (N.E. Spain), said to have been rebuilt by Hamilcar Barca, father of the great Hannibal, about 233 B.C. With the surrounding country, it was held by the Romans, Goths, Moors, and Franks, and, with the province of which it is the capital, was made an independent county about A.D. 864, and incorporated into Aragon in 1164, the last count becoming king. The city has suffered much by war. The siege by the French, in 1694, was relieved by the approach of the English fleet, commanded by admiral Russell; but the city was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1706. It was bombarded and taken by the duke of Berwick and the French in 1714, and was taken by Napoleon in 1808, and retained till 1814. It revolted against the queen in 1841, and was bombarded and taken in Dec. 1842, by Espartero.

BARCLAY, CAPTAIN. See *Pedestrianism*.

BARDESANISTS, followers of Bardesanes, of Mesopotamia, who embraced the errors of Valentinus, after refuting them, and added the denial of the incarnation, the resurrection, &c., about 175.

BARDS. Demodocus is mentioned as a bard by Homer; and we find bards, according to Strabo, among the Romans before the age of Augustus. The *Welsh* bards formed an hereditary order, regulated, it is said, by laws, enacted about 940 and 1078. They lost their privileges at the conquest by Edward I. in 1284. The institution was revived by the Tudor sovereigns; and their Eisteddfodds (or meetings) have been and are frequently held; at Swansea, Aug. 1863; at Llandudno, Aug. 1864; and in the vale of Conway, Aug. 7, 1865. The Gwyneddigion Society of Bards was founded in 1770. Turlogh O'Carolan, the last of the *Irish* bards, died in 1737. *Chambers*.

BAREBONES' PARLIAMENT. Cromwell, supreme in the three kingdoms, summoned 122 persons, such as he thought he could manage, who with six from Scotland, and five from Ireland, met, and assumed the name of parliament, July 4, 1653. It obtained its appellation from a nickname given to one of its members, a leather-seller, named "Praise-God Barbon," a great haranguer and frequent in prayer. Although violent and absurd propositions were made by some of the members, the majority evinced much sense and spirit, proposing to reform abuses, improve the administration of the law, &c. The parliament was suddenly dissolved, Dec. 13, 1653, at the instance of Sydenham, an independent, and Cromwell was invested with the dignity of Lord Protector.

BAREILLY, province of Delhi (N.W. India), ceded to the East India company by the ruler of Oude in 1801. A mutiny at Bareilly, the capital, was suppressed in April, 1816. On May 7, 1858, it was taken from the sepoy rebels, who had here committed many enormities.

BARFLEUR (N. France), where William, duke of Normandy, equipped the fleet by which he conquered England, 1066. Near it, prince William, son of Henry I., in his passage from Normandy, was shipwrecked, Nov. 25, 1120.* Barfleur was destroyed by the English in the campaign in which they won the battle of Crecy, 1346. The French navy was destroyed near the cape by admiral Russell, after the victory of La Hogue, in 1692.

BARI (S. Italy), the Barium of Horace, was, in the 9th century, a stronghold of the Saracens, and was captured by the emperor Louis II., a descendant of Charlemagne, in 871. In the 10th century it became subject to the eastern empire, and remained so till it was taken by Robert Guiscard, the Norman, about 1060. A great ecclesiastical council was held here on Oct. 1, 1098, when the *filioque* article of the creed and the procession of the Holy Spirit were the subjects of discussion.

BARING ISLAND, Arctic Sea, discovered by captain Penny in 1850-1, and so named by him after sir Francis Baring, first lord of the admiralty in 1849.

BARIUM (Greek, *barys*, heavy), a metal found abundantly as carbonate and sulphate. The oxide baryta was first recognised as an earth distinct from lime by Scheele, in 1774; and the metal was first obtained by Humphrey Davy, in 1808. *Watts*.

BARK. See *Jesuits' Bark*.

* In this shipwreck perished his legitimate son, William, duke of Normandy, and his newly married bride, Matilda, daughter of Fulke, earl of Anjou; the king's natural son, Richard; his niece, Lucia; the earl of Chester, and the flower of the nobility, with 140 officers and soldiers, and 50 sailors, most of the latter being intoxicated, which was the cause of their running upon the rocks near Barfleur. This lamentable catastrophe had such an effect upon Henry that he was never afterwards seen to smile. *Hénault; Hume*.

BARMECIDES, a powerful Persian family, celebrated for virtue and courage, were massacred through the jealousy of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, about 802. His visir Giafar was a Barmecide. The phrase Barmecide (or imaginary) feast originated in the story of the barber's sixth brother, in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments.

BARNABITES, an order of monks, established in Milan about 1530, were much engaged in instructing youth, relieving the sick and aged, and converting heretics.

BARNARD'S, SIR JOHN, ACT (7 Geo. II., cap. 8), entitled, "an act to prevent the infamous practice of stock-jobbing," was passed in 1734, and repealed in 1860. Sir John Barnard (born 1685, died 1764) was an eminent and patriotic lord mayor of London.

BARNET, Hertfordshire. Here Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians, on Easter-day, April 14, 1471, when the earl of Warwick and his brother the marquis of Montacute, or Montague, and 10,000 men were slain. A column commemorative of this battle has been erected at the meeting of the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads.

BAROMETERS. Torricelli, a Florentine, having discovered that no principle of suction existed, and that water did not rise in a pump through nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, imitated the action of a pump with mercury, and made the first barometer, about 1643. Pascal's experiments (1646) enhanced the value of the discovery by applying it to the measurement of heights. Wheel barometers were contrived in 1668; pendent barometers in 1695; marine in 1700, and many improvements have been since made. In the *Aneroid* barometer (from *a*, *no*, and *neros*, *watery*) no liquid is employed; the atmospheric pressure being exerted on a metallic spring. Its invention (attributed to Conté, in 1798, and to Vidi, about 1844) excited much attention in 1848-9. Barometers were placed at N.E. coast stations in 1860, by the duke of Northumberland and others.

BARON, now the lowest title in our peerage, is extremely ancient. Its original name in England, *Varasour*, was changed by the Saxons into *Thane*, and by the Normans into *Baron*. Many of this rank are named in the history of England, and undoubtedly had assisted in, or had been summoned to parliament (in 1205); but the first precept found is of no higher date than the 49 Henry III. 1265. The first raised to this dignity by patent was John de Beauchamp, created baron of Kidderminster, by Richard II., 1387. The barons took arms against king John, and compelled him to sign the great charter of our liberties, and the charter of our forests, at Runnymede, near Windsor, June, 1215. Charles II. granted a coronet to barons on his restoration.

BARONETS, the first in rank among the gentry, and the only knighthood that is hereditary, were instituted by James I. 1611. The rebellion in Ulster seems to have given rise to this order, it having been required of a baronet, on his creation, to pay into the exchequer as much as would maintain "thirty soldiers three years at eightpence a day in the province of Ulster in Ireland." It was further required that a baronet should be a gentleman born, and have a clear estate of 1000*l.* per annum. The first baronet was sir Nicholas Bacon (whose successor is therefore styled *Primus Baronetorum Anglie*), May 22, 1611. The baronets of Ireland were created in 1619; the first being sir Francis Blundell.—Baronets of Nova Scotia were created, 1625; sir Robert Gordon the first baronet.—All baronets created since the Irish union in 1801 are of the United Kingdom.

BARONS' WAR, arose in consequence of the faithlessness of king Henry III. and the oppression of his favourites. The barons, headed by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, and Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, met at Oxford in 1262, and enacted statutes to which the king objected. In 1263 their disputes were in vain referred to the decision of Louis IX. of France. War broke out, and on May 14, 1264, the king's party were totally defeated at Lewes; and De Montfort became the virtual ruler of the kingdom. Through treachery the war was renewed; and at the battle of Evesham, Aug. 4, 1265, De Montfort was slain, and the barons were defeated. They, however, did not render their final submission till 1268. A history of this war was published by Mr. W. H. Blaauw in 1844.

BARRACKS (from "*Baraque—Hutte que font les soldats en campagne pour se mettre à couvert*,") were not numerous in these countries until about 1789. A superintendent-general was appointed in 1793, since when commodious barracks have been built in the various garrison towns and central points of the empire.—A report, censuring the condition of many barracks, was presented to parliament in 1858; and great improvements were effected under the direction of Mr. Sydney Herbert. See *Aldershot*.

BARRICADES, mounds formed of trees and earth, and for military defence. During the wars of the League in France, in 1588, the people made *barricades* by means of chains,

casks, &c., and compelled the royal troops to retire. Barricades composed of overturned vehicles, &c., were erected in Paris in the insurrections of July, 27-30, 1830, and June 23, 1848.

BARRIER TREATY, by which the Low Countries were ceded to the emperor Charles VI., was signed by the British, Imperial, and Dutch ministers, Nov. 5, 1715.

BARRISTERS are said to have been first appointed by Edward I., about 1291, but there is earlier mention of professional advocates in England. They are of various rank, as King's or Queen's Counsel, Serjeants, &c., *which see*. Students for the bar must keep a certain number of terms at the Inns of Court, previously to being called; and by the regulations of 1853 must pass a public examination. Irish students must keep eight terms in England.

BARROSA, or **BAROSSA** (S. Spain), where a battle was fought on March 5, 1811, between the British army, commanded by major-general sir Thomas Graham, afterwards lord Lynedoch, and the French under marshal Victor. After a long conflict, the British achieved one of the most glorious triumphs of the Peninsular war. Although they fought at great disadvantage, the British compelled the French to retreat, leaving nearly 3000 dead, six pieces of cannon, and an eagle, the first that the British had taken; the loss of the British was 1169 men killed and wounded.

BARROW ISLAND (N. Arctic Sea), discovered by captain Penny in 1850-51, and named by him in honour of John Barrow, Esq., son of sir John.

BARROW'S STRAITS (N. Arctic Sea), explored by Edwd. Parry, as far as Melville Island, lat. $74^{\circ} 26' N.$, and long. $113^{\circ} 47' W.$ The strait, named after sir John Barrow, was entered on Aug. 2, 1819. The thermometer was 55° below zero of Fahrenheit.

BARROWISTS, a name given to the *Brownists*, *which see*.

BARROWS, circular mounds found in Britain and other countries, were ancient sepulchres. Sir Richard Hoare caused several barrows near Stonehenge to be opened; in them were found a number of curious remains of Celtic ornaments, such as beads, buckles, and brooches, in amber, wood, and gold: Nov. 1808.

BARS in music appear in the madrigals of Bonini, 1607. Their common use in this country is attributed to Henry Lawes, about 1653. *Eng. Cyc.*

BARTHOLOMEW, ST., martyred, 71. The festival (on Aug. 24, O.S., Sept. 3, N.S.) is said to have been instituted in 1130.* The monastery and hospital of St. Bartholomew (Austin Friars), founded in the reign of Henry I., by Rahere, about 1100. On the dissolution the HOSPITAL was re-founded, 1539, and was incorporated in 1546-7. It was rebuilt by subscription in 1729. In 1861 it contained 580 beds, and relieved about 70,000 patients: it has since been considerably enlarged. The MASSACRE commenced at Paris on the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572. According to Sully, 70,000 Huguenots, or French Protestants, including women and children, were murdered throughout the kingdom by secret orders from Charles IX., at the instigation of his mother, the queen dowager, Catherine de Medicis.†

BARTHOLOMEW, ST., a West Indian island, held by Sweden. It was colonised by the French in 1648; and has been several times taken and restored by the British. It was ceded to Sweden by France in 1785.

BARTHOLOMITES, a religious order of Armenia, settled 1307, at Genoa, where is preserved in the Bartholomite church the image which Christ is said to have sent to king Abgarus. The order was suppressed by pope Innocent X. 1650.

BARTON AQUEDUCT (near Manchester) was constructed by James Brindley, to carry the Bridgewater canal over the Irwell, which was done at a height of 39 feet above the river. It is said to be in as good a state now as it was on the day it was completed, in 1761.

* The charter of the FAIR was granted by Henry II., and was held on the ground which has been the former scene of tournaments and martyrdoms. The shows at the fair were discontinued in 1850, and the fair was proclaimed for the last time in 1855. In 1858 Mr. H. Morley published his "History of Bartholomew Fair," with many illustrations. See *Smithfield*.

† The number of the victims is differently stated by various authors. La Popelionnière calculates the whole at 20,000; Adriani, De Serres, and De Thou say 30,000; Davila states them at 40,000; and Péréfixe makes the number 100,000. Above 500 persons of rank, and 10,000 of inferior condition, perished in Paris alone, besides those slaughtered in the provinces. The pope, Gregory XIII., ordered a *Te Deum* to be performed on the occasion, with other rejoicings.

BASLE, a rich city in Switzerland. The 18th general council sat here from 1431 to 1443. Many important reforms in the church were proposed, but not carried into effect : among others the union of the Greek and Roman churches. The university was founded in 1460. Treaties of peace between France, Spain, and Prussia were concluded here in 1795.

BASHI-BAZOUKS, irregular Turkish troops, partially employed by the British in the Crimean war, 1854-6.

BASIENTELLO (S. Naples). Here the army of the emperor Otho II. fell into an ambush, and was nearly cut to pieces by the Greeks and Saracens on July 13, 982 ; the emperor himself barely escaped.

BASILIANs, an order of monks, which obtained its name from St. Basil, who died 380. The order was reformed by pope Gregory, in 1569.—A sect, founded by Basil, a physician of Bulgaria, held most extravagant notions ; they rejected the books of Moses, the eucharist, and baptism, and are said to have had everything, even their wives, in common, 1110. Basil was burnt alive in 1118.

BASILIKON DORON (Royal Gift), precepts on the art of government, composed by James I. of England for his son, and first published at Edinburgh in 1599. The collected works of this monarch were published at London, 1616-20, in one vol. fol.

BASQUE PROVINCES (N. W. Spain, Biscay, Guipuscoa, and Alava). The Basques, considered to be descendants of the ancient Iberi, were termed Vascones by the Romans, whom they successfully resisted. They were subdued with great difficulty by the Goths about 580 ; and were united to Castile in the 13th and 14th centuries. Their language, distinct from all others, is conjectured to be of Tartar origin.

BASQUE BOATS. Four French ships of the line, riding at anchor here, were attacked by lords Gambier and Cochrane (the latter commanding the fireships), and all, with a great number of merchant and other vessels, were destroyed, April 12, 1809. Cochrane accused Gambier of neglecting to support him, and thereby allowing the French to escape. At a court-martial (July 26—Aug. 4), lord Gambier was acquitted.

BASSORAH, BASRAH, OR BUSSORAH (Asia Minor), a Turkish city, founded by the caliph Omar, about 635. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Persians and Turks.

BASS ROCK, an isle in the Firth of Forth (S. Scotland), was granted to the Lauders, 1316 ; purchased for a state-prison, 1671 ; taken by the Jacobites, 1690 ; surrendered, 1694 ; granted to the Dalrymples, 1706.

BASS'S STRAIT, AUSTRALIA. Mr. Bass, surgeon of the *Reliance*, in an open boat from Port Jackson, in 1797, penetrated as far as Western Port, and affirmed that a strait existed between New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Lieutenant Flinders circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land, and named the strait after Mr. Bass, 1799.

BASSET, OR BASSETTE, OR *Pour et Contre*, a game at cards, said to have been invented by a noble Venetian, in the 15th century ; introduced into France, 1674.

BASTARD, a child not born in lawful wedlock. An attempt was made in England, in 1236, to make bastard children legitimate by the subsequent marriage of the parents, but it failed, and led to the memorable answer to the barons assembled in the parliament of Merton : *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari*—"We will not have the laws of England changed." Women concealing their children's birth deemed guilty of murder, 21 James I., 1624. *Viner's Statutes*. In Scotland bastard children had not the power of disposing of their moveable estates by will, until 6 Will. IV. 1836. A new act, facilitating the claims of mothers, and making several provisions for proceeding in bastardy cases, was passed 8 Vict. cap. 10 (1845).

BASTILLE, PARIS, a castle built by Charles V., king of France, in 1369, for the defence of Paris against the English ; completed in 1383. It was afterwards used as a state prison, and became the scene of much suffering. Henry IV. and his veteran army assailed it in vain in the siege of Paris, during the war that desolated France between 1587 and 1594. On July 14-15, 1789, it was pulled down by the infuriated populace ; the governor and other officers were seized, conducted to the Place de Grève, and had their hands and heads cut off. The heads fixed on spikes were carried in triumph through the streets.—"The man with the iron mask," the most mysterious prisoner ever known, died here, Nov. 19, 1793. See *Iron Mask*.

BATAVIA AND BATAVIAN REPUBLIC. See *Holland*.

BATAVIA, the capital of Java, and of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, built by that people about 1619. Taken by the English, Jan. 1782. Again, by the British, under general sir Samuel Auchmuty, Aug. 26, 1811; restored in 1814.

BATH (Somerset), a favourite station of the Romans. About 44 B.C. was remarkable then for its hot springs. Coel, a British king, is said to have given this city a charter, and the Saxon king Edgar was crowned here, A.D. 973.

Bath plundered and burnt in the reign of William Rufus, and again in 1137
The Abbey church commenced in 1405; finished 1606
Assembly-rooms built 1771
Pump room erected 1797

Theatre, Beaufort-square, opened 1805
Bath philosophical society formed 1817
Victoria park opened by princess Victoria 1830
British association met here Sept. 14, 1864

BATH AND WELLS, BISHOPRIC OF. The see of Wells, whose cathedral church was built by Ina, king of the West Saxons, in 704, was established in 909. The see of Bath was established in 1078. John de Villula, the sixteenth bishop, having purchased the city of Bath for 500 marks of Henry I., transferred his seat from Wells to Bath in 1088. Disputes arose between the monks of Bath and the canons of Wells about the election of a bishop, which were compromised in 1135. Henceforward the bishop was to be styled from both places; the precedence to be given to Bath. The see is valued in the king's books at 53*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* *per annum*. *Present income, 5000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF BATH AND WELLS.

1802. Richard Beadon, died April 21, 1824
1824. George Henry Law, died Sept. 22, 1845
1845. Richard Bagot, died May 15, 1854
1854. Robert John, baron Auckland (PRESENT bishop).

BATH ADMINISTRATION. Mr. Pelham and his friends having tendered their resignation to the king (George II.), Feb. 10, 1746; the formation of a new ministry was undertaken by William Pulteney, earl of Bath; but it expired on Feb. 12, while yet incomplete, and received the name of the "Short-lived" administration. The members of it actually appointed were: the earl of Bath, *first lord of the treasury*; lord Carlisle, *lord privy seal*; lord Winchelsea, *first lord of the admiralty*; and lord Granville, one of the secretaries of state, with the seals of the other in his pocket, "to be given to whom he might choose." Mr. Pelham and his colleagues returned to power. *Cox's Life of Pelham.*

BATH, ORDER OF THE, said to be of early origin, but formally constituted Oct. 11, 1399, by Henry IV., two days previous to his coronation in the Tower; he conferred the order upon forty-six esquires, who had watched the night before, and had bathed. After the coronation of Charles II. the order was neglected until May 18, 1725, when it was revived by George I., who fixed the number of knights at 37. On Jan. 2, 1815, the prince regent enlarged the order, forming classes of knights grand crosses (72), and knights commanders (180), with an unlimited number of companions. By an order published May 25, 1847, all the existing statutes of this order were annulled; and by the new statutes, the order, hitherto exclusively military, was opened to civilians. In 1851, Dr. Lyon Playfair, and other promoters of the Great Exhibition of that year, received this honour.

CONSTITUTION:— 1st Class. Knights grand cross, 50 military, 25 civil.
2nd Class. Knights commanders, 100 " 50 "
3rd Class. Companions, 525 " 200 "

BATHS were long used in Greece, and introduced by Agrippa into Rome. The thermæ of the Romans and gymnasia of the Greeks (of which baths formed merely an appendage) were sumptuous. The marble group of Laocœon was found in 1506 in the baths of Titus, erected about 80, and the Farnese Hercules in those of Caracalla, erected, 211. See *Bath*.

BATHS IN LONDON.

In London, St. Agnes Le Celre, in Old-street-road, was a spring of great antiquity; baths said to have been formed in 1502.
St. Chad's-well, Grey's-inn-road, derives its name from St. Chad, the fifth bishop of Lichfield. 667
Old Bath-house, Coldbath-square, in use 1697
A bath opened in Bagno-court, now Bath-street, Newgate-street, London, is said to have been the first bath in England for hot bathing 1679
Peerless (Perilous) Pool, Baldwin-street, City-road, mentioned by Stow (died 1605); enclosed as a bathing place 1743
Turkish sweating-baths very popular in 1860
The Oriental baths in Victoria-street, Westminster, were completed in 1862

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

The first established by Mr. Bowie in the neighbourhood of the London docks 1844
Acts were passed to encourage the establishment of public baths and wash-houses, "for the health, comfort, and welfare of the inhabitants of populous towns and districts," in England and Ireland 1846
In the quarter ending Sept. 1854, 537,345 bathers availed themselves of the baths in London, and in this period there were 85,260 washers.
Public baths and wash-houses have since been established throughout the empire.

BATON, a truncheon borne by generals in the French army, and afterwards by the marshals of other nations. Henry III. of France, before he ascended the throne, was made generalissimo of the army of his brother Charles IX., and received the *bâton* as the mark of the high command, 1569. *Hénault*.

BATTERIES along the coasts were constructed by Henry VIII. (who reigned 1509-47). The famous floating batteries with which Gibraltar was attacked, in the memorable siege of that fortress, were the scheme of D'Arcon, a French engineer. There were ten of them, and they resisted the heaviest shells and 32-pound shot, but ultimately yielded to red-hot shot, Sept. 13. 1782. See *Gibraltar*.

BATTERING-RAM, *Testudo Arietaria*, with other military implements, some of which are still in use, are said to have been invented by Artemon, a Lacedæmonian, and employed by Pericles, about 441 B.C. These ponderous engines (from 80 to 120 feet long) by their own weight exceeded the utmost effects of the battering cannon of the early part of the last century. *Desaguliers*. Sir Christopher Wren employed a battering-ram in demolishing the old walls of St. Paul's church, previously to rebuilding the edifice in 1675.

BATTERSEA PARK originated in an act of parliament passed in 1846, which empowered Her Majesty's commissioners of woods to form a royal park in Battersea-fields. Acts to enlarge the powers of the commissioners were passed in 1848, 1851, and 1853. The park and the new bridge connecting it with Chelsea were opened in April, 1858.

BATTLE-ABBEY, Sussex, founded by William I., 1067, on the plain where the battle of Hastings was fought, Oct. 14, 1066. It was dedicated to St. Martin, and was given to Benedictine monks, who were to pray for the souls of the slain. The original name of the plain was Hetheland. See *Hastings*. After the battle of Hastings, a list was taken of William's chiefs, amounting to 629, and called the *BATTEL-ROLL*; and amongst these chiefs the lands and distinctions of the followers of the defeated Harold were distributed.

BATTLE, WAGER OF, a trial by combat formerly allowed by our laws, where the defendant in an appeal of murder might fight with the appellant, and make proof thereby of his guilt or innocence. See *Appeal*.

BATTLE-AXE, a weapon of the Celtae. The Irish were constantly armed with an axe. *Burns*. At the battle of Bannockburn king Robert Bruce clove an English champion down to the chine at one blow with a battle-axe, 1314. *Hume*. The battle-axe guards, or beaufetiers, who are vulgarly called beef-eaters, and whose arms are a sword and lance, were first raised by Henry VII. in 1485. They were originally attendants upon the king's buffet. See *Yeoman of the Guard*.

BATTLEFIELD, BATTLE OF. See *Shrewsbury*.

BATTLES. Palamedes of Argos is said to have been the first who ranged an army in a regular line of battle, placed sentinels round a camp, and excited the soldier's vigilance by giving him a watchword. *Lenglet*. See *Naval Battles, British*. The following are the most memorable battles, arranged in chronological order. The fifteen battles marked by a † are termed "decisive" by Professor Creasy; *n.* signifies *naval*.

BEFORE CHRIST.		
Abraham defeats kings of Canaan (<i>Gen. xiv.</i>)	1913	*Arginusæ (<i>Conon defeats Spartans</i>) B.C. 406
Joshua subdues five kings of Canaan (<i>Josh. x.</i>)	1451	*Egeopotamos <i>n.</i> (<i>Athenian fleet destroyed</i>) 405
Gideon defeats the Midianites (<i>Judges vii.</i>)	1245	*Cunaxa (<i>Cyrus defeated and killed by Artaxerxes</i>) 401
Trojan war commenced	1193	Cnidus, <i>n.</i> (<i>Conon defeats Spartans</i>) 394
Troy taken and destroyed	1184	*Coronea (<i>Argeusilans defeats Athenians and allies</i>) "
Jephthah defeats Ammonites	1143	*Allia (<i>Brennus and the Gauls defeat Romans</i>) 390
Ethiopians defeated by Asa (<i>2 Chron. xiv.</i>)	941	Volsci defeated by Camillus 381
*Horatii vanquish Curiatii	669	Volsci defeat the Romans 379
*Halys (<i>Medes and Lydians, stopped by eclipse</i>)	585	Naxos (<i>Chabrias defeats Lacedæmonians</i>) 376 or 377
†*Marathon (<i>Greeks defeat Persians</i>)	Sept. 28, 490	*Leuctra (<i>Thebans defeat Spartans</i>) 371
*Thermopylae (<i>heroism of Leonidas</i>)	Aug. 7-9, 480	Camillus defeats the Gauls 367
*Salamis, <i>n.</i> (<i>Greeks defeat Persians</i>)	Oct. 20, "	*Cynocephale (<i>Thebans defeat Thessalians</i>) 364
*Mycalæ (<i>ditto</i>)	Sept. 22, 479	*Mantineæ (<i>Thebans victors: Epaminondus slain</i>) 362
*Platæa (<i>ditto: Pausanias</i>)	Sept. 22, "	*Crimesus (<i>Timoleon defeats Carthaginians</i>) 339
*Eurymedon <i>n.</i> (<i>ditto: Cimon</i>)	466	*Thebes (<i>Philip defeats Athenians, &c.</i>) 338
*Coronea (<i>Boeotians defeat Athenians</i>)	447	Cherones destroyed by Alexander 335
Romans totally defeat Veientes	437	*Granicus (<i>Alexander defeats Darius</i>) May 22, 334
Torone (<i>Cleon killed: Athenians defeat Spartans</i>)	422	*Issus (<i>ditto</i>) Oct. 333
*Mantineæ (<i>Spartans defeat Athenians</i>)	418	*Pandolia (<i>Alexander of Epirus dtd. and slain</i>) 332
†Athenians defeated before Syracuse	413	*Arbela (<i>Alexander defeats Darius</i>) Oct. 1, 331
*Cyzicus <i>n.</i> (<i>Alciades defeats Spartans</i>)	410	*Cranon (<i>Antipater defeats Greeks</i>) 322
		†Caudine Forks (<i>Roman army captured</i>) 321

[The battles which are thus marked * are more fully described in their alphabetical order.]

BATTLES, *continued.*

*Gaza (Ptolemy defeats Demetrius)	B.C.	312
*Fabius defeats the Tuscans		310
*Himera (Gelon defeats Agathocles)		310
*Ipsus (Seleucus defeats Antigonus, who is slain)		301
*Sentinum (Romans defeat Samnites)		295
*Asculum (Pyrrhus defeats Romans)		279
*Beneventum (Romans defeat Pyrrhus)		275
*Punic Wars begin		264
*Mylæ, n. (Romans defeat Carthaginians)		260
*Xanthippus defeats Regulus		255
*Panormus (Asdrubal defeated by Metellus)		250
*Drepanum n. (Carthaginians defeat Romans)		249
*Egates n. (Romans defeat Carthaginians)		241
*Clusium (Gauls defeated)		223
*Sellasia (Macedonians defeat Spartans)		222
*Caphyæ (Achæans defeat Ætoliæns)		220
*Saguntum taken by Hannibal		219
2nd Punic War.—Ticinus (Hannibal defeats Romans)		218
*Trebia (ditto)		"
*Thrasymenes (ditto)		217
*Raphia (Antiochus defeated by Ptol. Philopater)		217
*Cannæ (Victory of Hannibal)	Aug. 2,	216
*Scipio defeats Hasdrubal in Spain		215
*Marellus and Hannibal (former killed)		209
*Metaurus (Nero defeats Asdrubal, who is killed)		207
*Zama (Scipio defeats Hannibal)		202
*Abydos (siege of)		200
*Cyncephalæ (Romans defeat Macedonians)		197
*Magnesia (Scipio defeats Antiochus)		190
*Pydna (Romans defeat Perseus)	June 22,	168
*Punic War (the Third)		149
*Carthage taken by Publius Scipio		146
*Mummius takes Corinth		119
*Metellus defeats Jugurtha		109
*Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix; Marius defeats the Teutones)		102
*Cimbrî and Romans (defeated by Marius)		101
*Cheronea (Sylla defeats Mithridates' army)		86
*Marius defeated by Sylla		82
*Tigranocerta (Lucullus defeats Tigranes)		69
*Pistoria (Catiline defeated)		62
*Cæsar defeats Cassivelaunus		54
*Carrhæ (Crassus defeated by the Parthians)	June 9,	53
*Pharsalia (Cæsar defeats Pompey)	Aug. 9,	48
*Zela (Cæsar defeats Pharnaces; writes, "Veni, vidi, vici")		47
*Thapsus (Cæsar defeats Pompey's friends)		46
*Munda, in Spain (Pompey's sons subdued)	Mar. 17,	45
*Philippi (Brutus and Cassius defeated)		42
*Agrippa defeats Pompey the Younger		36
*Actium, n. (Octavius defeats Antony)	Sept. 2,	31
	A.D.	
†Varus defeated by Herman (or Arminius)		9
*Drusus defeats Germans		19
*Shropshire (Caractacus taken)		50
*Sunbury (Romans defeat Boadicea)		61
*Jerusalem taken		70
*Agricola conquers Mona		78
*He defeats Galgacus and Caledonians		84
*Dacians defeated and Decebalus slain		106
*Issus (Niger slain)		104
*Lyons (Severus defeats Albinus)		197
*Naissus (Claudius defeats Goths, 300,000 slain)		269
*Verona (emperor Philip defeated)		249
*Decius defeated and slain by Goths		251
*Valerian defeated and captured by Sapor		260
*Chalons (Aurelian victor over rivals)		274
*Alectus defeated in Britain		296
*Constantine def. Maxentius (see Cross), Oct. 27,		312
*Adrianople (Constantine defeats Licinius)		323
*Aquileia (Constantine II. slain)		340
*Argentaria (Gratian defeats Gauls)		378
*Aquileia (Maximus slain)		388
*Aquileia (Eugenius slain)		394
*Pollentia (Stilicho defeats Alaric)	Mar. 29,	403
*Rome taken by Alaric	Aug. 24,	410

Ravenna taken by Aspar	A.D.	425
*Franks defeated by Aëtius		428
Genesic takes Carthage		439
*Châlons-sur-Marne (<i>Attila defeated by Aëtius</i>)		451
†Aylesford (<i>Britons defeat Saxons</i>)		455
Crayford, Kent (<i>Hengist defeats Britons</i>)		457
*Soissons (<i>Clovis defeats Syagrius</i>)		486
*Tolbiach or Zulpich (<i>Clovis defeats Alemanni</i>)		496
Saxons defeat Britons		508
Victories of Belisarius		533-4
Narses defeats Totila		552
Heraclius defeats the Persians (<i>Chosroes</i>)		622
Beder (<i>first victory of Mohammed</i>)		623
Muta (<i>Mahometans defeat Romans</i>)		629
Hatfield (Heathfield; <i>Penda defeats Edwin</i>)		633
Saracens subdue Syria		636-8
Kadseah (<i>Arabs defeat Persians</i>)		638
Saracens take Alexandria		640
*Near Oswestry (<i>Penda defeats Oswald of North- umberland</i>)		642
*Leeds (<i>Oswy defeats Penda, who is slain</i>)		655
*Saracens defeated by Wambo, in Spain		675
*Xeres (<i>Saracens defeat Roderic</i>)		711
†Tours (<i>Chas. Martel defeats the Saracens</i>)		732
Victories of Charlemagne	775-800	
*Roncesvalle (<i>death of Roland</i>)		778
Clavijo (<i>Moors defeated</i>)		844
Albaida (<i>Musa and Moors defeated</i>)		852

DANISH INVASION, ETC.

Hengestdown (<i>Danes defeated by Egbert</i>)	835
Charmouth (<i>Ethelwolf defeated by the Danes</i>)	840
Danes defeat King Edmund of East Angles	870
Assendon or Ashdown (<i>Danes defeated</i>)	871
Merton (<i>Danes victorious</i>)	"
Wilton (<i>Danes victorious over Alfred</i>)	872
†Andernach (<i>Charles the Bald defeated</i>)	Oct. 8, 876
Ethandun (<i>Alfred defeats Danes</i>)	878
Farnham (<i>Danes defeated</i>)	894
Bury (<i>Edward defeats Ethelwald and Danes</i>)	905

*Soissons (<i>king Robert victor, killed</i>)	923
*Semincas (<i>Spaniards defeat Moors?</i>)	934 or 938
Nicephorus Phocas defeats Saracens	962
Basientello (<i>Otho II. defeated by Greeks, &c.</i>)	
	July 13, 982

[The Saxons and Danes fought with different success from 638 to 1016.]

Assingdon, Ashdon (<i>Canute defeats Edmund</i>)	1016
*Clontarf (<i>Danes defeated</i>)	1014
Civitella (<i>Normans defeat Leo IX</i>)	1053
*Dunsinane (<i>Macbeth defeated</i>)	1056
Stanford Bridge (<i>Harold defeats Tostig</i>)	1066
†Hastings (<i>William I. defeats Harold</i>)	Oct. 14, 1066
Fladenheim (<i>emperor Henry defeated</i>)	1080
*Alnwick (<i>Scots defeated, Malcolm slain</i>)	1093
*Crusades commence	1096
*Ascalon (<i>Crusaders victorious</i>)	Aug. 12, 1099
*Tinchebray (<i>Robert of Normandy defeated</i>)	1106
Brenneville, Normandy (<i>Henry I. victorious</i>)	1119
*Northallerton, or Battle of the Standard, (<i>David I. and Scots defeated</i>)	Aug. 22, 1138
*Ourique (<i>Alfonso of Portugal defeats Moors</i>),	July 25, 1139
*Lincoln (<i>Stephen defeated</i>)	Feb. 2, 1141
*Alnwick (<i>William the Lion defeated</i>)	July 13, 1174
*Legnano (<i>Italians defeated Frd. Barbarossa</i>),	May 29, 1176
Ascoli (<i>Tancred defeats emperor Henry VI.</i>)	1190
*Ascalon surrenders (<i>Richard I.</i>)	Sept. 7, 1191
Aradiopolis (<i>Bulgarians defeat Emp. Isaac</i>)	1194
Alarcos (<i>Moors defeat Spaniards</i>)	July 19, 1195
*Gisors (<i>Richard I. defeats French</i>)	Oct. 10, 1198
*Arsoul (<i>Richard I. defeats Saracens</i>)	Sept. 7, 1199
Tolosa (<i>Moors defeated</i>)	1212
*Bouvines (<i>French defeat Germans</i>)	1214
*Lincoln (<i>French defeated</i>)	May 19, 1217
*Mansourah (<i>Louis IX. and Crusaders defeated</i>)	1250

[The battles which are thus marked * are more fully described in their alphabetical order.]

BATTLES, continued.

*Lewes (<i>English barons victorious</i>)	May 14,	1264	*Marignano (<i>French defeat Swiss</i>)	Sept. 13-15,	1515
*Evesham (<i>Barons defeated</i>)	Aug. 4,	1265	Bicocca, near Milan (<i>Lautrec defeated</i>)		1522
*Benevento (<i>Chas. of Anjou defeats Manfred</i>)	Feb. 26,	1266	*Pavia (<i>Francis I. defeated</i>)	Feb. 24,	1525
*Tagliacozzo (<i>Charles defeats Conradin</i>)	Aug. 23,	1268	*Mohatz (<i>Turks defeat Hungarians</i>)	Aug. 29,	1526
*Marchfeld (<i>Austrians defeat Bohemians</i>)		1278	*Cappel (<i>Zwingli slain</i>)	Oct. 11,	1531
*Llandwerry (<i>Llewellyn of Wales defeated</i>)		1282	Assens (<i>Christian III. defeats Danish rebels</i>)		1535
Dunbar (<i>King of Scots taken</i>)	April 27,	1296	Solway Moss (<i>English defeat Scots</i>)	Nov. 25,	1542
Cambuskenneth (<i>Wallace defeats English</i>)		1297	†Ceresuolo (<i>French defeat Imperialists</i>)	April 14,	1544
*Falkirk (<i>Wallace defeated</i>)	July 22,	1298	*Mühlberg (<i>Chas. V. defeats Protestants</i>)	April 24,	1547
*Courtray (<i>Flemings deft. Count of Artois</i>)	July 11,	1302	Pinkie (<i>English defeat Scots</i>)	Sept. 10,	"
Roslin, Scotland	Feb. 24,	1303	*Ket's rebellion suppressed by Warwick,	Aug. 1549	
†Cephus (<i>Duke of Athens defeated</i>)		1311	*St. Quintin (<i>Spanish and English defeat French</i>),		
*Bannockburn (<i>Bruce defeats English</i>)	June 24,	1314		Aug. 10,	1557
*Morgarten (<i>Swiss defeat Austrians</i>)		"	*Calais (taken)	Jan. 7,	1558
*Fougard or Dundalk (<i>Ed. Bruce defd.</i>)	Oct. 5,	1318	Gravelines (<i>Spanish and English defeat French</i>),		
*Boroughbridge (<i>Edward II. defeats Barons</i>)		1322		July 13,	"
*Mühldorf (<i>Bavarians defeat Austrians</i>)		"	*Dreux, in France (<i>Huguenots defeated</i>),	Dec. 19,	1562
Duplin (<i>Edward Baliol defeats Mar</i>)	Aug. 11,	1332	St. Denis (<i>ditto</i>)	Nov. 10,	1567
*Halidon Hill (<i>Edward III. defs. Scots</i>)	July 19,	1333	*Langside (<i>Mary of Scotland defeated</i>)	May 13,	1568
Auberoche (<i>earl of Derby defeats French</i>)		1345	*Jarnac (<i>Huguenots defeated</i>)	March 13,	1569
*Cressy (<i>English defeat French</i>)	Aug. 26,	1346	Moncontour (<i>Coligny defeated</i>)	Oct. 3,	"
*Durham, Nevil's Cross (<i>Scots defeated</i>)	Oct. 17,	"	*Lepanto n. (<i>Don John defeats Turks</i>)	Oct. 7,	1571
La Roche Darien (<i>Charles of Blois defeated</i>)		1347	*Alcazar (<i>Moors defeat Portuguese</i>)	Aug. 4,	1578
*Poitiers (<i>English defeat French</i>)	Sept. 19,	1356	*Zutphen (<i>Dutch and English defeat Spaniards</i>)		
Cocherel (<i>Du Guesclin defeats Navarre</i>)	May 16,	1364		Sept. 22,	1586
*Auray (<i>Du Guesclin defeated</i>)	Sept. 29,	"	*Coutras (<i>Henry IV. defeats League</i>)	Oct. 20,	1587
*Najara (<i>Black Prince defs. Henry of Trastamare</i>)			†Spanish Armada defeated, n.	Aug. 1588	
	April 3,	1367	*Arques (<i>Henry IV. defeats League</i>)	Sept. 21,	1589
*Montiel (<i>Peter of Castile defeated</i>)	March 14,	1369	*Ivry (<i>Henry IV. defeats League</i>)	March 14,	1590
*Rosbecque (<i>French defeat Flemings</i>)	Nov. 17,	1382	Blackwater (<i>Tyrrone defeats Bagnal</i>)		1598
*Sempach (<i>Swiss defeat Austrians</i>)	July 9,	1386	Nieuport (<i>Maurice defeats Austrians</i>)		1600
*Otterburn (<i>Chevy Chase; Scots victors</i>)	Aug. 10,	1388	Kinsale (<i>Tyrrone reduced by Mountjoy</i>)		1601
*Nicopolis (<i>Turks defeat Christians</i>)	Sept. 28,	1396	Kirchholm (<i>Poles defeat Swedes</i>)		1605
*Ancyra (<i>Timour defeats Bajazet</i>)	July 28,	1402	Gibraltar (<i>Dutch defeat Spaniards</i>)		1607
*Homeldon Hill (<i>English defeat Scots</i>)	Sept. 14,	"	*Prague (<i>king of Bohemia defeated</i>)	Nov. 8,	1620
*Shrewsbury (<i>Percies, dc., defeated</i>)	July 23,	1403	*Rochelle (taken)		1628
Monmouth (<i>Glendower defeated</i>)	May 11,	1405	*Leipsic (<i>Gustavus defeats Tilly</i>)	Sept. 7,	1631
*Harlaw (<i>Lord of the Isles defeated</i>)	July 24,	1411	*Lech (<i>Imperialists defeated; Tilly killed</i>)	April 5,	1632
*Agincourt (<i>English defeat French</i>)	Oct. 25,	1415	*Lippstadt, Lutzen, or Lutzen (<i>Swedes victorious; Gustav slain</i>)	Nov. 16,	"
*Anjou, Beaugé (<i>English deft. by Scots</i>)	March 22,	1421	*Nordlingen (<i>Swedes defeated</i>)	Aug. 27,	1634
Crevant (<i>English deft. French and Scots</i>)	June 11,	1423	Arras (taken by the French)		1640
*Verneuil (<i>ditto</i>)	Aug. 27,	1424			
*Herrings (<i>English defeat French</i>)	Feb. 12,	1429	CIVIL WAR IN ENGLAND COMMENCES.		1642
†Patay (<i>English defeated, Joan of Arc</i>)	June 18,	"	Worcester (<i>prince Rupert victor</i>)	Sept. 23,	"
Kunobitz (<i>Hunniades defeats the Turks</i>)	Dec. 24,	1443	*Edgehill fight (issue doubtful)	Oct. 23,	"
*Brechin, Scotland (<i>Huntly defeats Crawford</i>)		1452	*Leipsic or Breitenfeld (<i>Swedes victors</i>)	Oct. 13,	"
*Castillon, Châtillon (<i>French defeat Talbot</i>)	July 23,	1453	*Chalgrove (<i>Hampton killed</i>)	June 18,	1643
			Bramham Moor (<i>Fairfax defeated</i>)	March 29,	"
WAR OF THE ROSES—YORKISTS AND LANCASTRIANS.			*Straton (<i>Royalists victorious</i>)	May 16,	"
*St. Alban's (<i>Yorkists victorious</i>)	May 22 or 23,	1455	*Rocroy (<i>French defeat Spaniards</i>)	May 19,	"
*Belgrade (<i>Mahomet II. repulsed</i>)	Sept. 10,	1456	*Landsdown (<i>Royalists victorious</i>)	July 5,	"
*Bloreheath (<i>Yorkists victors</i>)	Sept. 23,	1459	Round-away-down (<i>ditto</i>)	July 13,	"
*Northampton (<i>ditto Henry VI. taken</i>)	July 10,	1460	*Newbury (<i>Royalists defeated</i>)	Sept. 20,	"
*Wakefield (<i>Lancastrians victors</i>)	Dec. 31,	"	Cheriton or Alresford (<i>ditto</i>)	March 29,	1644
Mortimer's Cross (<i>Yorkists victorious</i>)	Feb. 2,	1461	Friedburg (<i>Turenne victor</i>)		"
*St. Alban's (<i>Lancastrians victors</i>)	Feb. 17,	"	Cropredy Bridge (<i>Charles I. victor</i>)	June 29,	"
*Towton (<i>Yorkists victorious</i>)	March 29,	"	*Marston Moor (<i>Rupert defeated</i>)	July 2,	"
*Hexham (<i>Yorkists victors</i>)	May 15,	1464	*Newbury (<i>indisive</i>)	Oct. 27,	"
*Banbury (<i>ditto</i>)	July 26,	1469	*Naseby (<i>king totally defeated</i>)	June 14,	1645
Stamford (<i>Lancastrians defeated</i>)	March 13,	1470	*Alford (<i>Montrose defeats Covenanters</i>)	July 2,	"
*Barnet (<i>ditto</i>)	April 14,	1471	Kilsyth (<i>ditto</i>)	Aug. 15,	"
*Tewkesbury (<i>ditto</i>)	May 4,	"	Nordlingen (<i>Turenne defeats Austrians</i>)		"
			*Benburb (<i>O'Neill defeats English</i>)	June 5,	1646
*Granson (<i>Swiss defeat Charles the Bold</i>)	April 5,	1476	*Dungan-hill (<i>Irish defeated</i>)	July 10,	1647
*Morat (<i>ditto</i>)	June 22,	"	*Preston (<i>Cromwell victor</i>)	Aug. 17,	1648
*Nancy (<i>Charles the Bold killed</i>)	Jan. 4,	1477	*Rathmines (<i>Irish Royalists defeated</i>)	Aug. 2,	1649
*Bosworth (<i>Richard III. defeated</i>)	Aug. 22,	1485	*Drogheda (taken by storm)	Sept. 12,	"
Stoke (<i>Lumbert Simmel taken</i>)		1487	*Corbisdale (<i>Montrose defeated</i>)	April 27,	1650
St. Aubin (<i>Bretons defeated</i>)		1488	*Dunbar (<i>Cromwell defeats Scots</i>)	Sept. 3,	"
*Blackheath (<i>Cornish rebels defeated</i>)	June 22,	1497	*Worcester (<i>Cromwell defeats Charles II.</i>)	Sept. 3,	1651
*Cerignola (<i>Cordova defeats French</i>)	April 28,	1503	[End of the civil war in England.]		
*Agnadello (<i>French defeat Venetians</i>)	May 14,	1509	Galway (<i>surrendered</i>)		1652
*Ravenna (<i>Gaston de Foix, victor, killed</i>)	April 11,	1512	Arras, France (<i>Turenne defeats Condé</i>)		1654
*Novara (<i>Papal Swiss defeat French</i>)	June 1,	1513	*Dunkirk (<i>ditto</i>)	June 14,	1658
*Guinegate (<i>Spurs</i>) (<i>French defeated</i>)	Aug. 16,	"	Estremoz (<i>Don John defeated by Schomberg</i>),		1658
*Flodden (<i>English defeat Scots</i>)	Sept. 9,	1515	Candia (taken by Turks)	June 8,	1663
				Sept. 6,	1669

[The battles which are thus marked * are more fully described in their alphabetical order.]

BATTLES, *continued.*

Choczim (<i>Sobieski defeats Turks and Conde</i>)	1673
Senefé (<i>indecisive</i>)	Aug. 31, 1674
Mulhausen (<i>Turenne defeats Allies</i>)	Dec. 31, "
Sultzbach (<i>Turenne killed</i>)	July 27, 1675
*Drumclog (<i>Covenanters defeat Claverhouse</i>)	June 1, 1679
*Bothwell Brigg (<i>Monmouth defeats Covenanters</i>)	June 22, "
*Vienna (<i>Turks defeated by Sobieski</i>)	Sept. 12, 1683
*Sedgemoor (<i>Monmouth defeated</i>)	July 6, 1685
*Mohatz (<i>Turks defeated</i>)	Aug. 12, 1687
*Killiecrankie (<i>Highlanders defeat Mackay</i>)	July 27, 1689
*Newton-butler (<i>James II.'s adherents defeated</i>)	July 30, "
*Boyne (<i>William III. defeats James II.</i>)	July 1, 1690
*Fleurus (<i>Charleroi, Luxembourg victor</i>)	July 1, "
*Aughrim (<i>James II.'s cause ruined</i>)	July 12, 1691
*Salenkemen (<i>Louis of Baden defeats Turks</i>)	Aug. 18, "
*Enghein (<i>Steenkirk, William III. defeated</i>)	July 24, 1692
*Landen (<i>William III. defeated</i>)	July 19, 1693
Marsaglia (<i>Pignerol</i>) (<i>French victors</i>)	Oct. 1, "
*Zenta (<i>prince Eugene defeats Turks</i>)	Sept. 11, 1697
*Narva (<i>Charles XII. defeats Russians</i>)	Nov. 30, 1700
Carpi, Modena (<i>Allies defeat French</i>)	July 9, 1701
Chiari (<i>Austrians defeat French</i>)	Sept. 1, "
Santa Vittoria (<i>French victors</i>)	July 26, 1702
*Pultusk (<i>Swedes defeat Poles</i>)	May 1, 1703
*Hochstadt (<i>French defeat Austrians</i>)	Sept. 20, "
*Schellenberg (<i>Marlborough victor</i>)	July 2, 1704
*Gibraltar taken by Rooke	July 24, "
†Blenheim (<i>Marlborough defeats French</i>)	Aug. 13, 1708
Mittau (<i>taken by Russians</i>)	Sept. 14, 1705
Cassino (<i>prince Eugene; indecisive</i>)	Aug. 16, "
Tirlemont (<i>Marlborough successful</i>)	July 18, "
*Ramilies (<i>Marlborough defeats French</i>)	May 23, 1706
*Turin (<i>French defeated</i>)	Sept. 7, "
*Almanza (<i>French defeat Allies</i>)	April 14 or 25, 1707
*Oudenarde (<i>Marlborough defeats French</i>)	July 11, 1708
Liesna, Lenzo (<i>Russians defeat Swedes</i>)	autumn, "
Lisle (<i>taken by the Allies</i>)	Dec. "
†Pultowa (<i>Peter defeats Charles XII.</i>)	July 8, 1709
Dobro (<i>Russians defeat Swedes</i>)	Sept. 26, "
*Malplaquet (<i>Marlborough defeats French</i>)	Sept. 11, "
*Almenara (<i>Austrians defeat French</i>)	July 28, 1710
Saragosa (<i>ditto</i>)	Aug. 20, "
Villa Viciosa (<i>Austrians defeated</i>)	Dec. 20, "
Arlaux (<i>Marlborough forces French lines</i>)	Aug. 5, 1711
Bouchain (<i>taken by Marlborough</i>)	Sept. 13, "
*Denain (<i>Villars defeats Allies</i>)	July 24, 1712
Friburg (<i>taken by French</i>)	Nov. 26, 1713
*Preston (<i>rebels defeated</i>)	Nov. 12, 1715
*Dumblane; Sheriff-Muir (<i>indecisive</i>)	Nov. 13, "
*Peterwardein (<i>Eugene defeats Turks</i>)	Aug. 5, 1716
*Belgrade (<i>taken by Eugene</i>)	Aug. 22, 1717
*Bitonto (<i>Spaniards defeat Germans</i>)	May 26, 1734
*Parma (<i>Austrians and French, indecisive</i>)	June 29, "
Guastalla (<i>Austrians defeated</i>)	Sept. 19, "
Erivan (<i>Nadir Shah defeats Turks</i>)	June, 1735
Krotzka (<i>Turks defeat Austrians</i>)	July 22, 1739
*Molwitz (<i>Prussians defeat Austrians</i>)	April 10, 1741
*Dettingen (<i>George II. defeats French</i>)	June 16, 1743
*Fontenoy (<i>Saxe defeats Cumberland</i>)	April 30, 1745
Friedberg (<i>Prussians defeat Austrians</i>)	June 4, "

SCOTS' REBELLION.—GEORGE II.

*Preston Pans (<i>rebels defeat Cope</i>)	Sept. 21, 1745
Clifton Moor (<i>rebels defeated</i>)	Dec. 18, "
*Falkirk (<i>rebels defeat Hawley</i>)	Jan. 17, 1746
*Culloden (<i>Cumberland defeats rebels</i>)	April 16, "

St. Lazzaro (<i>Sardinians def. Austrians</i>)	June 4, 1746
Rocoux (<i>Saxe defeats Allies</i>)	Oct. 1, "
*Bergen-op-Zoon (<i>taken</i>)	Sept. 16, 1747
Laffeldt (<i>Saxe defeats Cumberland</i>)	June 20, "
Exilles (<i>Sardinians defeat French</i>)	July 8, "
Fort du Quesne (<i>Braddock killed</i>)	July 9, 1755
*Calcutta (<i>taken</i>)	June 18, 1756

SEVEN YEARS' WAR, 1756-63.

*Prague (<i>Frederick defeats Allies</i>)	May 6, 1757
*Kallin (<i>Frederick defeated</i>)	June 18, "
*Plassey (<i>Clive's victory</i>)	June 23, "
Norkitten (<i>Russians defeated</i>)	Aug. 13, "
*Rosbach (<i>Frederick defeats French</i>)	Nov. 5, "
*Breslau (<i>Austrians victors</i>)	Nov. 22, "
*Lissa (<i>Frederick defeats Austrians</i>)	Dec. 5, "
*Creveldt (<i>Ferdinand defeats French</i>)	June 23, 1758
Zorndorf (<i>Frederick defeats Russians</i>)	Aug. 25, "
*Hochkirchen (<i>Austrians def. Prussians</i>)	Oct. 14, "
*Bergen (<i>French defeat Allies</i>)	April 13, 1759
*Niagara (<i>English take Fort</i>)	July 24, "
*Minden (<i>Ferdinand defeats French</i>)	Aug. 1, "
*Cunnersdorf (<i>Russians def. Prussians</i>)	Aug. 12, "
*Quebec (<i>Wolfe, victor, killed</i>)	Sept. 13, "
Wandewash (<i>Coote defeats Lally</i>)	Jan. 22, 1760
Landshut, Silesia (<i>Prussians defeated</i>)	June 23, "
Warburg (<i>Ferdinand defeats French</i>)	July 31, "
*Pfaffendorf (<i>Frederick def. Austrians</i>)	Aug. 15, "
Campan (<i>French defeat Russians</i>)	Oct. 15, "
*Torgau (<i>Frederick defeats Danes</i>)	Nov. 3, "
Johannisberg (<i>French defeat Prussians</i>)	Aug. 30, 1762
*Buxar (<i>Munro defeats army of Oude</i>)	Oct. 23, 1764
Choczim (<i>Russians defeat Turks</i>)	" " 1769
Silistria (<i>taken</i>)	" " 1774

AMERICAN WAR.

*Lexington (<i>Gage victor, with great loss</i>)	April 19, 1775
*Bunker's Hill (<i>Americans repulsed</i>)	June 17, "
*Long Island (<i>Americans defeated</i>)	Aug. 27, 1776
*White Plains (<i>Howe defeats Americans</i>)	Oct. 28, "
*Rhode Island (<i>taken by Royalists</i>)	Dec. 8, "
*Brandywine (<i>Howe defeats Washington</i>)	Sept. 11, 1777
*Germanstown (<i>Burgoyne's victory</i>)	Oct. 3, 4, "
†Saratoga (<i>he is compelled to surrender</i>)	Oct. 17, "
*Briar's Creek (<i>Americans defeated</i>)	March 16, 1779
*Camden (<i>Cornwallis defeats Gates</i>)	Aug. 16, 1780
*Guilford (<i>ditto</i>)	March 16, 1781
Eutaw Springs (<i>Arnold def. Americans</i>)	Sept. 8, "
*York Town (<i>Cornwallis surrenders</i>)	Oct. 19, "
[Many inferior actions with various success.]	
Hyder Ali defeated by Coote.	July 1, "
Bednore (<i>taken by Tippoo Saib</i>)	April 30, 1783
*Martinisti (<i>Austrians def. Turks</i>)	Sept. 22, 1789
*Ismael (<i>taken by storm by Suwarrow</i>)	Dec. 22, 1790
*Serlingapatam (<i>Tippoo defeated</i>)	May 15, 1799,
	Feb. 6, 1792

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WAR BEGINS.

Quievrain (<i>French repulsed</i>)	April 28, 1792
Menin (<i>French defeat Austrians</i>)	June 20, "
†Valmy (<i>French defeat Prussians</i>)	Sept. 20, "
*Jemappes (<i>French victorious</i>)	Nov. 6, "
Neerwinden (<i>French beaten</i>)	March 18, 1793
St. Amand (<i>French defeated</i>)	May 8, "
*Valenciennes (<i>ditto</i>)	May 23, July 26, "
*Lincelles (<i>Lake defeats French</i>)	Aug. 18, "
*Dunkirk (<i>Duke of York defeated</i>)	Sept. 7, 8, "
*Quesnoy (<i>reduced by Austrians</i>)	Sept. 11, "
Wattignies (<i>French defeat Coburg</i>)	Oct. 16, "
*Toulon (<i>evacuated by British</i>)	Dec. 17, "
*Cambray (<i>French defeated</i>)	April 24, 1794
Troisville, Landrecy (<i>taken by Allies</i>)	April 30, "
*Toucoing (<i>Moreau defeats Allies</i>)	May, 18-22, "
*Espierres (<i>taken by Allies</i>)	May 22, "
Howe's naval victory.	June 1, "
*Charleroi, Fleurus (<i>French defeat Allies</i>)	June 26, "

[The battles which are thus marked * are more fully described in their alphabetical order.]

BATTLES, continued.

*Bois-le-Duc (duke of York defeated)	Sept. 14, 1794	*Austerlitz (Napoleon defeats Austrians)	Dec. 2, 1805
*Buxtel (ditto)	Sept. 17, "	*Buenos Ayres (taken by Popham)	June 28, 1806
*Warsaw or Maciejowice (Poles defeated)	Oct. 4, "	*Maida (Stuart defeats French)	July 4, "
*Nimeguen	Oct. 28, and May 4, "	*Auerstadt { (French defeat Prussians)	Oct. 14, "
*Warsaw (taken by Suwarrow)	Nov. 4, "	*Jena	"
Bridport's victory of L'Orient, n.	June 22, 1795	*Pultusk (French and Allies, indecisive)	Dec. 26, "
*Quiberon (Emigrants defeated)	July 21, "	Mohrungen (French defeat Russians and Prussians)	Jan. 25, 1807
*Manheim (taken)	Sept. 20, "	*Eylau (indecisive)	Feb. 7, 8, "
Laona (French defeat Austrians)	Nov. 23, "	*Friedland (French defeat Russians)	June 14, "
*Montenotte (Bonaparte victorious)	April 12, 1796	*Buenos Ayres (Willelock defeated)	July 7, "
*Mondovi (ditto)	April 22, "	*Copenhagen (bombarded by Cathcart)	Sept. 6-8, "
*Lodi (ditto)	May 10, "	*Baylen (Spaniards defeat French)	July 20, 1808
Altenkirchen (Austrians defeated)	June 4, and Sept. 16, "		
Bassano (French defeat Austrians)	Sept. 8, "	PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN BEGINS.	
*Biberach (ditto)	Oct. 10, "	*Vimiera (Wellesley defeats Junot)	Aug. 21, 1808
*Castiglione and Lonato	Aug. 3-5, "	Tudela (French defeat Spaniards)	Nov. 23, "
*Neresheim (Moreau def. Archd. Charles)	Aug. 10, "	*Corunna (Moore defeats French)	Jan. 16, 1809
*Arcola (Bonaparte victorious)	Nov. 15-17, "	Landshut (Austrians defeated)	April 21, "
Rivoli (ditto)	Jan. 14, 15, 1797	*Eckmühl (Davoust defeats Austrians)	April 22, "
*Cape St. Vincent, n. (French defeated)	Feb. 14, "	Oporto (taken)	March 29, May 12, "
*Tagliamento (Bonaparte defeats Austrians)	March 16, "	*Aspern { (Napoleon defeated)	May 21, 22, "
*Camperdown n. (Duncan defeats Dutch)	Oct. 11, "	*Wagram (Austrians defeated)	July 5, 6, "
		*Talavera (Wellesley defeats Victor)	July 27, 28, "
IRISH REBELLION BEGINS	May, 1798	Silistria (Turks defeat Russians)	Sept. 26, "
*Kilcullen (Rebels successful)	May 23, 1798	Ocana (Mortier defeats Spaniards)	Nov. 19, "
*Naas (Rebels defeated)	May 24, "	*Busaco (Wellington repulses Massena)	Sept. 27, 1810
*Tara (ditto)	May 26, "	*Barrosa (Graham defeats Victor)	March 5, 1811
*Oulart (Rebels successful)	May 27, "	*Badajos (taken by the French)	March 11, "
*Gorey, *Ross (ditto)	June 4, "	*Fuentes d'Onore (Wellington def. Massena)	May 5, "
*Arklow (Rebels beaten)	June 10, "	*Albuera (Beresford defeats Soult)	May 16, "
*Ballynahinch (Nugent defeats Rebels)	June 13, "	*Ciudad Rodrigo (stormed by English)	Jan. 19, 1812
*Vinegar Hill (Lake defeats Rebels)	June 21, "	*Badajos (taken by Wellington)	April 6, "
		*Salamanca (Wellington defeats Marmont)	July 22, "
		*Molhuir (French defeat Russians)	July 23, "
		*Polotzk (French and Russians)	July 30, 31, "
		*Smolensko (French defeat Russians)	Aug. 17-19, "
		*Moskwa { (ditto)	Sept. 7, "
		*Borodino { (ditto)	Sept. 7, "
*Pyramids (Bonaparte defeats Mamelukes)	July 21, "	*Queenstown (Americans defeated)	Oct. 13, "
*Jaffa (Stormed by French)	March 7, 1799	*Moscow (burnt by Russians)	Sept. 14, "
Stokach (Austrians defeat French)	March 27, "	*Polotzk (retaken by Russians)	Oct. 20, "
Verona (Austrians defeat French)	March 28-30, "	Malo-Jaroslavatz, or Winkowa	Oct. 24, "
Nagnano (Kray defeats French)	April 5, "	*Witepsk (French defeated)	Nov. 14, "
Mount Thabor	April 16, "	*Krasnoi (ditto)	Nov. 16-18, "
*Cassano (Suwarrow defeats Moreau)	April 27, "	*Beresina (ditto)	Nov. 25-29, "
*Seringatapatam (Tippoo killed)	May 4, "	*French Town (taken by Americans)	Jan. 22, 1813
*Acro (relieved: Sir Sydney Smith)	May 20, "	*Kalitsh (Saxons defeated)	Feb. 13, "
Adda (Suwarrow defeats French)	May 27, "	Castella (Sir J. Murray defeats Suchet)	April 13, "
*Zurich (French defeated)	June 5, "	*Lutzen (Napoleon checks Allies)	May 2, "
*Trebia (Suwarrow defeats French)	June 18, 19, "	*Bautzen (Nap. and Allies; indecisive)	May 20, "
*Alessandria (taken by French)	July 2, "	*Wurtzchen (ditto)	May 21, "
*Aboukir (Turks defeated by Bonaparte)	July 25, "	*Vittoria (Wellington defeats King Joseph)	June 21, "
*Novi (Suwarrow defeats French)	Aug. 15, "	*Pyrenees (Wellington defeats Soult)	July 28, "
*Bergen and Alkmaer (Allies defeated)	Sept. 10, "	Katzbach (Blücher defeats Ney)	Aug. 26, "
	Oct. 26, "	*Dresden (Napoleon checks Allies)	Aug. 25, 27, "
*Zurich (Massena defeats Russians)	Sept. 25, "	St. Sebastian (stormed by Graham)	Aug. 31, "
Engen (Moreau defeats Austrians)	May 3, 1800	*Dennewitz (Ney defeated)	Sept. 6, "
Moskirch (ditto)	May 5, "	*Mockern (indecisive)	Oct. 14, "
*Biberach (ditto)	May 9, "	*Leipzig (Napoleon defeated)	Oct. 16-18, "
*Montebello (Austrians defeated)	June 9, "	*Hanau (Napoleon defeats Bavarians)	Oct. 30, "
*Marengo (Bonaparte defeats Austrians)	June 14, "	*St. Jean de Luz (Wellington defeats Soult)	Nov. 10, "
*Hochstadt (Moreau defeats Austrians)	June 19, "	[Passage of the Neve; several engagements between the Allies and French, Dec. 10 to 13, 1813]	
*Hohenlinden (ditto)	Dec. 3, "	*St. Dizier, France (French defeated)	Jan. 27, 1814
*Mincio (French defeat Austrians)	Dec. 26, "	*Brienne (ditto)	Jan. 29, "
*Alexandria (Abercrombie's victory)	March 21, 1801	La Rothière (Napoleon defeats Allies)	Feb. 1, "
*Copenhagen (bombarded by Nelson)	April 2, "	Bar-sur-Aube (Allies victors)	Feb. 7, "
Ahmednuggur (Wellesley victorious)	Aug. 12, 1803	Mincio (pr. Eugene defeats Austrians)	Feb. 8, "
*Assaye (ditto, his first great victory)	Sept. 23, "	Champ Aubert (French defeat Allies)	Feb. 10-12, "
*Argaum (Wellesley victor)	Nov. 29, "	Montmirail (ditto)	Feb. 11, "
Furruckabad (Lake defeats Holkar)	Nov. 17, 1804	*Vauchamps (ditto)	Feb. 14, "
*Burtpore (taken by Lake)	April 2, 1805	*Fontainebleau (ditto)	Feb. 17, "
*Ulm surrend. (Ney defeats Austrians)	Oct. 17-20, "	*Montereau (ditto)	Feb. 18, "
*Trafalgar (Nelson destroys French fleet, killed)	Oct. 21, "	*Orthez (Wellington defeats Soult)	Feb. 27, "
		*Bergen-op-Zoom (Graham defeated)	March 8, "

[The battles which are thus marked * are more fully described in their alphabetical order.]

BATTLES, continued.

*Laon (French defeated)	March 9-10, 1814
Rheims (Napoleon defeats St. Priest)	March 13, "
*Tarbes (Wellington defeats Soult)	March 20, "
*Fere Champenoise (French defeated)	March 25, "
Paris, Montmartre, Romainville (ditto)	March 30, "
Battle of the Barriers—Marmont evacuates Paris, and the allied armies enter that capital,	March 31, "
*Toulouse (Wellington defeats Soult)	April 10, "

AMERICAN WAR.

Fort George (taken by Americans)	May 27, 1813
*Burlington Heights (Americans routed)	June 6, "
Chrysler's Point, Canada	Nov. 11, "
Black-rock, America	Dec. 28, "
*Craonne (Blucher defeated)	March 7, 1814
*Chippawa (British defeated)	July 5, "
(Americans defeated)	July 25, "
*Fort Erie (British repulsed)	Aug. 15, "
*Bladensburg (Americans defeated)	Aug. 14, "
*Bellair (ditto)	Aug. 30, "
*Baltimore (British defeated, and victorious)	Sept. 11, "
*New Orleans (British repulsed)	Jan. 8, 12, & 13, 1815

*Tolentino (Murat defeated)	May 3, "
*Ligny (Blücher repulsed)	June 16, "
*Quatre Bras (Ney repulsed)	June 16, "
*Waterloo (Napoleon finally beaten)	June 18, "

*Algiers (bombarded by Exmouth)	Aug. 27, 1816
Kirkree (Hastings defeats Pindarrees)	Nov. 5, 1817
Mahaidpore (Hislop defeats Holkar)	Dec. 21, "
Dragschan (Ipsilanti defeated)	June 19, 1821
Valtezza (Turks defeated)	May 27, "
Tripolitza (stormed by Greeks)	Oct. 5, "
Thermopylae (Greeks defeat Turks)	July 13, 1822
Corinth (taken)	Sept. 16, "

*Ayacucho (Peruvians defeat Spaniards)	Dec. 9, 1824
*Bhurtpore (taken by Combermere)	Jan. 18, 1826
Athens (taken)	May 17, 1827
*Navarino (Allies destroy Turkish fleet)	Oct. 20, "
Brailow (Russians and Turks)	June 18, 1828
Akhalzikh (ditto)	Aug. 27, "
*Varna (surrenders to Russians)	Oct. 11, "
*Silistria (ditto)	June 30, 1829
Kainly (Russians defeat Turks)	July 1, "
*Balkan (passed by Russians)	July 26, "
*Adrianople (Russians enter)	Aug. 20, "
*Algiers (conquered by French)	July 5, 1830

*Paris (Days of July)	July 27, 28, 29, "
*Grochow (Poles defeat Russians)	Feb. 20, 1831
Praga (Poles and Russians)	Feb. 25, "
*Wawz (Skrzynecki defeats Russians)	March 31, "
*Seidlitz (Poles defeat Russians)	April 10, "
*Ostrolenka (ditto)	May 26, "
Wilna (Poles and Russians)	June 18, "
*Warsaw (taken by Russians)	Sept. 7, "
Beylau (Ibrahim defeats Turks)	July 29, 1832
*Antwerp (taken by Allies)	Dec. 23, "
*Konieh (Egyptians defeat Turks)	Dec. 21, "
Hernani (Carlists defeated)	May 5, 1836
*St. Sebastian (ditto)	Oct. 1, "

*Bilboa (siege raised; British Legion)	Dec. 24, "
Hernani	March 15, 1837
Irun (British Legion defeats Carlists)	May 17, "
Valentia (Carlists attacked)	July 15, "
*Herera (Don Carlos defeats Buena)	Aug. 24, "
*Constantina (Algiers; taken by French)	Oct. 13, "
*St. Eustace (Canadian rebels defeated)	Dec. 14, "
Pennecerrada (Carlists defeated)	June 22, 1838
*Prescott (Canadian rebels defeated)	Nov. 17, "
*Ghiznee (taken by Keane)	July 23, 1839
*Sidon (taken by Stopford)	Sept. 26, 1840
*Beyrout (Allies defeat Egyptians)	Oct. 10, "
Afghan War. See India.	
*Acre (stormed by Allies)	Nov. 3, "
Kotriah (Scinde: English victors)	Dec. 1, "

Chuen-pe (English victors)	Jan. 7, 1841
Canton (English take Bogue forts)	Feb. 26, "
Amoy (taken)	Aug. 27, "
Chin-hae (taken)	Oct. 10, "
Candahar (Afghans defeated)	March 10, 1842
Ningpo (Chinese defeated)	March 10, "
*Jellalabad (Khyber Pass forced)	April 5, 6, "
Chin-keang (taken)	July 21, "
*Ghiznee (Afghans defeated)	Sept. 6, "
*Meeanee (Napier defeats Ameers)	Feb. 17, 1843
*Maharajpore (Gough defeats Mahrattas)	Dec. 29, "
Isly (French defeat Moors)	Aug. 14, 1844
*Moodkee (Hardinge defeats Sikhs)	Dec. 18, 1845
*Ferozeshah (ditto)	Dec. 21, 22, "
*Aliwal (Smith defeats Sikhs)	Jan. 28, 1846
*Sobraon (Gough defeats Sikhs)	Feb. 10, "
*Montery (Mexicans defeated by Americans)	Sept. 21-23, "

Palo Alto (Taylor defeats Mexicans)	May 8, 9, "
Buena Vista (Americans defeat Mexicans)	Feb. 22, 1847
St. Ubes (Portugal)	May 9, "
Ozontero (Americans defeat Mexicans)	Aug. 19, 20, "
*Curtalone (Austrians defeat Italians)	May 29, 1848
Custoza (ditto)	July 23, "
Velenceze (Croats and Hungarians)	Sept. 29, "
*Mooltan (Sikhs repulsed)	Nov. 7, "
*Chilianwallah (Gough defeats Sikhs)	Jan. 13, 1849
*Goojerat (ditto)	Feb. 21, "
*Novara (Radetzky defeats Sardinians)	March 23, "
Pered (Russians defeat Hungarians)	June 21, "
Acs (Hungarians repulsed)	July 10, "
Waizen (taken by Russians)	July 17, "
Schässberg (Russians defeat Bem)	July 31, "
*Temeswar (Hayman defeats Hungarians)	Aug. 10, "
Idstedt (Danes defeat Holsteiners)	July 25, 1850

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

*Oltenitza (Turks repulse Russians)	Nov. 4, 1853
*Citate (Turks defeat Russians)	Jan. 6, 1854
*Silistria (ditto)	June 13-15, "
Giurgevo (ditto)	July 8, "
Bayazid (Russians defeat Turks)	July 30, "
*Kuruk-Derek (ditto)	Aug. 5, "
*Alma (Allies defeat Russians)	Sept. 20, "
*Balaklava (ditto)	Oct. 25, "
*Inkermann (ditto)	Nov. 5, "
Eupatoria (Turks defeat Russians)	Feb. 17, 1855
*Malakoff Tower (Allies and Russians)	May 22, 23, 24, "

Capture of the Mamelon, &c.	June 7, "
Unsuccessful attempt on Malakoff tower, and Rodan (Allies and Russians)	June 18, "
*Tchernaya or Bridge of Traktir (Allies defeat Russians)	Aug. 16, "
*Malakoff taken by the French	Sept. 8, "
*Ingour (Turks defeat Russians)	Nov. 6, "
Baidar (French defeat Russians)	Dec. 8, "

PERSIAN WAR.

*Bushire (English defeat Persians)	Dec. 10, 1856
Kooshab (ditto)	Feb. 8, 1857
Mohammerah (ditto)	March 26, "

INDIAN MUTINY. (See India.)

*Conflicts before Delhi	May 30, 31; June 8; July 4, 9, 18, 23, 1857
Victories of General Havelock, near Futteh-pore	July 11, Cawnpore, &c. July 12 to Aug 16, "
Pandoo Nuddee (victory of Neill)	Aug. 15, "
Nujuffghur (death of Nicholson, victor)	Aug. 25, "
Assault and capture of Delhi	Sept. 16-20, "
Conflicts before Lucknow	Sept. 25, 26, 27, Nov. 18, 25, "
Victories of Col. Greathed	Sept. 27; Oct. 10, "
*Cawnpore (victory of Campbell)	Dec. 6, "
Futtehghur (ditto)	Jan. 2, 1858
Calpi (victory of Inglis)	Feb. 4, "
*Alumbagh (victory of Outram)	Feb. 21, "

[The battles which are thus marked * are more fully described in their alphabetical order.]

BATTLES, *continued.*

Conflicts at Lucknow (<i>taken</i>)	March 14-19, 1858	Turks defeat Montenegrins	Oct. 19, Nov. 21, 1861
Jhansi (<i>Rose victorious</i>)	April 4, "	* Ball's Bluff (<i>Federals defeated</i>)	Oct. 21, "
Koonoh (<i>ditto</i>)	May 11, "	Mill Springs, Kentucky (<i>Confederates defeated</i>)	"
Gwalior (<i>ditto</i>)	June 17, "	and their general Zollicoffer killed)	Jan 19, 1862
Rajghur (<i>Mitchell defeats Tantia Topee</i>)	Sept. 15, "	Roanoke island, N.C. (<i>Federals victors</i>)	Feb. 7, 8, "
Dhoodea Khara (<i>Clyde def. Beni Mahdo</i>)	Nov. 24, "	Sugar Creek, Arkansas (<i>Confederates defeated</i>)	Feb. 8, "
Gen. Horsford defeats the Begum of Oude,	Feb. 10, 1859	Fort Donnelson (<i>taken by Federals</i>)	Feb. 16, "
ITALIAN WAR. (See <i>Italy</i> .)			
Austrians cross the Ticino	April 27, 1859	Pea Ridge, Arkansas (<i>Federals vict.</i>)	March 6, 7, "
French troops enter Piedmont	May, "	Hampton roads (<i>Merrimac and Monitor used</i>)	March 9, "
* Montebello (<i>Alties victorious</i>)	May 20, "	* Pittsburg landing, or Shiloh (<i>indecisive</i>)	April 6, 7, "
* Palestro (<i>ditto</i>)	May 30, 31, "	Williamsburg (<i>Federals repulsed</i>)	May 5, "
* Magenta (<i>ditto</i>)	June 4, "	Puebla (<i>Mexicans defeat French</i>)	May 5, "
* Malegnano (<i>ditto</i>)	June 8, "	Successful sortie of Confederates from Richmond	May 14, "
* Solferino (<i>ditto</i>)	June 24, "	Orizaba (<i>Mexicans defeat French</i>)	May 18, "
(Armistice agreed to, July 6, 1859)		Winchester (<i>Federals repulsed</i>)	May 25, "
* Taku, at the mouth of the Peiho or Tien-Tsin-ho (<i>English attack on the Chinese Ports defeated</i>)	June 25, "	Near Orizaba (<i>French defeat Mexicans</i>)	June 13, "
* Castillejo (<i>Spaniards defeat Moors</i>)	Jan 1, 1860	* Fair Oaks (<i>before Richmond, indecisive</i>)	May 31, "
* Tetuan (<i>ditto</i>)	Feb. 4, "	Severe conflicts between Federals and Confederates before Richmond—the former retreat	June 26 to July 1, "
* Guad-el-Ras (<i>ditto</i>)	March 23, "	Cedar Mountain (<i>favourable to Confederates</i>)	Aug. 9, "
Calatimi (<i>Garibaldi def's Neapolitans</i>)	May 15, "	Severe conflicts on the Rappahannock	Aug. 23-29, "
* Melazzo (<i>Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans</i>)	July 21, "	* Bull Run (<i>defeat of Federals</i>)	Aug. 29, "
Taku forts taken (<i>see China</i>)	Aug. 21, "	Aspromonte (<i>Garibaldi and his volunteers captured by Royal Italian Troops</i>)	Aug. 29, "
* Castel Fido (<i>Sardinians defeat Papal troops</i>)	Sept. 18, "	* Antietam (<i>severe; Confederates retreat</i>)	Sept. 17, "
Insurrection in New Zealand; English repulsed, March 14, 28; June 27; Sept. 10, 19;	Oct. 9, 12, "	Perryville (<i>Confederates worsted</i>)	Oct. 8, "
Maohetia (<i>Maoris defeated</i>)	Nov. 6, "	* Fredericksburgh (<i>Federals defeated by Lee</i>)	Dec. 13, "
Chang-kia wan, Sept 18; and Pali-chiau (<i>Chinese defeated</i>)	Sept. 21, "	* Murfreesburg (<i>indecisive</i>)	Dec. 29-31, "
* Voltorno (<i>Garibaldi defeats Neapolitans</i>)	Oct. 1, "	Nashville (<i>Confederates defeated</i>)	Jan. 2, 1863
Isernia (<i>Sardinians defeat Neapolitans</i>)	Oct. 17, "	* Chancellorsville (<i>Confederates victors</i>)	May 2-4, "
* Garigliano (<i>ditto</i>)	Nov. 3, "	Winchester (<i>Ewell defeats Confederates</i>)	June 13, "
Sardinians defeat Neapolitan re-actionists,	Jan. 22, 1861	* Gettysburg (<i>severe but indecisive</i>)	July 1-3, "
* Gaeta taken by the Sardinians	Feb. 13, "	* Chicamanga (<i>Confederates victorious</i>)	Sept. 19-20, "
CIVIL WAR IN UNITED STATES BEGUN.†			
* Big Bethell (<i>Federals repulsed</i>)	June 10, "	Campbell's Station, &c. (<i>Longstreet defeats Burnside</i>)	Nov. 14-17, "
* Carthage (<i>Federal victory</i>)	July 10, "	Spottsylvania, &c., in the Wilderness, near Chancellorsville (<i>indecisive</i>)	May 10-12, 1864
* Rich Mountain (<i>ditto</i>)	July 11, "	Petersburg, near Richmond (<i>indecisive, but Grant advances</i>)	June 15-18, "
* Bull Run or Manassas (<i>Federal defeat and panic</i>)	July 21, "	Petersburg (<i>Lee defeated; Richmond evacuated</i>)	March 31; April 2, 1865
Wilson's Creek (<i>Federals, victors, lose Gen. Lyon</i>)	Aug. 10, "	Farmville (<i>Lee finally defeated</i>)	April 6, "
Carnifex ferry (<i>Rosencrans defeats Floyd, Confederate</i>)	Sept. 10, "	Oeversee (<i>Danes and Allies</i>)	Feb. 6, "
Lexington (<i>taken by Confederates</i>)	Sept. 20, "	Düppel (<i>taken by the Prussians</i>)	April 18, "
Pavon, South America (<i>Mitra defeats Urquiza</i>)	Sept. 17, "	Alsen (<i>ditto</i>)	June 29, "

[The battles which are thus marked * are more fully described in their alphabetical order.]

BAUGÉ. See *Anjou*.

BAUTZEN and WURTZCHEN (in North Germany), the sites of battles fought May 20, and 21, 1813, between the French commanded by Napoleon, and the allies under the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia. The struggle commenced on the 19th with a contest on the outposts, which cost each army a loss of above 2000 men. On the 20th (at BAUTZEN) the French were more successful; and on the 21st (at WURTZCHEN) the Allies were compelled to retire; but Napoleon obtained no permanent advantage from these sanguinary engagements. Duroc was among the killed at Bautzen, to the great sorrow of the emperor and the French army.

BAVARIA (part of ancient Noricum and Vindelicia), a kingdom in South Germany, conquered from the Celtic Gauls (Boii) by the Franks between 630 and 660. The country was afterwards governed by dukes subject to the French monarchs. Tassillon II. was deposed by Charlemagne, who established margraves in 788. The first duke was Leopold I.

† We have no space for the numerous smaller conflicts, of which the accounts are very uncertain.

895. Guelf of the house of Este was made duke by the emperor Henry IV. in 1071. His descendant Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, Bavaria, and Brunswick (ancestor of the present Brunswick family, see *Brunswick*), was dispossessed in 1180 by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa (who had been previously his friend and benefactor). Otho of Wittelsbach became duke, whose descendants reigned till 1777, when the elector palatine acquired Bavaria, which was made an electorate 1623. In Dec. 1805, Bavaria was erected into a kingdom by Bonaparte, and obtained by the treaty of Presburg the incorporation of the whole of the Italian and German Tyrol, the bishopric of Anspach, and lordships in Germany. Bavaria suffered much by its alliances with France against Austria in 1726 and 1805. The king joined the Allies in Oct. 1813. Population, Dec. 1861, 4,689,837.

DUKES.

- 1071. Guelf I., an illustrious warrior.
- 1101. Guelf II.
- 1120. Henry the Black.
- 1126. Henry the Proud. He competed with Conrad of Hohenstaufen for the empire and failed, and was deprived of Bavaria.
- 1138. Leopold of Austria.
- 1142. Henry of Austria.
- 1154. Henry the Lion (son of Henry the Proud), restored by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa, but afterwards expelled by him; and
- 1180. Otho, count of Wittelsbach, made duke.
- 1185. Louis of Wittelsbach.
- 1231. Otho II., the Illustrious: his son Louis was raised to the electoral dignity.
- 1253. Henry and Louis the Severe.
- 1294. Louis III. (the palatinate separated).
- 1347. Stephen I.
- 1375. John.
- 1397. Ernest.
- 1438. Albert I.
- 1460. John II. and Sigismund.
- 1465. Albert II.
- 1508. William I.
- 1550. Albert III.
- 1579. William II.

- 1596. Maximilian the Great; the first ELECTOR of Bavaria, 1623; the palatinate restored, 1648.
- 1651. Ferdinand and Mary.
- 1679. Maximilian Emanuel; allies with France, 1702; defeated at Blenheim, 1704; restored to his dominions, 1714.
- 1726. Charles Albert; elected emperor of Germany in 1742; defeated, 1744.
- 1745. Maximilian-Joseph I., as elector. The house of Wittelsbach extinct at his death, 1778.
- 1778. Charles Theodore (the elector palatine of the Rhine since 1743). The French take Munich; treats with them, 1796.
- 1799. Maximilian-Joseph II., as elector; territories changed by treaty of Luneville, 1801; made king, by treaty of Presburg, Dec., 1805.

KINGS OF BAVARIA.

- 1805. Maximilian-Joseph I. deserts Napoleon, and has his enlarged territories confirmed to him, Oct. 1813; grants a constitutional charter, 1818.
- 1825. Louis-Charles, Oct. 13; abdicated March 20.*
- 1848. Maximilian-Joseph II. (son) born Nov. 28, 1811; dies March 10, 1864.
- 1864. Louis II. (son) March 10; born, Aug. 25, 1845: *Heir*: his brother Otho, born April 27, 1848.

BAYEUX TAPESTRY, said to have been wrought by Matilda, queen of William I. It is 19 inches wide, 214 feet long, and is divided into compartments showing the events, from the visit of Harold to the Norman court, to his death at Hastings; it is now preserved in the town house at Rouen. A copy, drawn by C. Stothard, and coloured after the original, was published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1821-3.

BAY ISLANDS (the chief, Ruatan), in the Bay of Honduras, Central America, belonged to Spain till 1821, then to Great Britain, which formed them into a colony in 1852, but ceded them to Honduras, Nov. 28, 1859. See *Honduras*.

BAYLEN (S. Spain), where on July 20, 1808, the French, consisting of 14,000 men commanded by generals Dupont and Wedel, were defeated by the Spaniards under Reding, Coupigny, and other generals, whose force amounted to 25,000. The French had nearly 3000 killed and wounded, and the division of Dupont (about 8000 men) was made prisoners.

BAYONET, the short dagger fixed at the end of fire-arms, said to have been invented at Bayonne, in France, about 1647, 1670, or 1690. It was used at Killiecrankie in 1689, and at Marsaglia by the French, in 1693, "with great success, against the enemy unprepared for the encounter with so formidable a novelty." The ring bayonet was adopted by the British, Sept. 24, 1693. *Aspin*.

BAYONNE (S. France), an ancient city. It was held by the English from 1265 till it was taken by Charles VII. The queens of Spain and France met here in 1565 the cruel duke of Alva, it is supposed to arrange the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Charles IV. of Spain abdicated here in favour of "his friend and ally" the emperor Napoleon; and Ferdinand, prince of Asturias, and Don Carlos and Don Antonio renounced their rights to the Spanish throne, May 5, 1808. In the neighbourhood of Bayonne was much desperate fighting between the French and British armies, Dec. 10, 11, and 13, 1813. Bayonne was

* The abdication of Charles-Louis was mainly caused by his attachment to an intriguing woman, known throughout Europe by the assumed name of Lola Montes, who, in the end, was expelled the kingdom for her interference in state affairs, and afterwards led a wandering life. She delivered lectures in London, in 1859, and thence proceeded to the United States. She died at New York, Jan. 17, 1861.

invested by the British, Jan. 14, 1814; on April 14 the French made a sally, and attacked the English with success, but were at length driven back. The loss of the British was considerable, and lieut.-gen. sir John Hope was wounded and taken prisoner.—A Franco-Spanish industrial and fine-arts exhibition was opened at Bayonne in July, 1864.

BAYREUTH (N. Germany), a margraviate, held formerly by a branch of the Brandenburg family, was with that of Anspach abdicated by the reigning prince in favour of the king of Prussia, 1790. The archives were brought (in 1783) from Plassenburg to the city of Bayreuth, which was incorporated with Bavaria by Napoleon in 1806.

BAZAAR, or Covered Market, a word of Arabic origin. The bazaar of Ispahan is magnificent, yet it is excelled by that of Tauris, which has several times held 30,000 men in order of battle. In London, the Soho-square bazaar was opened by Mr. Trotter in 1816 to relieve the relatives of persons killed in the war. The Queen's bazaar, Oxford-street, a very extensive one, was (with the Diorama) burnt down, and the loss estimated at 50,000*l.*, May 27, 1829. It was rebuilt, and converted into the Princess's Theatre, opened Sept. 30, 1841. The St. James's bazaar was built by Mr. Crockford in 1832. There are also the Pantheon, the Western Exchange, &c. The most imposing sale termed a bazaar was opened for the benefit of the Anti-Corn-Law League, in Covent-garden theatre, May 5, 1845; in six weeks 25,000*l.* was obtained, mostly by admission money.

BEACHY HEAD, a promontory on the S.E. coast of Sussex, where the British and Dutch combined fleet, commanded by the earl of Torrington, was defeated by a superior French force, under admiral Tourville, June 30, 1690; the allies suffered very severely. The Dutch lost two admirals, 500 men, and several ships—sunk to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy; the English lost two ships and 400 men. The admirals on both sides were blamed; ours, for not fighting; the French, for not pursuing the victory.

BEACONS. See *Lighthouses*.

BEADS were early used in the East for reckoning prayers. St. Augustin mentions them, 366. About 1090, Peter the Hermit is said to have made a series of 55 beads. To Dominic de Guzman is ascribed the invention of the Rosary (a series of 15 large and 150 small beads), in honour of the Blessed Virgin, about 1202. Beads soon after were in general use. The Bead-roll was a list of deceased persons, for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers was recited, which the devout counted by a string of beads. Beads appear to have been used by the Druids, being found in British barrows.

BEAM AND SCALES. The apparatus for weighing goods was so called, "as it weighs so much at the king's beam." A public beam was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, statute 3 Edw. II. 1309. *Stow*. Beams and scales, with weights and measures, were ordered to be examined by the justices at quarter sessions, 35 Geo. III. 1794. See *Weights and Measures*.

BEANS, BLACK AND WHITE, were used by the ancients in gathering the votes of the people for the election of magistrates. A white bean signified abstolution, and a black one condemnation. The precept of Pythagoras to abstain from beans, *abstine a fabis*, has been variously interpreted. "Beans do not favour mental tranquillity." *Cicero*. The finer kinds of beans were brought to these countries at the period of the introduction of most other vegetables, in Henry VIII.'s reign.

BEAR-BAITING, an ancient popular English sport, prohibited by act of parliament in 1835.

BEARDS.* The Egyptians did not wear beards; the Assyrians did. They have been worn for centuries by the Jews, who were forbidden to mar their beards, B.C. 1490. *Lev.* xix. 27. The Tartars waged a long war with the Persians, declaring them infidels, because they would not cut their beards, after the custom of Tartary. The Greeks wore their beards

* A bearded woman was taken by the Russians at the battle of Pultowa, and presented to the czar, Peter I., 1724: her beard measured 1½ yard. A woman is said to have been seen at Paris with a bushy beard, and her whole body covered with hair. *Dict. de Trevoux*. The great Margaret, governess of the Netherlands, had a very long stiff beard. In Bavaria, in the time of Wolfius, a virgin had a long black beard. Mlle. Bois de Chêne, borne at Geneva (it was said) in 1834, was exhibited in London, in 1852-3, when, consequently, eighteen years of age: she had a profuse head of hair, a strong black beard, large whiskers, and thick hair on her arms and down from her neck on her back, and masculine features.

till the time of Alexander, who ordered the Macedonians to be shaved, lest the beard should give a handle to their enemies, 330 B.C. Beards were worn by the Romans, 297 B.C. The emperor Julian wrote a diatribe (entitled "*Misopogon*") against wearing beards, A.D. 362.—In England, they were not fashionable after the Conquest, 1066, until the 13th century, and were discontinued at the Restoration. Peter the Great enjoined the Russians, even of rank, to shave, but was obliged to keep officers on foot to cut off the beard by force. Since 1851 the custom of wearing the beard has gradually increased.

BEAUGÉ. See *Anjou*.

BEAULIEU, ABBEY OF, founded by king John, in the New Forest, Hampshire, in 1204. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, had the privilege of sanctuary, and was devoted to monks of the reformed Benedictine order. It afforded an asylum to Margaret, queen of Henry VI., after the defeat of the earl of Warwick at Barnet, April 14, 1471. Here, too, Perkin Warbeck obtained refuge in the reign of Henry VII., in 1497.

BEAUVAIS (N. France), the ancient Bellovac, and formerly capital of Picardy. On the town being besieged by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, at the head of 80,000 men, the women under the conduct of Jeanne Fourquet, or Lainé, also De la Hachette, from her using that weapon, particularly distinguished themselves, and the duke was obliged to raise the siege, July 10, 1472. In memory of this, the women of Beauvais walk first in the procession on the anniversary of their deliverance. *Hénault*.

BECKET'S MURDER.* Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, was murdered at the altar, Dec. 29, 1170. The king was absolved of guilty knowledge of the crime in 1172, and did penance at the tomb in 1174. The bones of Becket were enshrined in gold and jewels in 1220; but were burned in the reign of Henry VIII. 1539.

BED. The ancients slept on skins. Beds were afterwards made of loose rushes, heather, or straw. The Romans are said to have first used feathers. Feather-beds were in use in England in the reign of Henry VIII. The bedsteads of the Egyptians and later Greeks, like modern couches, became common among the Roman upper classes. The ancient great bed at Ware, Herts, capable of holding twelve persons, was sold, it is said, to Charles Dickens, Sept. 6, 1864. A bedstead of gold was presented to the queen on Nov. 2, 1859, by the Maharajah of Cashmere. Air-beds and water-beds have been made since the manufacture of india-rubber cloth by Clark in 1813; and by Macintosh in 1823. Dr. Arnott's hydrostatic bed was invented in 1830.

BED OF JUSTICE, a French court presided over by the king, whose seat was termed a "bed." It controlled the ordinances of the parliament. The last was held by Louis XVI. at Versailles in 1787.

BEDER (Arabia). Here Mahomet gained his first victory (over the Koreish of Mecca), 623. It was considered to be miraculous.

BEDFORD, a town, N.N.W. London, renowned for its many free educational establishments endowed in 1561 by sir Wm. Harpur, a London alderman. Here John Bunyan preached, wrote "*The Pilgrim's Progress*," and died (in 1688).

BEDFORD LEVEL, a portion of the great fen districts in the eastern counties, drained in the early part of the 17th century by the earl of Bedford, aided by the celebrated Dutch engineer, sir Cornelius Vermuyden, amid great opposition. See *Levels*.

BEDLAM. See *Bethlehem*.

BEDOUINS, wandering tribes of Arabs, living on the plunder of travellers, &c. They profess a form of Mahomedanism, and are governed by sheikhs. They are said to be descendants of Ishmael, and appear to fulfil the prophecy respecting him, *Gen.* xvi. 12, 1911 B.C. They are the scourge of Arabia and Egypt.

BEEF-EATERS. See *Battle-axe*.

* Thomas Becket was born in 1119. His father Gilbert was a London trader, and his mother is stated to have been a convert from Mahomedanism. He was educated at Oxford, and made archdeacon by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, who introduced him to the king Henry II. He became chancellor in 1155, but on being elected archbishop of Canterbury in 1162, he resigned the chancellorship, to the great offence of the king. He opposed strenuously the constitutions of Clarendon in 1164, and fled the country; and, in 1166, excommunicated all the clergy who agreed to abide by them. He and the king met at Fretville, in Touraine, on July 22, 1170, and were formally reconciled. On his return he re-commenced his struggle with the king, which led to his tragical death. The Merchant-Adventurers were at one time termed "the Brotherhood of St. Thomas à Becket."

BEEF-STEAK SOCIETY, the members of which dine together in a room behind the Lyceum theatre, was founded in 1735 by John Rich, patentee of Covent-garden theatre, and George Lambert, the scene-painter, in whose work-room the society originated. Beef-steak clubs existed in 1709 and 1733.

BEER. See *Ale*, *Porter*, *Victuallers*.

BEES. Mount Hybla, on account of its odoriferous flowers, thyme, and abundance of honey, has been poetically called the "empire of bees." Hymettus, in Attica, was also famous for its bees and honey. The economy of bees was admired in the earliest ages; and Eumelus, of Corinth, wrote a poem on bees, 741 B.C. There are 292 species of the bee or *apis* genus, and 111 in England. Bees were first introduced into Boston, New England, by the English in 1670, and have since spread over the whole continent. Mandeville's satirical "Fable of the Bees" appeared in 1723. Huber published his observations on bees in 1792. The Apian Society had an establishment at Muswell Hill, near London (1860-2). The Ligurian variety of the honey-bee was successfully introduced into England in 1860.

BEET-ROOT is of recent cultivation in England. *Beta vulgaris*, red beet, is used for the table as a salad. Margraff first produced sugar from the *white* beet-root in 1747. M. Achard produced excellent sugar from it in 1799; and the chemists of France, at the instance of Bonaparte, largely extracted sugar from the beet-root in 1800. 60,000 tons of sugar, about half the consumption, are now manufactured in France from beet. It is also largely manufactured in other countries. A refinery of sugar from beet-root has been erected at the Thames-bank, Chelsea.

BEGGARS were tolerated in ancient times, being often musicians and ballad-singers. In modern times severe laws have been passed against them. In 1572, by 14 Eliz. c. 5, sturdy beggars were ordered to be "grievously whipped and burnt through the right ear." By the Vagrant Act (1824), 5 Geo. IV. c. 83, all public beggars are liable to a month's imprisonment. See *Poor Laws and Mendicity Society*. The "BEGGAR'S OPERA," by John Gay, a satire against the government of sir Robert Walpole, was produced at the Lincoln's-inn-fields theatre, 1727, and had a run of 63 nights.

BEGUINES, a congregation of nuns, first established at Liege, and afterwards at Nivelles, in 1207, some say 1226. The "Grand Beguinage" of Bruges was the most extensive. Some of these nuns imagined that they could in this life arrive at impeccability. The council of Vienne condemned this error, and abolished a branch of the order in 1311. They still exist in Germany and Belgium, acting as nurses to the sick and wounded, &c.

BEHEADING, the *Decollatio* of the Romans, introduced into England from Normandy (as a less ignominious mode of putting high criminals to death) by William the Conqueror, 1076, when Waltheoff, earl of Huntingdon, Northampton, and Northumberland, was first so executed. Since then this mode of execution became frequent, particularly in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Mary, when even women of the noblest blood thus perished.*

BEHISTUN, in Persia. At this place is a rock containing important inscriptions in three languages, in cuneiform (or wedge-shaped) characters, which were deciphered and translated by sir H. Rawlinson in 1844-6 and published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Each paragraph commences with "I am Darius the Great King."

BEHRING'S STRAIT, discovered by captain Vitus Behring, a Danish navigator in the service of Russia. He thus proved that the continents of Asia and America are not united, but are distinct from each other about thirty-nine miles, 1728. He died at Behring's island in 1741. The current from the west between the shores is very inconsiderable, the depth not being more than from twelve to thirty fathoms. In 1788 captain James Cook accurately surveyed the coast of both continents.

BELFAST, capital of Ulster, Ireland, First mentioned about 1315; its castle, supposed to have been built by John de Courcy, was then destroyed by the Scots under Edward Bruce. See *Orange*.

* Among other instances (besides queens of England) may be mentioned the lady Jane Grey, beheaded Feb. 12, 1554; and the venerable countess of Salisbury,—the latter remarkable for her resistance of the executioner. When he directed her to lay her head on the block, she refused to do it: telling him that she knew of no guilt, and would not submit to die like a criminal. He pursued her round and round the scaffold, aiming at her hoary head, and at length took it off, after mangling the neck and shoulders of the illustrious victim in a horrifying manner. She was daughter of George, duke of Clarence, and last of the royal line of Plantagenet. May 27, 1541. *Hume*.

BELFAST, *continued.*

Belfast granted by James I. to sir Arthur Chichester, then lord deputy, 1612; and erected into a corporation . . . 1613
 The long bridge with 21 arches, 2562 feet long, built . . . 1682-6
 The first edition of the Bible published in Ireland, printed here . . . 1704
 The castle burnt . . . April, 1708
 The bank built . . . 1787
 The mechanics' institute established . . . 1825
 The Queen's bridge (5 arches) built on site of the long bridge . . . 1841
 Of three colleges established in Ireland under the act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66, passed in 1845, one

was inaugurated in Belfast . . . Oct. 1849
 (See *Colleges in Ireland.*)
 Much rioting at Belfast through Mr. Hanna persisting in open-air preaching, July, Aug., and Sept. . . 1857
 Victoria chambers were burnt down; the loss was estimated at 100,000l. . . July 2, 1859
 Exciting religious revivals . . . Sept. "
 Fierce conflicts between Roman Catholics and Protestants on account of the foundation of the O'Connell monument at Dublin—9 lives lost and 150 persons injured . . . Aug. 10-27, 1864
 Rioting again . . . April 30, 1865
 Election riots . . . July, "

BELGIUM, late the southern portion of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and anciently the territory of the Belgæ, who were finally conquered by Julius Cæsar, 51 B.C. Its size is about one-eighth of Great Britain. The population, December 31, 1862, was 4,836,566. Its government is a liberal constitutional monarchy, founded in 1831. For previous history, see *Flanders, Netherlands, and Holland.*

The revolution commences at Brussels, Aug. 25, 1830
 The Provisional Government declares Belgium independent . . . Oct. 4, "
 Antwerp taken . . . Dec. 23, "
 Belgian independence acknowledged by the allied powers . . . Dec. 26, "
 Duke de Nemours elected king (his father, the French king, refused his consent) . . . Feb. 3, 1831
 Surlet de Chokier is elected regent . . . Feb. 24, "
 Leopold, prince of Coburg, elected king, July 12, enters Brussels . . . July 19, "
 The king of the Netherlands commences war . . . Aug. 3, "
 Conference of ministers of the five great powers held in London: acceptance of 24 articles of pacification . . . Nov. 15, "
 France sends 50,000 troops to assist Belgium, and an armistice ensues . . . Aug. 1832
 Antwerp besieged, Nov. 30; and taken by the French . . . Dec. 23, "
 The French army returns to France . . . Dec. 27, "
 Riot at Brussels (see *Brussels*) . . . April 6, 1834
 Treaty* between Holland and Belgium signed in London . . . April 19, 1839
 Queen of England visits Belgium . . . Aug. 1852

The king and his son visit England . . . Oct. 1852
 Increase of army to 100,000 men voted . . . May 10, 1853
 Opposition to religious charities' bill † . . . June, 1857
 A new ministry under M. Charles Rogier Nov. 9, "
 The chambers dissolved; re-assembled Dec. 10, "
 The king proclaims Belgium neutral in the Italian war . . . May, 1859
 Death of M. Potter . . . July 22, "
 The king visits England . . . June, 1860
 Vague rumours of annexation to France produce warm loyal addresses to the king . . . June 13, "
 The octrois abolished . . . July 21, "
 Successful military volunteer movement . . . Aug. "
 Commercial treaty with France signed . . . May 1, 1861
 Continued illness of the king; with occasional amendment . . . May, June, 1862
 Commercial treaty with Great Britain adopted by the chamber . . . Aug. 22, "
 Great distress through decay of trade . . . Aug. "
 Fierce dissensions between Roman Catholics, Jan.; the ministry resigns, but resumes office, Feb. 4; dissolution of the chambers, July 17; the Protestants superior in the election . . . Aug. 1864

KING OF THE BELGIANS.

1831. Leopold, † first king of the Belgians; born Dec. 16, 1790; inaugurated July 21, 1831, at Brussels; married Aug. 9, 1832, Louise, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, king of

the French; she died Oct. 11, 1850. The PRESENT king, 1865. †
 Heir: his son Leopold, duke of Brabant; born April 9, 1835; married archduchess Maria of Austria, Aug. 22, 1853.

BELGRADE, an ancient city in Servia, on the right bank of the Danube. It was taken from the Greek emperor by Solomon, king of Hungary, in 1086; gallantly defended by John Huniades against the Turks, under Mahomed II., July to Sept. 1486, when the latter was defeated with the loss of 40,000 men. Belgrade was taken by sultan Solymán, 1522, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1688, from whom it again reverted to the Turks in 1690. It was besieged in May, 1717, by prince Eugene. On Aug. 5 of that year, the Turkish army, 200,000 strong, approached to relieve it, and a sanguinary battle was fought at Peterwaradein, on August 22, in which the Turks lost 20,000 men; after this battle Belgrade surrendered. In 1739 it was ceded to the Turks, after its fine fortifications had been demolished. It was again taken in 1789, and restored at the peace of Reichenbach, in 1790. The Servian insurgents had possession of it in 1806. In 1815 it was placed under

* This treaty arose out of the conference held in London on the Belgian question; by the decision of which, the treaty of Nov. 15, 1831, was maintained, and the pecuniary compensation of sixty millions of francs offered by Belgium for the territories adjudged to Holland, was declared inadmissible.

† At the revolution in 1830, the Roman Catholic clergy lost the administration of the public charities, which they have struggled to recover ever since. In April, 1857, M. Decker, the head of the ministry, brought in a bill for this purpose; the principle of which was carried. This led, however, to so much agitation that the ministry were compelled to withdraw the bill, and eventually to resign.

‡ Leopold married, in May, 1816, the princess Charlotte of Wales, daughter of the prince regent, afterwards George IV. of England; she died in childhood, Nov. 6, 1817.

prince Milosch, subject to Turkey. The fortifications were restored in 1820. On June 19, 1862, the Turkish pacha was dismissed for firing on the town during a riot. University established by private munificence, 1863. See *Servia*.

BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE: in the Romish ceremony of Excommunication (*which see*), the bell is rung, the book is closed, and candle extinguished; the effect being to exclude the excommunicated from the society of the faithful, divine service, and the sacraments. Its origin is ascribed to the 8th century.

BELL-ROCK LIGHTHOUSE, nearly in front of the Frith of Tay, one of the finest in Great Britain; it is 115 feet high, is built upon a rock that measures 427 feet in length and 200 feet in breadth, and is about 12 feet under water.* It was erected in 1806-10; it is provided with two bells for hazy weather.

BELLAIR, in North America. The town was attacked by the British forces under sir Peter Parker, who, after an obstinate engagement, were repulsed with considerable loss; their gallant commander was killed, Aug. 30, 1814.

BELLEISLE, an isle on the south coast of Brittany, France, was erected into a duchy in favour of marshal Belleisle, in 1742, in reward of his brilliant military and diplomatic services, by Louis XV. Belleisle was taken by the British forces under commodore Keppel and general Hodgson, after a desperate resistance, June 7, 1761, but was restored to France in 1763.

BELLES-LETTRES, OR POLITE LEARNING. See *Academies and Literature*.

BELLMEN, appointed in London to proclaim the hour of the night before public clocks became general, were numerous about 1556. They were to ring a bell at night and cry "Take care of your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead."

BELLOWS. Anacharsis, the Scythian, is said to have been the inventor of them, about 569 B.C.; to him is also ascribed the invention of tinder, the potter's wheel, anchors for ships, &c. Bellows were not used in the furnaces of the Romans. The production of the great leviathan bellows of our foundries (suggested by the diminutive domestic bellows) must have been early, but we cannot trace the time. See *Blowing-Machines*.

BELLS were used among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans. The responses of the Dodonæan oracle were in part conveyed by bells. *Strabo*. The monument of Porsenna was decorated by pinnacles, each surmounted by bells. *Pliny*. Introduced by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, in Campagna, about 400. First known in France in 550. The army of Clothaire II., king of France, was frightened from the siege of Sens by the ringing of the bells of St. Stephen's church. The second excerpt of our king Egbert commands every priest, at the proper hours, to sound the bells of his church. Bells were used in churches by order of pope John IX., about 900, *as a defence, by ringing them, against thunder and lightning*. First cast in England by Turketel, chancellor of England, under Edmund I. His successor improved the invention, and caused the first tuneable set to be put up at Croyland abbey, 960. *Stow*. The celebrated "Song of the Bell," by Schiller (died 1805), has been frequently translated. The following list is that given by Mr. E. Beckett Denison in his discourse on bells at the Royal Institution, March 6, 1857.

Weight—Tons Cwt.		Weight—Tons Cwt.		Weight—Tons Cwt.	
Moscow, 1736; † broken,		Three others	16 to 31	Vienna, 1711	17 14
1737	250 ?	Novgorod	31	Westminster, 1856, † "Big Ben"	15 8
Another, 1817	110 ?	Olmütz	17 18		

* Upon this rock, tradition says, the abbots of the ancient monastery of Aberbrothock succeeded in fixing a bell in such a manner that it was rung by the impulse of the sea, thus warning mariners of their impending danger. Tradition also tells us that this apparatus was carried away by a Dutchman, who was afterwards lost upon the rock, with his ship and crew.

† The metal has been valued, at the lowest estimate, at 66,565*l*. Gold and silver are said to have been thrown in as votive offerings.

‡ The largest bell in England (named Big Ben, after sir Benjamin Hall, the then chief commissioner of works), cast at Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, by Messrs. Warner, under the superintendence of Mr. E. Beckett Denison and the rev. W. Taylor, at an expense of 3343*l*. 14*s*. 9*d*. The composition was 22 part copper and 7 tin. The diameter was 9 ft. 5½ in.; the height 7 ft. 10½ in. The clapper weighed 12 cwt. *Rev. W. Taylor*.

BELLS, *continued.*

Weight—Tons Cwt.			Weight—Tons Cwt.			Weight—Tons Cwt.		
Erfurt, 1497	13	15	York, 1845	10	15	Lincoln, 1834	5	8
Westminster, 1858,* "St. Stephen"	13	10½	Bruges, 1680	10	5	St. Paul's, 1716†	5	4
Sens	13	?	St. Peter's, Rome	8	0	Ghent	4	18
Paris, 1680	12	16	Oxford, 1680	7	12	Boulogne, new	4	18
Montreal, 1847	12	15	Lucerne, 1636	7	11	Exeter, 1675	4	10½
Cologne, 1448	11	3	Halberstadt, 1457	7	10	Old Lincoln, 1610	4	8
Breslau, 1507	11	0	Antwerp	7	3	Fourth quarter-bell, Westminster, 1857	4	0
Görlitz	10	17	Brussels	7	1½			
			Dantzic, 1453	6	1			

BAPTISM OF BELLS.—They were anointed and baptized in churches it is said from the 10th century. *Du Fresnoy.* The bells of the priory of Little Dunmow, in Essex, were baptized by the names of St. Michael, St. John, Virgin Mary, Holy Trinity, &c., in 1501. *Weever.* The great bell of Notre Dame, in Paris, was baptized by the name of Duke of Angoulême, 1816. On the continent, in Roman Catholic states, they baptize bells as we do ships, but with religious solemnity. *Ashe.*

RINGING OF BELLS, in changes of regular peals, is almost peculiar to the English, who boast of having brought the practice to an art. There were formerly societies of ringers in London. *Holden.* A sixth bell was added to the peal of five, in the church of St. Michael, 1430. *Stow.* Nell Gwynne left the ringers of the bells of St. Martin's in the fields money for a weekly entertainment, 1687, and many others have done the same.

BELOOCHISTAN, the ancient Gedrosia (S. Asia). The capital was taken by the British in the Afghan war, in 1839; abandoned in 1840; taken and held for a short time in 1841.

BELVIDERE EXPLOSION. See *Gunpowder* (note).

BENARES, in India, a holy city of the Hindoos, abounding in temples. It was ceded by the nabob of Oude, Asoph-ud-Dowlah, to the English in 1775. An insurrection took place here, which had nearly proved fatal to the British interests in Hindostan, 1781. The rajah, Cheyt Sing, was deposed in consequence of it, in 1783. Mr. Cherry, capt. Conway, and others, were assassinated at Benares, by vizier Aly, Jan. 14, 1799. In June, 1857, col. Neil succeeded in suppressing attempts to join the Sepoy mutiny. See *India.*

BENBURB, near Armagh (N. Ireland). Here O'Neill totally defeated the English under Monroe, June 5, 1646. Moore says that it was "the only great victory since the days of Brian Boru, achieved by an Irish chieftain in the cause of Ireland."

BENCOOLEN (Sumatra). The English East India Company made a settlement here which preserved to them the pepper trade after the Dutch had dispossessed them of Bantam, 1682. *Anderson.* York Fort was erected by the East India Company, 1690. In 1693 a dreadful mortality raged here, occasioned by the town being built on a pestilent morass: among others the governor and council perished. The French, under count D'Estaing, destroyed the English settlement, 1760. Bencoolen was reduced to a residency under the government of Bengal, in 1801, and was ceded to the Dutch in 1825, in exchange for their possessions in Malacca. See *India.*

BENDER (Bessarabia, European Russia) is memorable as the asylum of Charles XII. of Sweden, after his defeat at Pultowa by the czar Peter the Great, July 8, 1709. The peace of Bender was concluded in 1711. Bender was taken by storm, by the Russians, in Sept. 1770; was again taken by Potemkin in 1789, and again stormed in 1809. It was restored to the peace of Jassy, but retained at the peace of 1812.

BENEDICTINES, an order of monks founded by St. Benedict (lived 480—543), who introduced the monastic life into western Europe, in 529, when he founded the monastery on Monte Cassino in Campania, and eleven others afterwards. His *Regula Monachorum* (rule of the monks) soon became the common rule of western monachism. No religious order has been so remarkable for extent, wealth, and men of note and learning, as the Benedictine. Among its branches the chief were the Cistercians, founded in 1098, and reformed by St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, in 1116; and the Carthusians, from the Chartreux (hence Charter-house), founded by Bruno about 1084. The Benedictine order was introduced into England by Augustin, in 596; and William I. built an abbey for it on the plain where the

* The bell "Big Ben," having been found to be cracked on Oct. 24, 1857, it was broken up and another bell cast with the same metal, in May, 1858, by Messrs. Mears, Whitechapel. It is rather different in shape to its predecessor, "Big Ben," and about 2 tons lighter. Its diameter is 9 ft. 6 in.; the height 7 ft. 10 in. It was struck for the first time, Nov. 18, 1858. The clapper weighs 6 cwt.—half that of the former bell. The note of the bell is E natural; the quarter-bells being G, B, E, F. On Oct. 1, 1859, this bell was also found to be cracked. It remains in this state (Sept. 1865).

† The clapper of St. Paul's bell weighs 180 lbs.; the diameter of the bell is 10 feet, and its thickness 10 inches. The hour strikes upon this bell, the quarters upon two smaller ones. See *Clocks.*

battle of Hastings was fought, 1066. See *Battle-Abbey*. William de Warrenne, earl of Warrenne, built a convent at Lewes, in Sussex, in 1077. "At Hammersmith is a nunnery, whose inmates are denominated Benedictine dames." *Leigh*. Of this order it is reckoned that there have been 40 popes, 200 cardinals, 50 patriarchs, 116 archbishops, 4600 bishops, 4 emperors, 12 empresses, 46 kings, 41 queens, and 3600 saints. Their founder was canonised. *Baronius*. The Benedictines have taken little part in politics, but have produced many valuable works : especially the congregation of St. Maur, who published the celebrated *l'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, in 1750, and edited many ancient authors.

BENEFICE (literally a good deed or favour), OR **FIEF**. Clerical benefices originated in the 12th century, when the priesthood began to imitate the feudal lay system of holding lands for performing certain duties : till then the priests were supported by alms and oblations at mass. Vicarages, rectories, perpetual curacies, and chaplaincies, are termed benefices, in contradistinction to dignities, bishoprics, &c. A rector is entitled to all the tithes ; a vicar, to a small part or to none.—All benefices that should become vacant in the space of six months, were given by pope Clement VII. to his nephew, in 1534. *Notitia Monastica*. An act for the augmentation of poor benefices, by the sale of some of those in the presentation of the lord chancellor, was passed in 1863.

BENEFIT OF CLERGY. See *Clergy*.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES. See *Friendly Societies*.

BENEVENTUM (now Benevento), an ancient city in South Italy, said to have been founded by Diomedes the Greek, after the fall of Troy. Pyrrhus of Macedon, during his invasion of Italy, was totally defeated near Beneventum, 275 B.C. Near it was erected the triumphal arch of Trajan, A.D. 114. Benevento was formed into a duchy by the Lombards, 571. At a battle fought here, Feb. 26, 1266, Manfred, king of Sicily, was defeated and slain by Charles of Anjou, who thus became virtually master of Italy. The castle was built 1323 ; the town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 1688, when the archbishop, afterwards pope Benedict XIII., was dug out of the ruins alive, and contributed to its subsequent rebuilding again, 1703. It was seized by the king of Naples, but restored to the pope on the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773. Talleyrand de Périgord, Bonaparte's arch-chancellor, had the title of prince of Benevento conferred upon him. Benevento was restored to the pope in 1814.

BENEVOLENCES (Aids, Free Gifts, actually Forced Loans) appear to have been claimed by our Anglo-Saxon sovereigns. Special ones were levied by Edward IV. 1473, by Richard III. 1485 (although a statute forbidding them was enacted in 1484), by Henry VII. 1492 ; and by James I. in 1613, on occasion of the marriage of the princess Elizabeth with the king of Bohemia. In 1615 Oliver St. John, M.P., was fined 5000*l.*, and chief justice Coke disgraced, for severely censuring such modes of raising money. Benevolences were declared illegal by the bill of rights, Feb. 1689.

BENGAL, the chief presidency of British India, containing Calcutta, the capital. It was ruled by governors delegated by the sovereigns of Delhi, till 1340, when it became independent. It was added to the Mogul empire by Baber, about 1529. See *India* and *Calcutta*.

The English first permitted to trade to Bengal	1534	India Bill ; Bengal made the chief presidency ;	
They establish a settlement at Hooghly about	1652	supreme court of judicature established	
Factories of the French and Danes set up . . .	1664		June 16, 1773
Bengal made a distinct agency . . .	1680	Bishop of Calcutta appointed . . .	July 21, 1813
The English settlement removed to Hooghly	1698	Railway opened . . .	Aug. 15, 1854
Imperial grant vesting the revenues of Bengal			
in the company, by which it gained the			
sovereignty of the country . . .	Aug. 12, 1765		

See *India*.

BENZOLE, a compound of hydrogen and carbon, discovered by Faraday in oils (1825), and by C. B. Mansfield in coal tar (1849), the latter of whom unfortunately died in consequence of being severely burnt while experimenting on it (Feb. 25, 1855). Benzole has become useful in the arts. Chemical research has produced from it *aniline* (*which see*), the source of the celebrated modern dyes, mauve, magenta, &c.

BEOWULF, an ancient Anglo-Saxon epic poem, describing events which probably occurred in the middle of the 5th century, and supposed to have been written subsequent to 597. An edition by Kemble was published in 1833. It has been translated by Kemble, Thorpe, and Wackerbath.

BERBICE (British Guiana, S. America), settled by the Dutch, who surrendered it to the British, April 23, 1796, and again Sept. 22, 1803. It was finally ceded to England in 1814.

BERENGARIANS, followers of Berenger, or Berengarius, archdeacon of Angers, a learned man, who about 1049 uttered opinions opposed to the Romish doctrine of transubstantiation or the real presence in the Lord's supper. Several councils of the church were held condemning his doctrine. After much controversy he recanted about 1058. He died grieved and wearied in 1088.

BERESINA, a river in Russia, crossed by the French main army after its defeat by the Russians, Nov. 25-29, 1812. The French lost upwards of 20,000 men, and their retreat was attended by great calamity and suffering.

BERG (W. Germany), on the extinction of the line of its counts, in 1348, was incorporated with Juliers. Napoleon I. made Murat grand-duke in 1806. The principal part is now held by Prussia.

BERGEN (in Germany), **BATTLE OF**, between the French and allies, the latter defeated, April 13, 1759.—(In **HOLLAND**) The allies under the duke of York were defeated by the French, under gen. Brune, with great loss, Sept. 19, 1799. In another battle, fought Oct. 2, same year, the duke gained the victory over Brune; but on the 6th, the duke was defeated before Alknaer, and on the 20th entered into a convention, by which he exchanged his army for 6000 French and Dutch prisoners in England.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, in Holland. This place, whose works were deemed impregnable, was taken by the French, Sept. 16, 1747, and again in 1794. An attempt made by the British under general sir T. Graham (afterwards lord Lynedoch), to carry the fortress by storm, was defeated; after forcing an entrance, their retreat was cut off, and a dreadful slaughter ensued; nearly all were cut to pieces or made prisoners, March 8, 1814.

BERKELEY CASTLE, Gloucestershire, was begun by Henry I. in 1108, and finished in the next reign. Here Edward II. was cruelly murdered by the contrivance of his queen Isabella (a princess of France), and her paramour, Mortimer, earl of March, Sept. 21, 1327. Mortimer was hanged at the Elms, near London, Nov. 29, 1330; and Edward III. confined his mother in her own house at Castle Rising, near Lynn, in Norfolk, till her death.

BERLIN (capital of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg), was founded by the margrave Albert, surnamed the Bear, about 1163. Its five districts were united under one magistracy, in 1714; and it was subsequently made the capital of Prussia. It was taken by an army of Russians, Austrians, and Saxons, in 1760; but they were obliged to retire in a few days. On Oct. 27, 1806, after the battle of Jena (Oct. 14), the French entered Berlin; and from this place Napoleon issued the famous Berlin decree or interdiction against the commerce of England, Nov. 20. It declared the British islands to be in a state of blockade, and ordered all Englishmen found in countries occupied by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war. On Nov. 5, 1808, Napoleon entered into a convention with Prussia, by which he remitted to Russia the sum due on the war-debt, and withdrew many of his troops to reinforce his armies in Spain. An insurrection commenced here in March 1848. Berlin was declared in a state of siege, Nov. 1848. The continuation of this state of siege was declared to be illegal without its concurrence by the lower chamber, April 25, 1849. The railway to Magdeburg was opened, Sept. 10, 1841. The first constituent assembly was held here on June 21, 1842.

BERMUDAS, OR **SOMERS' ISLES**, a group in the North Atlantic ocean, discovered by João Bermudas, a Spaniard, in 1522 or 1527, but not inhabited until 1609, when sir George Somers was cast away upon them. They were settled by a statute 9 James I. 1612. Among the exiles from England during the civil war, was Waller, the poet, who wrote, while resident here, a poetical description of the islands. There was an awful hurricane here, Oct. 31, 1780, and another, by which a third of the houses was destroyed, and all the shipping driven ashore, July 20, 1813.

BERNAL COLLECTION of articles of taste and virtù, formed by Ralph Bernal, Esq., many years chairman of committees of ways and means in the house of commons. He died Aug. 26, 1854. The sale in March, 1856, lasted 31 days, and enormous prices were given. The total sum realised was 62,680*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

BERNARD, MOUNT ST., so called from a monastery founded on it by Bernardine Menthon in 962. Velan, its highest peak, is about 8000 feet high, covered with perpetual snow. Hannibal, it is said, conducted the Carthaginian army by this pass into Italy

(218 B.C.); and it was by the same route, in May, 1800, that Bonaparte led his troops to the plains of Lombardy, before the battle of Marengo, fought June 14, 1800. On the summit of Great St. Bernard is a large community of monks, who entertain travellers in their convent.

BERNARDINES, a strict order of Cistercian monks, established by St. Bernard, of Clairvaux, about 1115. He founded seventy-two monasteries.

BERNE, the sovereign canton of Switzerland, joined the Swiss League 1352; the town Berne surrendered to the French under general Brune, April 12, 1798. The town has bears for its arms, and some of these animals are still maintained on funds specially provided for the purpose.

BERRY, an ancient province (*Biturigum regis*), central France, held by the Romans since the conquest of Gaul by Cæsar (58—50 B.C.) till it was subdued by the Visigoths; from whom it was taken by Clovis in 507. It was erected into a duchy by John in 1360, and was not incorporated into the royal domains till 1601; since then the title of duke has been merely nominal.

BERSAGLIERI, the sharpshooters of the Sardinian army, first employed about 1848.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED, a fortified town on the north-east extremity of England. It has been the theatre of many bloody contests between the English and Scots; and while England and Scotland remained two kingdoms, was always claimed by the Scots as belonging to them, because it stood on their side of the river. It was taken from the Scots, and annexed to England in 1333; and after having been taken and retaken many times, was finally ceded to England in 1482. In 1551 it was made independent of both kingdoms. The town surrendered to Cromwell in 1648, and afterwards to general Monk in 1659. Since the union of the crowns (James I. 1603), the fortifications, which were formerly very strong, have been much neglected.

BESSARABIA, a frontier province of European Russia, part of the ancient Dacia. After being possessed by the Goths, Huns, &c., it was conquered by the Turks in 1474, and ceded to Russia in 1812.

BETHLEHEM (Syria) now contains a large convent, enclosing, as is said, the very birth-place of Christ; a church erected by the empress Helena, in the form of a cross, about 325; a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid; another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third, of the Holy Innocents. Bethlehem is much visited by pilgrims.—The Bethlehemite monks existed in England in 1257.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL (so called from having been originally the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem), a royal foundation for the reception of lunatics, incorporated by Henry VIII. in 1546. The old Bethlehem Hospital, Moorfields, erected in 1675, pulled down in 1814, was built in imitation of the Tuileries at Paris. The present hospital in St. George's-fields was begun April, 1812, and opened in 1815. In 1856 extensive improvements were completed under the direction of Mr. Sydney Smirk, costing between nine and ten thousand pounds.

BETTING-HOUSES, affording much temptation to gaming, and consequent dishonesty, in the lower classes, were suppressed by an act passed in 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 119), a penalty of 100*l.* being enforced on the owners or occupiers.

BEYROUT (the ancient Berytus), a seaport of Syria, colonised from Sidon. It was destroyed by an earthquake, 566; was rebuilt, and was alternately possessed by the Christians and Saracens; and after a frequent change of masters, fell into the power of Amurath IV., since when it remained with the Ottoman empire up to the revolt of Ibrahim Pacha, in 1832. The total defeat of the Egyptian army by the allied British, Turkish, and Austrian forces, and evacuation of Beyrout (the Egyptians losing 7000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and twenty pieces of cannon), took place Oct. 10, 1840. Sir C. Napier was the English admiral engaged. Beyrout suffered greatly in consequence of the massacres in Syria in May 1860. In Nov. 1860 above 27,000 persons were said to be in danger of starving. See *Syria*.

BHOOTAN, a country north of Lower Bengal, with whom a treaty was made April 25, 1774. After fruitless negotiations, Bhootan was invaded by the British in Dec. 1864, in consequence of injurious treatment of an envoy. See *India*, 1864-5.

BHURTPORE (India), capital of Bhurtpore, was besieged by the British, Jan. 3, 1805, and attacked five times up to March 21, without success. The fortress was taken by general Lake, after a desperate engagement with Holkar, the Mahratta chief, April 2, 1805. The defeat of Holkar led to a treaty, by which the rajah of Bhurtpore agreed to pay twenty lacs of rupees, and ceded the territories that had been granted to him by a former treaty, delivering up his son as hostage, April 17, 1805. On the rajah's death, during a revolt against his son, Bhurtpore was taken by storm, by lord Combermere, Jan. 18, 1826. See *India*.

BIANCHI (Whites), a political party at Florence, in 1300, in favour of the Ghibelines or imperial party, headed by Vieri de' Cerchi, opposed the Neri (or Blacks), headed by Corso de' Donati. The latter expelled their opponents, among whom was the poet Dante, in 1301.

BIARCHY. When Aristodemus, king of Sparta, died, he left two sons, twins, Eurysthenes and Procles; and the people not knowing to whom precedence should be given, placed both upon the throne, and thus established the first biarchy, 1102 B.C. The descendants of each reigned alternately for 800 years. *Herodotus*.

BIARRITZ, a bathing-place, near Bayonne. Here resided the comtesse de Montijo and her daughter Eugénie, now empress of the French, till her marriage Jan. 29, 1853; since when it has been annually visited by the emperor and empress.

BIBERACH (Wurtemberg). Here Moreau twice defeated the Austrians,—under Latour, Oct. 2, 1796, and under Kray, May 9, 1800.

BIBLE (from the Greek *biblos*, a book), the name especially given to the Holy Scriptures. The Old Testament is said to have been collected and arranged by Ezra between 458 and 450 B.C. The Apocrypha are considered as inspired writings by the Roman Catholics, but not by the Jews and Protestants.* See *Apocrypha*.

OLD TESTAMENT.†					
Genesis contains the history of the world from B.C.		4004—1635	Hosea	about 785—725	Luke, and John . B.C. 5—A.D. 33
Exodus	1635—1490	Amos	about 787		Acts of the Apostles . A.D. 33—65
Leviticus	1490	Isaiah	about 760—698		EPISTLES—1st and 2nd to The-
Numbers	1490—1451	Micah	about 750—710		salonians
Deuteronomy	1451	Nahum	about 713		Galatians
Job	about 1520	Zephaniah	about 630		1st Corinthians
Joshua	from 1451—1420	Jeremiah	about 620—588		2nd Corinthians
Judges	1425—1120	Lamentations	about 588		Romans
Ruth	1322—1312	Habakkuk	about 626		Of James
1st and 2nd Samuel	1171—1017	Daniel	from 607—534		1st of Peter
1st and 2nd Kings	1015—562	Ezekiel	595—574		To Ephesians, Philippians,
1st and 2nd Chronicles	1004—536	Obadiah	about 587		Colossians, Hebrews,
Book of Psalms (prin-		Ezra	about 536—456		Philemon
cally by David)	1063—1015	Esther	about 521—495		Titus and 1st to Timothy
Proverbs written about	1000—700	Haggai	about 520		2nd to Timothy
Song of Solomon about	1014	Zechariah	about 520—518		2nd of Peter
Ecclesiastes	about 977	Nehemiah	about 446—434		Of Jude
Jonah	about 862	Malachi	about 397		1st, 2nd, and 3rd of John
Joel	about 800				after
		NEW TESTAMENT.		Revelation	
		GOSPELS by Matthew, Mark,			

The most ancient copy of the *Hebrew* Scriptures existed at Toledo, called the Codex of Hillel; it was of very early date, probably of the 4th century after Christ, some say about 60 years before Christ. The copy of Ben Asher, of Jerusalem, was made about 1100.

The oldest copy of the Old and New Testament in *Greek*, is that in the Vatican, which was written in the 4th or 5th century, and published in 1586. The next in age is the Alexandrian Codex (referred to the 5th century) in the British Museum, presented by the Greek patriarch to Charles I. in

1628. It has been printed in England, edited by Woide and Baber, 1786—1821.—Codex Ephraemi, or Codex Regius, ascribed to the 5th century, in the Royal Library, Paris: published by Tischendorf in 1843.

The Hebrew Psalter was printed at Bologna in 1477. The complete Hebrew Bible was first printed by Soncino in Italy in 1488, and the Greek Testament (edited by Erasmus) at Rotterdam, in 1516. Aldus's edition was printed in 1518; Stephens' in 1546; and the *textus receptus* (or received text) by the Elzevirs in 1624.

* In April, 1865, was published a proposal for raising a fund for exploring Palestine in order to illustrate the Bible by antiquarian and scientific investigation. The first meeting was held June 22, 1865, the archbishop of York in the chair.

† The division of the Bible into *chapters* has been ascribed to archbishop Lanfranc in the 11th and to archbishop Langton in the 13th century; but T. Hartwell Horne considers the real author to have been cardinal Hugo de Sancto Caro, about the middle of the 13th century. The division into sections was commenced by Rabbi Nathan (author of a Concordance), about 1445, and completed by Athras, a Jew, in 1667. The present division into *verses* was introduced by the celebrated printer, Robert Stephens, in his Greek Testament (1551) and in his Latin Bible (1556-7).

BIBLE, *continued.*

TRANSLATIONS.

The Old Testament, in *Greek*, termed the Septuagint (*ᾗλιχ* *see*), generally considered to have been made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about 285 or 285 B.C.; of this many fabulous accounts are given.

Origen, after spending twenty-eight years in collating MSS., commenced his *polyglot* Bible at Casarea in A.D. 231; it contained the Greek versions of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion, all made in or about the 2nd century after Christ.

The following are ancient versions:—*Syriac*, 1st or 2nd century; the old *Latin* version, early in the 2nd century, revised by Jerome, in 384; who, however, completed a new version in 405, now called the *VULGATE*, *which see*; the first edition was printed in 1462;—*Coptic*, 2nd or 3rd century; *Ethiopic*; *Armenian*, 4th or 5th century; *Slavonic*, 9th century; and the *Meso-Gothic*, by Ulfilas, about 370, a manuscript copy of which, called the Codex Argenteus, is at Upsal. The Psalms were translated into *Saxon* by bishop Aldhelm, about 706; and the Gospels by bishop Egbert, about 721; the whole Bible by Bede, in the 10th century.

ENGLISH VERSIONS AND EDITIONS.*

MS. paraphrase of the whole Bible at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, dated by Usher . 1290

Versions (from the Vulgate) by Wickliffe and his followers about 1380

[Part published by Lewis, 1731; by Baber, 1810; the whole by Madden and Forshall, 1850.]

William Tyndale's version of Matthew and Mark from the Greek, 1524; of the whole New Testament 1525 or 1526

Miles Coverdale's version of the whole Bible 1535

[Ordered by Henry VIII. to be laid in the choir of every church, "for every man that would to look and read therein."]

T. Matthews' (fictitious name for John Rogers) version (partly by Tyndale † and Coverdale) 1537

Cranmer's Great Bible (Matthews' revised) 1539

Geneva version (the first with figured verses) 1540—1557

Archbishop Parker's, called "The Bishop's Bible" (eight of the fourteen persons employed being bishops) 1568

King James' Bible, ‡ the present authorised version—Translation began 1604; published 1611

Roman Catholic authorised version: New Testament, at Rheims, 1582; Old Testament, at Douay 1609-10

Dr. Benjamin Blayney's revised edition 1769

Authorised Jewish English version 1851-61

	N. TEST.	BIBLE.
Flemish	A.D.	1477
Spanish (Valencian)		1478
German	1522	1530
English	1526	1535
French	1512	1530
Swedish	1526	1541
Danish	1524	1550
Dutch		1560

	N. TEST.	BIBLE.
Italian		1471
Spanish	1543	1569
Russian (parts)	1519	1822
Welsh	1567	1588
Hungarian	1574	1589
Bohemian		1488
Polish	1551	1561
Virginian Indians	1661	1663

	N. TEST.	BIBLE
Irish		1602
Georgian		1743
Portuguese	1712	1748
Manks		1748
Turkish		1666
Sanscrit		1808
Modern Greek		1638
Chinese		1814

The British and Foreign Bible Society continue to make and print translations of the Bible in all the dialects of the world. *See Polyglot.*

BIBLE DICTIONARIES. The most remarkable are Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible," 1722-8; Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," 1843; and Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," 1860. *See Concordances.* ‡

BIBLE SOCIETIES. Among the principal and oldest societies which have made the dissemination of the Scriptures a collateral or an exclusive object, are the following:—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was formed 1698; Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1701; Society in Scotland, for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1709; Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor, 1750; Naval and Military Bible Society, 1780; Sunday School Society, 1785; French Bible Society, 1792; British and Foreign Bible Society, 1804; § Hibernian Bible Society, 1806; City of London Auxiliary Bible Society, 1812. A bull from the Pope against Bible Societies appeared in 1817.

BIBLIA PAUPERUM (the Bible for the Poor), consisting of engravings illustrating scripture history, with texts, carved in wood, a "block book," printed early in the 15th century, was compiled by Bonaventura, general of the Franciscans, about 1260. A facsimile was published by J. Russell Smith, in 1859.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, the Science of Books. Gesner's "Bibliotheca Universale" appeared in 1545; and De Bure's "Bibliographie Instructive" in 1763. The following works on this subject are highly esteemed: Peignot, Manuel, 1823; Horne, Introduction to the Study of

* "The Bible of Every Land," ed. 1860, published by Messrs. Bagsters, London, is full of information respecting ancient and modern versions of the Bible.

† He was strangled at Antwerp in 1536, at the instigation of Henry VIII. and his council. His last words were, "Lord, open the king of England's eyes!" 14 editions of his Testament had then been published.

‡ An "Index to the Persons, Places, and Subjects occurring in the Holy Scriptures," by B. Vincent, editor of the present work, is sold by the Queen's printers.

§ At the end of 1850 this society had issued 24,247,667 copies of the Bible or parts of it; in May, 1863, the number had risen to 43,044,334. In 1857 they published a catalogue of their library, which contains a large number of remarkable editions of the Bible.

Bibliography, 1814; *Scriptural*, Orme, Bibliotheca Biblica, 1824; Darling, Cyclopædia Bibliographica, 1854-8; *Classical*, the works of Fabricius, Clarke, and Dibdin; *English*, Watts' Bibliotheca Britannica, 1824; Lowndes, Manual, 1834 (new edition by Bohn, 1857-64); *French*, Querard, 1828-64; Brunet's Manuel du Libraire (first published in 1810) is exceedingly valuable: the 5th edition, 1862-5; British Catalogues, by Sampson Low, 1835-62.

BIBLIOMANIA (or book-madness) very much prevailed in 1811, when Dr. Dibdin's work with this title was published. See *Boccaccio*.

BIDASSOA. The allied army under lord Wellington, having driven the French from Spain, effected the passage of this river, Oct. 8, 1813, and entered France.

BIDDENDEN MAIDS. A distribution of bread and cheese to the poor takes place at Biddenden, Kent, on Easter Sundays, the expense being defrayed from the rental of twenty acres of land, the reputed bequest of the Biddenden maids, two sisters named Chalkhurst, who, tradition states, were born joined together by the hips and shoulders, in 1100, and having lived in that state to the age of thirty-four, died within six hours of each other. Cakes, bearing a corresponding impression of the figures of two females, are given on Easter day to all who ask for them. Hasted deems this tale fabulous, and states that the print on the cakes is of modern origin, and that the land was given by two maiden ladies named Preston. See *Siamese Twins*.

BIGAMY. The Romans branded the guilty party with an infamous mark; with us the punishment of this offence, formerly, was death. The first act respecting it was passed 5 Edw. I. 1276. *Viner's Statutes*. Declared to be felony, without benefit of clergy, 1 James I. 1603. Subjected to the same punishments as grand or petit larceny, 35 Geo. III. 1794. Now punished, according to circumstances, by imprisonment or transportation.

BIG BETHEL (Virginia, U.S.). On June 10, 1861, the Federals were defeated in an attack on some Confederate batteries at this place.

BILBOA (N.E. Spain), was taken by the French in 1795. This place, which had been invested by the Carlists under Villareal, and was in considerable danger, was delivered by the defeat of the besiegers by Espartero, assisted by British naval co-operation, Dec. 24, 1836. Espartero entered Bilboa in triumph next day.

BILL OF EXCEPTIONS. The right of tendering to a judge upon a trial between parties a bill of exceptions to his charge, his definition of the law, or to remedy other errors of the court, was provided by the 2nd statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. 1284. Such bills are tendered to this day.

BILL OF PAINS, &c. See *Queen Caroline's Trial*. **BILL OF RIGHTS, &c.** See *Rights*.

BILLIARDS. The French ascribe their invention to Henrique Devigne, an artist in the reign of Charles IX., about 1571. Slate billiard tables were introduced in England in 1827.

BILLINGSGATE, the celebrated market-place for fish in London, is said to have derived its name from Belinus Magnus, a British prince, the father of king Lud, 400 B.C., but Stow thinks from a former owner. *Mortimer*. It was the old port of London, and the customs were paid here under Ethelred II., A.D. 979. *Stow*. Billingsgate was made a perfect free market, 1669. *Chamberlain*. Fish by land-carriage, as well as seaborne, now arrives daily here. In 1849, the market was very greatly extended and improved, and is now well cleaned, lighted, and ventilated.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE were invented by the Jews as a means of removing their property from nations where they were persecuted, 1160. *Anderson*. Bills are said to have been used in England, 1307. The only legal mode of sending money from England, 4 Richard II. 1381. Regulated, 1698; first stamped, 1782; duty advanced, 1797; again, June, 1801; and since. It was made capital to counterfeit bills of exchange in 1734. In 1825, the year of disastrous speculations in bubbles, it was computed that there were 400 millions of pounds sterling represented by bills of exchange and promissory notes. The present amount is not supposed to exceed 50 millions. The many statutes regarding bills of exchange were consolidated by act 9 Geo. IV. 1828. An act regulating bills of exchange passed 3 Vict. July, 1839. Great alterations were made in the law on the subject by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 83 (1854), and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 67 (1855).

BILLS OF MORTALITY FOR LONDON. These bills were first compiled by order of Cromwell, about 1538, 30 Hen. VIII., but in a more formal and recognised manner in

1603, after the great plague of that year. No complete series of them has been preserved. They are now superseded by the weekly returns of the registrar-general. The following show the numbers at decennial periods :—

	Christenings.	Burials.		Christenings.	Burials.		Christenings.	Burials.
1780	16,634	20,507	1810	19,930	19,892	1840	30,387	26,774
1790	18,980	18,038	1820	26,138	19,348	1850	39,973	36,947
1800	19,176	23,068	1830	27,028	23,524			

IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.
1840	502,303	356,634	1856	657,453	390,506	1861	696,406	436,114
1845	543,521	349,366	1858	655,481	449,656	1862	712,684	436,573
1849	578,159	440,839	1859	689,881	441,790	1863	729,399	475,582
1853	612,391	421,097	1860	684,048	422,721	1864	739,763	495,520

IN LONDON AND SUBURBS.

	Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.
1854	84,684	73,697	1859 (Females, 45,367)	92,556 (Females, 30,166)	61,617
1856	86,833	57,786	1862	97,114	66,950
1858 (Females, 43,400)	88,620 (Females, 31,319)	63,882	1864	102,187	77,723

BINARY ARITHMETIC, that which counts by twos, for expeditiously ascertaining the property of numbers, and constructing tables, was invented by Baron Leibnitz of Leipsic, the celebrated statesman, philosopher, and poet, 1694. *Moreri*.

BINOMIAL ROOT, in Algebra, composed of only two parts connected with the signs *plus* or *minus*; a term first used by Recorda, about 1550, when he published his Algebra. The celebrated *binomial theorem* of Newton was first mentioned in 1688. *Hutton*.

BIOGRAPHY (from the Greek *bios*, life, and *graphō*, I write), defined as history teaching by example. The book of *Genesis* contains the biography of the patriarchs; and the Gospels that of Christ. Plutarch wrote the Lives of Illustrious Men; Cornelius Nepos, Lives of Military Commanders; and Suetonius, Lives of the Twelve Cæsars (all three in the first century after Christ); Diogenes Laërtius, Lives of the Philosophers (about 205).—Boswell's Life of Johnson (published in 1790) is the most remarkable English biography.

BIOLOGY, a name given to the science of life and living things, by Treviranus, of Bremen, in his work on Physiology, published 1802-22. Biology includes zoology, anthropology, and ethnology, *which see*.

BIRCH TREE. The black (*Betula nigra*), brought from North America, 1736. The birch tree known as the *Betula pumila*, introduced into Kew-gardens, England, by Mr. James Gordon, from North America, 1762. The tree known as the *Birch* is now largely cultivated in all the countries of Europe. *Hardy's Annals*.

BIRDS were divided by Linnaeus into six orders (1735); by Blumenbach, into eight (1805); and by Cuvier, into six (1817). The most remarkable works on birds are those published by John Gould, F.R.S.; they are to consist of about 31 folio volumes of coloured plates, &c. Each set bound will cost about 500*l*.

BIRKENHEAD (Cheshire), a prosperous modern town on the Mersey, immediately opposite to Liverpool. The great dock here was projected by Mr. John Laird, constructed by Mr. Rendell, and opened in Aug. 1847 by lord Morpeth. In 1861 Birkenhead was made a parliamentary borough, and Mr. Laird was elected first representative. Population in 1831, 200; in 1861, 51,649. See *Wrecks*, 1852.

BIRMAN EMPIRE, OR EMPIRE OF AVA. See *Burmese Empire* and *India*.

BIRMINGHAM, formerly Bromwicham and Brummegem (Warwickshire), existed in the reign of Alfred, 872; and belonged to the Bermengehams, at Domesday survey, 1086. There were "many smythes" here in the time of Henry VIII. (*Leland*), but its great importance commenced in the reign of William III. It has been styled "the toyshop of Europe."

Grammar school founded	1552	Theatre destroyed by fire	Aug. 17, 1792
Besieged and taken by prince Rupert	1643	More commotions	Nov. 1800
Button manufactures established	1689	Theatre burnt	Jan. 7, 1820
Soho works established by Matthew Boulton about 1764; and steam engine works about 1774	1768	Political Union, headed by T. Attwood, formed,	Feb. 1831
Birmingham canal was originated.	1768	Birmingham made a borough by Reform Act	1832
Riots against persons commemorating the French revolution	July 14, 1791	Town-hall built	1833
		Political Union dissolved itself	May 10, 1834

BIRMINGHAM, *continued.*

Birmingham and Liverpool railway opened at the Grand Junction . . . July 4, 1837
 London and Birmingham railway opened its entire length . . . Sept. 17, 1838
 Great Chartist riot; houses burnt . . . July 15, 1839
 Town incorporated, and Police Act passed . . . " "
 Meeting of British Association . . . Aug. 29, "
 Queen's College incorporated . . . " 1843
 Corn Exchange opened . . . Oct. 27, 1847
 Meeting of British Association (2nd time) . . . Sept. 12, 1849
 Queen's College organised . . . Jan. 1853
 Public park opened (ground virtually given by Mr. Adderley) . . . Aug. 3, 1856
 New music-hall opened . . . Sept. 3, "
 Another park opened by the duke of Cambridge,

100,000 persons present (ground given by lord Calthorpe) . . . June 1, 1857
 Death of G. F. Muntz, M.P. . . . July 30, "
 J. Bright elected M.P., Aug. 10, 1857, & April, 1859
 The Queen and Prince Consort visit Birmingham, Warwick, &c., for the first time, and open Aston park . . . June 14-16, 1858
 The Free Library opened . . . April 4, 1861
 Dreadful factory explosion; 9 killed and many injured . . . June 23, 1862
 The people's park purchased by the corporation . . . Sept. 1864
 New Exchange solemnly opened . . . Jan. 2, 1865
 The bank of Attwoods and Spooner stop payment and cause much distress . . . March 10, "
 Meeting of British Association (3rd time) . . . Sept. 6, "

BIRTHS. The births of children were taxed in England, viz., birth of a duke 30*l.*, of a common person 2*s.*, 7 Will. III. 1695. Taxed again, 1783. The instances of four children at a birth are numerous; but it is recorded that a woman of Konigsberg had five children at a birth, Sept. 3, 1784, and that the wife of Nelson, a journeyman tailor, of Oxford-Market, London, had also five children at a birth, in Oct. 1800. See *Bills of Mortality* and *Registers*. The Queen usually presents a small sum of money to a poor woman giving birth to three or more children at one time.

BISHOP (Greek *episcopos*, overseer), a name given by the Athenians to those who had the inspection of the city. The Jews and Romans had also like officers. The bishop has the government of church affairs in a certain district. St. Peter, styled the first bishop of Rome, was martyred 65. The episcopate became an object of contention about 144. The title of pope was anciently assumed by all bishops, and was exclusively claimed by Gregory VII. (1073-85).

BISHOPS IN ENGLAND* were coeval with the introduction of Christianity. The see of London is said to have been founded by Lucius, king of Britain, 179.

Bishops made barons . . . 1072
 The *Comgé d'Elire* of the king to choose a bishop originated in an arrangement of king John.
 Bishops were elected by the king's *Comgé d'Elire*, 25 Hen. VIII.† . . . 1534
 Bishops to rank as barons by stat. 31 Hen. VIII. . . . 1540
 Seven were deprived for being married . . . 1554
 Several suffered martyrdom under queen Mary. See *Cranmer*. . . . 1556
 Bishops excluded from voting in the house of peers on temporal concerns, 16 Charles I. . . 1640
 Several committed for protesting against the legality of all acts of parliament passed while

they remained deprived of their votes, Dec. 28, 1641
 The order of archbishops and bishops abolished by the parliament . . . Oct. 9, 1646
 Bishops regain their seats . . . Nov. 1661
 Seven sent to the tower for not reading the king's declaration for liberty of conscience (intended to bring the Roman Catholics into ecclesiastical and civil power), June 8, and tried and acquitted . . . June 29-30, 1688
 The archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Sancroft) and five bishops (Bath and Wells, Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough) suspended for refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary, 1689; deprived . . . 1690

ENGLISH BISHOPRICS.

Sees.	Founded.	Sees.	Founded.	Sees.	Founded.	Sees.	Founded.
London (<i>abpc.</i>) . . . (†) 179		East Anglia (<i>afterwards</i> Norwich, 1091)	630	Hereford	676	Bath	1088
York (<i>abpc.</i>) . . . 4th cent.		Lindisfarne, or Holy Island (<i>afterwards</i> Durham, 995) . . .	634	Worcester	680	Ely	1108
Sodor and Man . . . 4th cent.		West Saxons (<i>afterwards</i> Winchester, 705)	635	Lindisse (<i>afterwards</i> Lincoln, 1067) . . .	"	Carlisle	1132
Llandaff 5th cent.		Mercia (<i>afterwards</i> Lichfield, 669) . . .	656	Sherborne (<i>afterwards</i> Salisbury, 1042) . . .	705	Peterborough . . .	1541
St. David's 5th cent.				Cornwall (<i>afterwards</i> Devonshire, <i>afterwards</i> Exeter, 1050)	909	Gloucester § . . .	"
Bangor † about 516				Wells	"	Bristol §	1542
St. Asaph about 560						Chester	"
Canterbury 598						Oxford	"
London (<i>see above</i>) . . . 609						Ripon	1836
Rochester 604						Manchester	1847

* Bishops have the titles of *Lord* and *Right Rev. Father in God*. The archbishops of Canterbury and York, taking place of all dukes, have the title of *Grace*. The bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester have precedence of all bishops; the others rank according to seniority of consecration.

† *Retirement of Bishops.* In 1856 the bishops of London and Durham retired on annuities. The new bishops held their sees subject to future provision. In 1857 the bishop of Norwich also resigned.

‡ An order in council, Oct. 1838, directed the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph to be united on the next vacancy in either, and Manchester, a new see, to be created thereupon; this order, as regarded the union of the sees, was rescinded 1846.

§ The sees of Bristol and Gloucester were united, 1856.

BISHOPS IN IRELAND are said to have been consecrated in the 2nd century.

Prelacies were constituted, and divisions of the bishoprics in Ireland made, by cardinal Papparo, legate from pope Eugene III. . . 1151
 Several prelates deprived by queen Mary . . 1554
 Bp. Atherton suffered death ignominiously . . 1640
 Two bishops deprived for not taking the oaths to William and Mary . . 1691
 Church Temporalities Act, for reducing the number of bishops in Ireland, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, passed . . . Aug. 14, 1833

[By this statute, of the four archbishoprics of Armagh, Dublin, Tuam, and Cashel, the last two were to be abolished on the decease of the then archbishops which has since occurred; and it was enacted that eight of the then eighteen bishoprics should, as they became void, be henceforth united to other sees, which was accomplished in 1850: so that the Irish Church establishment at present consists of two archbishoprics and ten bishops.]

IRISH BISHOPRICS.

Ossory 402	Connor about 500	Ferns about 508	Cashel, before 901; <i>abpc.</i> 1152
Killala about 434	Tuam, about 501; <i>abpc.</i> 1152	Cloyne before 604	Killaloe, <i>abpc.</i> 1019
Trim 432	Dromore about 510	Cork about 606	Waterford 1096
Armagh, 445; <i>abpc.</i> 1152	Kildare before 519	Glandalagh before 612	Limerick before 1106
Emly about 448	Meath 520	Derry before 618	Kilmore 1136
Elphin 450	Achonry 530	Kilmacduagh, about 620	Dublin, <i>abpc.</i> 1152
Ardagh 454	Louth 534	Lismore about 631	Kilfenora before 1254
Clogher before 493	Clonmacnois 548	Leighlin 632	(For the new combinations, see the separate articles.)
Down about 499	Clonfert 558	Mayo about 665	
Ardfert and Aghadoe before 500	Ross about 570	Raphoe before 885	

BISHOPS IN SCOTLAND were constituted in the 4th century. Episcopacy was abolished in 1638; but restored by Charles II. 1661, which caused an insurrection. Episcopacy was again abolished in Scotland in 1689.*

SCOTCH BISHOPRICS.

Orkney Uncertain.	Brechin before 1155	POST-REVOLUTION BISHOPS.	Brechin 1731
Isles 360	Moray 1115		Glasgow (and Galloway) "
Galloway before 500	Ross 1124	Edinburgh 1720	St. Andrew's (Dunkeld, Dunblane, &c.) 1733
St. Andrew's, 800; <i>abpc.</i> 1470	Aberdeen 1125	Aberdeen and the Isles 1721	Argyll and the Isles 1847
Glasgow, about 560; <i>abpc.</i> 1488	Dunkeld 1130	Moray (and Ross) 1727	
Caithness about 1066	Dunblane before 1153		
	Argyll 1200		
	Edinburgh 1633		

BISHOPS, COLONIAL. The first was Samuel Seabury, consecrated bishop of Connecticut by four nonjuring prelates, at Aberdeen, in Scotland, Nov. 14, 1784. The bishops of New York and Pennsylvania were consecrated in London, by the archbishop of Canterbury, Feb. 4, 1787, and the bishop of Virginia in 1790. The first *Roman Catholic* bishop of the United States was Dr. Carroll of Maryland, in 1789. By 15 & 16 Vict. c. 52, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 49, the colonial bishops may perform all episcopal functions in the United Kingdom, but have no jurisdiction.

COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.

Nova Scotia 1787	New Zealand 1841	Australia) 1847	Brisbane 1859
Quebec 1793	Antigua 1842	Rupert's Land 1849	British Columbia "
Calcutta 1814	Guiana "	Victoria "	Goulburn "
Barbadoes 1824	Huron "	Sierra Leone 1852	St. Helena "
Jamaica "	Tasmania "	Graham's-town 1853	Waiaapu "
Madras 1835	Columbo 1845	Natal "	Melanesian Islands 1860
Australia 1836	Fredericton "	Mauritius 1854	Kingston, Canada 1861
Montreal "	Adelaide 1847	Labuan 1855	Ontario, Canada "
Bombay 1837	Cape Town "	Christchurch 1856	Nassau, Bahamas "
Newfoundland 1839	Melbourne "	Perth "	Central Africa 1863
Toronto "	Newcastle "	Wellington 1858	Grafton, Australia "
Gibraltar 1841	Sydney (formerly "	Nelson "	Niger territory 1864

BISMUTH was recognised as a distinct metal by Agricola, in 1529. It is very fusible and brittle, and of a yellowish white colour.

BISSEXTILE. See *Calendar and Leap Year*.

* Bishop Rose connected the established episcopal church of Scotland with that form of it which is now merely tolerated, he having been bishop of Edinburgh from 1687 till 1720, when, on his death, Dr. Fullarton became the first post-revolution bishop of that see. Fife (now St. Andrew's, so called in 1844) now unites the bishopric of Dunkeld (re-instituted in 1727) and that of Dunblane (re-instituted in 1731). Ross (of uncertain date) was united to Moray (re-instituted in 1727) in 1838. Argyll and the Isles never existed independently until 1847, having been conjoined to Moray and Ross, or to Ross alone, previously to that year. Galloway has been added to the see of Glasgow.

BITHYNIA, a province in Asia Minor, previously called *Bebricia*, is said to have been invaded by the Thracians under Bithynus, son of Jupiter, who gave it the name of Bithynia. It was subject successively to the Assyrians, Lydians, Persians, and Macedonians. Most of the cities were built by Grecian colonists.

Dydalsus revolted and reigned about	440	He receives and employs Hannibal, then a fugitive	187
Botyras, his son, succeeds	378	Who poisons himself to escape betrayal to the Romans	183
Bas, or Bias, son of Botyras, 376; repulses the Greeks	328	Prusias II. succeeds	180
Zipetas, son of Bias, resists Lysimachus	326	Nicomedes II. kills his father Prusias and reigns	149
He dies, leaving four sons, of whom the eldest, Nicomedes I., succeeds (he invites the Gauls into Asia)	278	Nicomedes III., surnamed Philopator	91
He rebuilds Astacus, and names it Nicomedia	264	Deposed by Mithridates, king of Pontus	88
Ziela, son of Nicomedes, reigns	243	Restored by the Romans	84
Intending to massacre the chiefs of the Gauls at a feast, Ziela is detected in his design, and is himself put to death, and his son Prusias I. made king, about	228	Bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans	74
Prusias defeats the Gauls, and takes cities	223	Pliny the younger, pro-consul	A.D. 103
Prusias allies with Philip of Macedon, and marries Apamea, his daughter	208	The Oghusian Tartars settle in Bithynia	1231
		The Othman Turks take Prusa, the capital (and make it the seat of their empire till they possess Constantinople)	1327

BITONTO (Naples). Here Montemar and the Spaniards defeated the Germans, on May 26, 1730, and eventually acquired the kingdom of the Two Sicilies for Don Carlos.

BLACK ASSIZES. See under *Oxford*.

BLACK BOOK* (*Liber Niger*), a book kept in the exchequer, which received the orders of that court. It was published by Hearn in 1728.

BLACKBURN, Lancashire, so called in Domesday-book. The manufacture of a cloth called Blackburn cheque, carried on in 1650, was superseded by Blackburn greys. In 1767, James Hargreaves, of this town, invented the spinning-jenny, for which he was eventually expelled from the county. About 1810 or 1812, the townspeople availed themselves of his discoveries, and engaged largely in the cotton manufacture, now their staple trade.

BLACK DEATH. See *Plagues*, 1340.

BLACK FRIARS. See *Dominican*.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, London. The first stone was laid Oct. 31, 1760, and it was completed by Mylne, in 1770. It was the first work of the kind executed in England, in which arches, approaching to the form of an ellipsis, were substituted for semicircles. It was repaired in 1834, and in 1837-1840. Since 1850 the bridge gradually sank. The old bridge was pulled down: and a new temporary one opened for use in 1864. The foundation stone of the new bridge (to be erected according to a design by Mr. J. Cubitt) was laid by the lord mayor, Hale, July 20, 1865. The first railway train (London, Chatham, and Dover) entered the city of London over the new railway bridge, Blackfriars, Oct. 6, 1864.

BLACKHEATH, near London. Here Wat Tyler and his followers assembled June, 1381; and here also Jack Cade and his 20,000 Kentish men encamped, June 1, 1450. See *Tyler and Cade*. Battle of Blackheath, in which the Cornish rebels were defeated and Flannock's insurrection quelled, June 22, 1497. The cavern, on the ascent to Blackheath, the retreat of Cade, and the haunt of banditti in the time of Cromwell, was re-discovered in 1780.

BLACK-HOLE. See *Calcutta*.

BLACK LEAD. See *Graphite*.

BLACK LETTER, employed in the first printed books in the middle of the 15th century. The first printing types were Gothic; but they were modified into the present Roman type about 1469; Pliny's Natural History being then printed in the new characters.

BLACK-MAIL, a compulsory payment made in parts of Scotland by the lowlanders to the highlanders, for the protection of their cattle, existed till within a few months of the outbreak of the rebellion, 1745. It rendered agricultural improvement almost impossible.

* A book was kept in the English monasteries, wherein details of the scandalous enormities practised in religious houses were entered for the inspection of visitors, under Henry VIII. 1535, in order to blacken them and hasten their dissolution: hence possibly the phrase, "I'll set you down in the black book."

BLACK MONDAY, Easter Monday, April 6, 1351, "when the hailstones are said to have killed both men and horses, in the army of our king Edward III. in France." *Bailey*. "This was a memorable Easter Monday, which in the 34th of Edward III. happened to be full dark of mist and hail, and so cold that many men died on their horses' backs with the cold," 1351. *Stow*. In Ireland, Black Monday was the day on which a number of the English were slaughtered at a village near Dublin, in 1209.

BLACK ROD has a gold lion at the top, and is carried by the usher of the Order of the Knights of the Garter (instituted 1349), instead of the mace. He also keeps the door when a chapter of the order is sitting, and during the sessions of parliament attends the house of lords and acts as their messenger to the commons.

BLACK SEA, **THE EUXINE** (Pontus Euxinus of the Ancients), a large internal sea between the S.W. provinces of Russia and Asia Minor, connected with the sea of Azoff by the straits of Yenikalé, and with the sea of Marmora by the channel of Constantinople. This sea was much frequented by the Greeks and Italians, till it was closed to all nations by the Turks after the fall of Constantinople in 1453. The Russians obtained admission by the treaty of Kainardji, in 1774. In 1779 it was partially opened to British and other traders, since which time the Russians gradually obtained the preponderance. It was entered by the British and French fleets, Jan. 3, 1854, at the requisition of the Porte, after the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope by the Russians, Nov. 30, 1853. A dreadful storm in this sea raged from Nov. 13 to 16, 1854, and caused great loss of life and shipping, and valuable stores for the allied armies. See *Russo-Turkish War*. By the treaty of 1856 the Black Sea was opened to the commerce of all nations.

BLACKWALL (London). The site of fine commercial docks and warehouses. See *Docks*. The Blackwall railway was opened to the public, July 4, 1840; the eastern terminus being at Blackwall wharf, and the western in Fenchurch-street.

BLACK WATCH, armed companies of the loyal clans (Campbells, Monros, &c.) employed to watch the Highlands from about 1725 to 1739, when they were formed into the celebrated 42nd regiment, which was formally enrolled "The Royal Highland Black Watch," in 1861. Their removal probably facilitated the outbreak in 1745. They wore dark tartans, and hence were called *Black Watch*.

BLACKWATER, BATTLE OF, in Ireland, Aug. 14, 1598, when the Irish chief O'Neal defeated the English under Sir Henry Bagnall. Pope Clement VIII. sent O'Neal a consecrated plume, and granted to his followers the same indulgence as to crusaders.

BLADENSBURG. See *Washington*, 1814.

BLANK VERSE. See *Verse*.

BLANKETEERS. A number of operatives who on March 30, 1817, met in St. Peter's field, near Manchester, many of them having blankets, rugs, or great coats rolled up and fastened to their backs. This was termed the Blanket meeting. They proceeded to march towards London, but were dispersed by the magistracy. It is stated that their object was to commence a general insurrection. See *Derby*. Eventually the ringleaders had an interview with the cabinet ministers, and a better understanding between the working classes and the government ensued.

BLANKETS are said to have been first made at Bristol by T. Blanket, about 1705.

BLASPHEMY was punished with death by the law of Moses (*Lev. xxiv. 1491 B.C.*); and by the code of Justinian, A.D. 529. It is punishable by the civil and canon law of England, regulated by 60 Geo. III. c. 8 (1819). In Scotland the blasphemer's tongue was cut out; he was punished with fine and imprisonment by law, 1696-7. Daniel Isaac Eaton was tried and convicted in London of blasphemy, March 6, 1812. Robert Taylor, a protestant clergyman, was tried twice for the same crime. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and largely fined, July, 1831. In Dec. 1840, two publishers of blasphemous writings were convicted.

BLAZONRY. Bearing coats-of-arms was introduced and became hereditary in France and England about 1192, owing to the knights painting their banners with different figures, thereby to distinguish them in the crusades. *Dugdale*.

BLEACHING was known in Egypt, Syria, India, and Gaul. *Pliny*. An improved chemical system was adopted by the Dutch, who introduced it into England and Scotland in 1768. There are large bleach-fields in Lancashire, Fife, Forfar, and Renfrew, and in the vale of the Leven, in Dumbarton. The application of the gas chlorine to bleaching is due to Berthollet about 1785. Its combination with lime (as chloride of lime) was devised by

Mr. Tennant, of Glasgow, who took out a patent for the process in 1798, and by his firm it is still extensively manufactured. In 1822 Dr. Ure published an elaborate series of experiments on this substance. In 1860 bleaching and dyeing works were placed under the regulations of the Factories' Act.

BLLENHEIM, or Blindheim, in Bavaria, the site of a battle fought Aug. 2 (new style, 13), 1704, between the English and confederates, commanded by the duke of Marlborough, and the French and Bavarians, under marshal Tallard and the elector of Bavaria. The latter were defeated with the loss of 27,000 killed, and 13,000 prisoners (including Tallard). Bavaria became the prize of the conquerors. The British nation gave Marlborough the honour of Woodstock and hundred of Wotton, and erected for him the house of Blenheim.*

BLIND. The first public school for the blind was established by Valentine Haüy, at Paris, in 1784. The first in England was at Liverpool, in 1791; in Scotland, in Edinburgh, in 1792; and the first in London in 1799. Printing in raised or embossed characters for the use of the blind was begun at Paris by Haüy in 1786. The whole Bible was printed at Glasgow in raised Roman characters about 1848. A sixpenny magazine for the blind, edited by the rev. W. Taylor, F.R.S., so eminent for his exertions on behalf of these sufferers, was published in 1855-6. There is hardly any department of human knowledge in which blind persons have not obtained distinction.† Laura Bridgman, born in 1829, became dumb and blind two years after: she was so well taught by Dr. Howe, of Boston, U.S., as to become an able instructor of blind and dumb persons. By the census of 1851, there were in Great Britain, 21,487 blind persons, 11,273 males; 10,214 females: about one blind in 975.

BLINDING, by consuming the eyeballs with lime or scalding vinegar, was a punishment inflicted anciently on adulterers, perjurers, and thieves. In the middle ages the penalty was frequently changed from total blindness to a diminution of sight. A whole army was deprived of their eyes, by Basil, in the 11th century. See *Bulgarians*. Several of the eastern emperors had their eyes torn from their heads.

BLISTERS, used by Hippocrates (460-357 B.C.), made, it is said, of cantharides, *which see*.

BLOCK BOOKS. See *Printing*.

BLOCKADE is the closing an enemy's ports to all commerce; a practice introduced by the Dutch about 1584. The principle recognised by the European powers is that every blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective. The Elbe was blockaded by Great Britain, 1803; the Baltic, by Denmark, 1848-49 and 1864; the gulf of Finland, by the Allies, 1854; and the ports of the Southern States of North America by president Lincoln, April 19, 1861. See *Orders in Council*, and *Berlin*.

BLOCKS employed in the rigging of ships were much improved in their construction by Walter Taylor, about 1781. In 1801, Mark I. Brunel invented a mode of making blocks which was put into operation in 1808, and in 1815 was said to have saved the country 20,000*l.* a year.

BLOOD. The circulation of the blood through the lungs was known to Michael Servetus, a Spanish physician, in 1553. Cæsalpinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, improved afterwards by experiments, 1569. Paul of Venice, or Father Paolo (real name Peter Sarpi), discovered the valves which serve for the circulation; but the honour of the positive discovery of the circulation belongs to William Harvey, between 1619 and 1628. *Freind*.

EATING BLOOD was prohibited to Noah, *Gen. ix.*, to the Jews, *Lev. xvii.*, &c., and to the Gentile converts by the apostles at an assembly at Jerusalem, *A.D. 52, Acts xv.*

BLOOD-DRINKING was anciently tried to give vigour to the system. Louis XI., in his last illness, drank the warm blood of infants, in the vain hope of restoring his decayed strength, 1483. *Hénault*.

In the 15th century an opinion prevailed that the declining vigour of the aged might be repaired by

TRANSFUSING into their veins THE BLOOD of young persons. It was countenanced in France by the physicians about 1668, and prevailed for many years, till the most fatal effects having ensued, it was suppressed by an edict. It was attempted again in France in 1797, and more recently there, in a few cases, with success; and in England (but the instances are rare) since 1823. *Med. Journ.* "An English physician (Louver, or Lower) practised in this way; he died in 1691." *Freind*.

* On Feb. 5, 1861, a fire broke out at this place, which destroyed the "Titian Gallery" and the pictures; the latter, a present from Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, to John, the great duke of Marlborough.

† James Holman, the "blind traveller" (born 1786, died 1857), visited almost every place of note in the world. His travels were published in 1825. In April, 1838, a blind clergyman, rev. J. Sparrow, was elected chaplain to the Mercers' Company, London, and read the service, &c., from embossed books. Viscount Cranbourne (blind) was the author of many interesting historical essays. He died in June, 1865. On July 13, 1865, Henry Fawcett, the blind professor of political economy at Cambridge, was elected M.P. for Brighton.

BLOOD'S CONSPIRACY. Blood, a discarded officer of Oliver Cromwell's household, with his confederates, seized the duke of Ormond in his coach, and had got him to Tyburn, intending to hang him, when he was rescued by his friends, Dec. 4, 1670. Blood afterwards, in the disguise of a clergyman, attempted to steal the regal crown from the Jewel-office in the Tower, May 9, 1671; yet, notwithstanding these and other offences, he was not only pardoned, but had a pension of 500*l.* per annum settled on him by Charles II., 1671. He died in 1680, in prison, for a libel on the duke of Buckingham.

"**BLOODY ASSIZES**," held by Jeffreys in the west of England, in Aug. 1685, after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth in the battle of Sedgmore. Upward of 300 persons were executed after short trials; very many were whipped, imprisoned, and fined; and nearly 1000 were sent as slaves to the American plantations.

BLOOMER COSTUME. See a *note* to article *Dress*.

BLOOMSBURY GANG, a cant term applied to an influential political party in the reign of George III., in consequence of the then duke of Bedford, the chief, being the owner of Bloomsbury square, &c. The marquess of Stafford, the last survivor, died Oct. 26, 1803.

BLOREHEATH (Staffordshire), **BATTLE OF**, September 23, 1459, in which the earl of Salisbury and the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians, whose leader, lord Audley, was slain with many Cheshire gentlemen. A cross commemorates this conflict.

BLOWING-MACHINES, the large cylinders, used in blowing-machines, were erected by Mr. Smeaton at the Carron iron works, 1760. One equal to the supply of air for forty forge fires was erected at the king's dock-yard, Woolwich. The hot-air blast, a most important improvement, was invented by Mr. James B. Neilson, of Glasgow, and patented in 1828. He died Jan. 18, 1865. It causes great economy of fuel.

BLOW-PIPE. The origin is unknown. An Egyptian using a blow-pipe is among the paintings on the tombs at Thebes. It was employed in mineralogy, by Andrew Von Swab, a Swede, about 1733, and improved by Wollaston and others. In 1802, professor Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, increased the action of the blow-pipe by the application of oxygen and hydrogen. By the agency of Newman's improved blow-pipes, in 1816, Dr. E. D. Clarke fused the earths, alkalies, metals, &c. The best work on the blow-pipe is by Plattner and Muspratt, 1854.

BLUE was the favourite colour of the Scotch covenanters in the 16th century. Blue and orange or yellow, became the whig colours after the revolution in 1688; and were adopted on the cover of the whig periodical, the "Edinburgh Review," first published in 1802. The Prussian blue dye was discovered by Diesbach, at Berlin, in 1710. Fine blues are now obtained from coal-tar, 1864. See *Aniline*. **BLUE-COAT SCHOOLS**, so called in reference to the costume of the children. The Blue-coat school in Newgate-street, London, was instituted by Edward VI. in 1552. See *Christ's Hospital*. **BLUE-STOCKING**, a term applied to literary ladies, was originally conferred on a society comprising both sexes (1760, *et seq.*). Benjamin Stillingfleet, the naturalist, an active member, wore blue worsted stockings; hence the name. The beautiful Mrs. Jerningham is said to have worn blue stockings at the *conversaciones* of lady Montagu.

BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, CONTROL, GREEN-CLOTH, HEALTH, TRADE, &c. See under *Admiralty, &c.*

BOATS. Flat-bottomed boats, made in England in the reign of William I.; again brought into use by Barker, a Dutchman, about 1690. See *Life-Boat*. A mode of building boats by the help of the steam-engine was invented by Mr. Nathan Thompson of New York in 1860, and premises were erected for its application at Bow, near London, in 1861.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERONE, a collection of a hundred stories or novels (many very immoral), severely satirising the clergy, feigned to have been related in ten days, during the plague of Florence in 1348. Boccaccio lived 1313–75. A copy of the first edition (that of Valdarfer, in 1471) was knocked down at the duke of Roxburgh's sale, to the duke of Marlborough, for 2260*l.*, June 17, 1812. This identical copy was afterwards sold by public auction, for 875 guineas, June 5, 1819.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY, Oxford, founded in 1598, and opened in 1602, by sir Thos. Bodley (died, 1612). It is open to the public, and claims a copy of all works published in this country. For rare works and MSS. it is said to be second only to the Vatican.

BEOTIA, a division of Greece, north of Attica, known successively as Aonia, Messapia, Hyantia, Ogygia, Cadmeis, and Boeotia. Thebes, the capital, was celebrated for its exploits and misfortunes of its kings and heroes. The term Boeotian was used by the Athenians as a synonym for dullness; but unjustly,—since Pindar, Hesiod, Plutarch, Democritus, Epaminondas, and Corinna, were Boeotians. The early dates are doubtful. See *Thebes*.

Arrival of Cadmus, founder of Cadmea (<i>Hales</i> , 1404; <i>Clinton</i> , 1313)	B.C. 1493
Reign of Polydore	1459
Labdacchus ascends the throne	1430
Amphion and Zethus besiege Thebes, and dethrone Laius	1388
Oedipus, not knowing his father Laius, kills him in an affray, confirming the oracle foretelling his death by the hands of his son	1276
Oedipus resolves the Sphinx's enigmas	1266
War of the Seven Captains	1225
Thebes besieged and taken	1213
Thersander reigns 1193; slain	1193
The Thebans abolish royalty (ages of obscurity follow)	about 1120
The Thebans fight with the Persians against the Greeks at Plataea	479

Battle of Coronea, in which the Thebans defeat the Athenians	B.C. 447
The Thebans, under Epaminondas and Pelopidas, enrol their Sacred Band, and join Athens against Sparta	377
Epaminondas defeats the Lacedæmonians at Leuctra, and restores Thebes to independence	371
Pelopidas killed at the battle of Cynoscephalæ	364
Epaminondas gains the victory of Mantinea, but is slain	362
Philip, king of Macedon, defeats the Thebans and Athenians near Chæronea	338
Alexander destroys Thebes, but spares the house of Pindar	335
Boeotia henceforth partook of the fortunes of Greece; and was conquered by the Turks under Mahomet II.	A.D. 1456

BOGS, probably the remains of forests, covered with peat and loose soil. An act for the drainage of Irish bogs, passed March, 1830. The bog-land of Ireland has been estimated at 3,000,000 acres; that of Scotland at upwards of 2,000,000; and that of England at near 1,000,000 of acres. In Jan. 1849, Mr. Rees Reece took out a patent for certain valuable products from Irish peat. Candles and various other articles produced from peat have been since sold in London.

BOHEMIA, formerly the Hercynian Forest (*Boiemum*, *Tacitus*), derives its name from the Boii, a Celtic tribe. It was governed by dukes, till Ottocar assumed the title of king, 1198. The kings at first held their territory from the empire, but at length threw off the yoke; and the crown was elective till it came to the house of Austria, in which it is now hereditary. Prague, the capital, is famous for sieges and battles. Population in 1857, 4,795,525. See *Prague*.

The Slavonians seize Bohemia about	550
City of Prague founded	795
Introduction of Christianity	894
Bohemia conquered by the emperor Henry III., who spreads devastation through the country	1041
Ottocar (or Premislas) I., first king of Bohemia	1198
Ottocar II., rules over Austria, and obtains Styria, &c., 1253; refuses the imperial crown	1272
Ottocar vanquished by the emperor Rudolph, and deprived of Austria, Styria, and Carinthia, 1277; killed at Marchfeld	1278
King John (<i>blind</i>), slain at the battle of Crecy	1346
John Huss and Jerome of Prague, two of the first Reformers, are burnt for heresy, which occasions an insurrection	1415, 1416
Ziska, leader of the Hussites, takes Prague, 1419; dies of the plague	1424
Albert, duke of Austria, marries the daughter of the late emperor and king, and receives the crowns of Bohemia and Hungary	1437
The succession infringed by Ladislas, son of	

the king of Poland, and George Podiebrad, a Protestant chief	1440-1458
Ladislas, king of Poland, elected king of Bohemia, on the death of Podiebrad	1471
The emperor Ferdinand I. marries Anne, sister of Louis the late king, and obtains the crown	1537
The emperor Ferdinand II., oppressing the Protestants, is deposed, and Frederic the elector-palatine, elected king	Sept. 5, 1619
Frederic, totally defeated at Prague, flies to Holland	Nov. 9, 1620
Bohemia secured to Austria by treaty	1648
Silesia and Glatz ceded to Prussia	1742
Prague taken by the Prussians	1744
The Prussians defeat the Austrians at Prague	May 6, 1757
Revolt of the peasantry	1775
Edict of Toleration promulgated	1781
The French occupy Prague	1806
Insurrection at Prague, June 12; submission, state of siege raised	July 20, 1848

KINGS.

1198. Premislas I., or Ottocar I.
1230. Wenceslas III.
1253. Premislas II., or Ottocar II.
1278. Wenceslas IV., king of Poland.
1305. Wenceslas V.
1306. Rudolph of Austria.
1307. Henry of Carinthia.
1310. John of Luxemburg (killed at Crecy).
1346. Charles I., emperor (1347).

1378. Wenceslas VI., emperor.
1419. Sigismund I., emperor.
1437. Albert of Austria, emperor.
1440. Ladislas V.
1458. George von Podiebrad.
1471. Ladislas VI., king of Hungary (in 1490).
1516. Louis king of Hungary (killed at Mohatz).
1526. Bohemia united to Austria under Ferdinand I., elected king.

BOHEMIAN BRETHREN, a body of Christians in Bohemia, appear to have separated from the Calixtines (*which see*), a branch of the Hussites in 1467. Dupin says "They

rejected the sacrament of the church, were governed by simple laics, and held the scriptures for their only rule of faith. They presented a confession of faith to king Ladislas in 1504 to justify themselves from errors laid to their charge." They appear to have had communication with the Waldenses, but were distinct from them. Luther, in 1533, testifies to their purity of doctrine, and Melancthon commends their severe discipline. They were doubtless dispersed during the religious wars of Germany in the 17th century.

BOII, a Celtic people of N. Italy, who emigrated into Italy, and were defeated at the Vadimonian lake, 283 B.C. They were finally subdued by Scipio Nasica, 191 B.C.

BOILING OF LIQUIDS. Dr. Hooke, about 1683, ascertained that liquids were not increased in heat after they had once begun to boil, and that a fierce fire only made them boil more rapidly. The following boiling points have been stated :—

Ether	94° Fahr.	Nitric acid	18° Fahr.	Oil of turpentine	312° Fahr.
Alcohol	173	Sulphuric acid	600	Sulphur	822
Water	212	Phosphorus	554	Mercury	662

BOILING TO DEATH, made a capital punishment in England, by statute 22 Henry VIII., 1531. This act was occasioned by seventeen persons having been poisoned by John Roose, the bishop of Rochester's cook, two of whom died. Margaret Davie, a young woman, suffered in the same manner for a similar crime, in 1542.

BOIS-LE-DUC, Dutch Brabant, the site of a battle between the British and the French republican army, in which the British were defeated, and forced to abandon their position and retreat to Schyndel, Sept. 14, 1794. This place was captured by the French, Oct. 10 following; it surrendered to the Prussian army, under Bulow, in Jan. 1814.

BOKHARA, the ancient Sogdiana, after successively forming part of the empires of Persia, of Alexander, and of Bactriana, was conquered by the Turks in the 6th century, by the Chinese in the 7th, and by the Arabs about 705. After various changes of masters it was subdued by the Uzbek Tartars, its present possessors, in 1505. The British Envoys, colonel Stoddart and captain Conolly, were murdered at Bokhara, the capital, by the khan, in 1843.

BOLIVIA, a republic in South America, formerly part of Peru. Population in 1858, 1,987,352.

The insurrection of the ill-used Indians, headed by Tupac Amaru Andres, took place here, 1780-2	Santa Cruz ruled	1828-34
The country declared its independence, Aug. 6, 1824	Free-trade proclaimed	1853
Took the name of Bolivia, in honour of general Bolivar Aug. 11, 1825	General Cordova, president	1855-7
First congress met May 25, 1826	Succeeded by the dictator José Maria Linarez, March 31, 1859	
Slavery abolished 1836	George Cordova, constitutional president	1860
General Sucre governed ably 1826-8	Succeeded by José M. de Acha May, 1861	

BOLLANDISTS. See *Acta Sanctorum*.

BOLOGNA, central Italy, the ancient Bononia, a city distinguished for its architecture.

University founded by Theodosius	433	after the battle of Marengo, in 1800; and restored to the pope in	1815
Bologna joins the Lombard league	1167	A revolt suppressed by Austrian interference	1831
Pope Julius II. takes Bologna; enters in triumph Nov. 11, 1506		The Austrians evacuate Bologna; and cardinal Ferretti departs: the citizens rise and form a provisional government	June 12, 1859
It becomes part of the States of the Church	1515	Which decrees that all public acts shall be headed "Under the reign of king Victor Emmanuel," &c.	Oct. 1, 1860
In the church of St. Petronius, remarkable for its pavement, Cassini drew his meridian line (over one drawn by Father Ignatius Dante in 1575)	1653	He enters Bologna as Sovereign	May 2, "
Bologna was taken by the French, 1796; by the Austrians, 1799; again by the French,			

BOMARSUND, a strong fortress on one of the Aland isles in the Baltic sea, taken by sir Charles Napier, commander of the Baltic expedition, aided by the French military contingent under general Baraguay d'Hilliers, Aug. 16, 1854. The governor Bodisco, and the garrison, about 2000 men, became prisoners. The fortifications were destroyed.

BOMBAY, the most westerly and smallest of our Indian presidencies, was visited by the Portuguese in 1509, and acquired by them in about 1530. It was given (with Tangier in Africa, and 300,000*l.* in money) to Charles II. as the marriage portion of the infanta, Catherine of Portugal, 1661. In 1668, it was granted to the East India Company, who had

long desired it, "in free and common socage," as of the manor of East Greenwich, at an annual rent of 10*l*. Confirmed by William III. 1689. The two principal castes at Bombay are the Parsees (descendants of the ancient Persian fire-worshippers) and the Borahs (sprung from early converts to Islamism). They are both remarkable for commercial activity.

First British factory established at Ahmed-nuggur . . . 1612
Mr. Gyfford, deputy-governor, 100 soldiers, and other English, perish through the climate, Oct. 1675—Feb. 1676
Captain Keigwin usurps the government . . . 1681-84
Bombay made chief over the company's settlements . . . 1687
The whole island, except the fort, seized and held for a time by the mogul's admiral . . . 1690
Bombay becomes a distinct presidency . . . 1708
Additions to the Bombay territory :—Bancoot river, 1756 ; island of Salsette . . . 1775
Bishopric established . . . 1833
Population of the presidency, 12,034,483 . . . 1858

The benevolent sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, a Parsee (who erected several hospitals, &c.) dies April 15, 1859
His son, sir Cursetjee, visits England . . . 1860
Rioting against the income-tax suppressed Nov. & Dec. "
Sir Henry Bartle Frere appointed governor March, 1862
Greatly increased prosperity through the cotton trade, leads to immense speculation, Nov. 1864
Reported failure of Mr. Byramjee Cama, a Parsee, for 3,300,000*l*. ; other failures, and great depression ; the projected international exhibition in 1867 abandoned . . . May, 1865
Recovering from commercial crisis . . . Aug. "

BOMBS (iron shells filled with gunpowder), said to have been invented at Venlo, in 1495, and used by the Turks at the siege of Rhodes in 1522. They came into general use in 1634, having been previously used only by the Dutch and Spaniards. Bomb-vessels were invented in France in 1681. *Voltaire*. The shrapnel shell is a bomb filled with balls, and a lighted fuse to make it explode before it reaches the enemy ; a thirteen-inch bomb-shell weighs 198 lbs.

BONAPARTE FAMILY, &c. See *France*, 1793, and *note*.

BONDAGE, or VILLANAGE. See *Villanage*.

BONE-SETTING cannot be said to have been practised scientifically until 1620. *Bell*.

BONES. The art of softening bones was discovered about 1688, and they were used in the cutlery manufacture, &c., immediately afterwards. The declared value of the bones of cattle and of other animals, and of fish (exclusive of whale-fins) imported into the United Kingdom from Russia, Prussia, Holland, Denmark, &c., amounts annually to more than 300,000*l*. (in 1851 about 32,000 tons). Bone-dust has been extensively employed in manure since the publication of Liebig's researches in 1840.

BONHOMMES, hermits of simple and gentle lives, appeared in France about 1257 ; in England about 1283. The prior of the order was called *le bon homme*, by Louis VI.

BONN, a town on the Rhine (the Roman Bonna), was in the electorate of Cologne. It has been frequently besieged, and was assigned to Prussia in 1814. The Prince Consort of England was a student at the university, founded in 1818.

BOOK OF SPORTS. See *Sports*.

BOOKS (Anglo-Saxon, *boc* ; German, *buch*). Books were originally made of boards, or the inner bark of trees : afterwards of skins and parchment. Papyrus, an indigenous plant, was adopted in Egypt. Books with leaves of vellum were invented by Attalus, king of Pergamus, about 198 B.C., at which time books were in volumes or rolls. The MSS. in Herculaneum consist of Papyrus, rolled and charred and matted together by the fire, and are about nine inches long, and one, two, or three inches in diameter, each being a separate treatise. The most ancient books are the Pentateuch of Moses and the poems of Homer and Hesiod. The first PRINTED BOOKS (see *Printing*) were printed on one side only, the leaves being pasted back to back.

Books of astronomy and geometry were ordered to be destroyed in England as being infected with magic, 6 Edw. VI. *Stow* . . . 1552
2032 volumes of new works, and 773 of new editions, were published in London in . . . 1839
3359 new works, and 1159 new editions, exclusive of 908 pamphlets, were published in . . . 1852
3553 volumes were published in . . . 1864
In Paris, 6445 volumes were published in 1842 ; and 7350 in 1851. See *Bibliography*.

PRICES OF BOOKS.—Jerome (who died 420) states that he had ruined himself by buying a copy of the works of Origen. A large estate was given by Alfred for one on cosmography, about 872. The *Roman de la Rose* was sold for about 30*l*. ; and a homily was exchanged for 200 sheep and five quarters of wheat. Books frequently fetched double or treble their weight in gold. They sold at prices varying from 10*l*. to 40*l*. each in 1400. A copy of *Macklin's Bible*, ornamented by Mr. Tomkins, was declared worth 500 guineas, *Butler*. A yet more superb copy was insured in a London office for 3000*l*. See *Boccaccio*.

BOOKS (continued).

BOOK-BINDING.—The book of St. Cuthbert, the earliest ornamental book, is supposed to have been bound about . . .
A Latin Psalter, in oak boards, was bound in the 9th century.
A MS. copy of the Four Evangelists, the book on which our kings from Henry I. to Edward VI. took their coronation oath, was bound in oaken boards, nearly an inch thick . . .
Velvet was the covering in the 14th century; and silk soon after. Vellum was introduced early in the 15th century; it was stamped and ornamented about . . .
Leather came into use about the same time. . .

650

The rolling machine, invented by Mr. Wm. Burr, was substituted for the beating-hammer, and gas-stoves began to take the place of the charcoal fires used to heat the gilder's finishing tools . . . about 1830
Cloth binding superseded the common boards generally about . . . 18
Caoutchouc, or India-rubber, backs to account-books and large volumes, were introduced in 1841
BOOK-HAWKING SOCIETIES (already in Scotland) began in England in 1851 by archdeacon Wigram (since bishop of Rochester). The hawkers vend moral and religious books in a similar manner to the French colporteurs.

BOOK-KEEPING. The system by double-entry, called originally Italian book-keeping, was taken from the course of Algebra published by Burgo, in the 15th century, at Venice. John Gowghe, a printer, published a treatise "on the keypyng of the famouse reconynges . . . Debitor and Creditor," London, 1543. This is our earliest work on book-keeping. James Peele published his *Book-keeping* in 1569. John Mellis published "A Briefe Instruction and Manner how to Keepe Bookes of Accompts," in 1588. Improved systems were published by Benjamin Booth in 1789 and by Edw. Thos. Jones in 1821 and 1831.

BOOKSELLERS, at first migratory like hawkers, became known as *stationarii*, from their practice of having booths or stalls at the corners of streets and in markets. They were long subject to vexatious restrictions, from which they were freed in 1758.*

BOOTHIA FELIX, a large peninsula, the N.W. point of America, discovered by sir John Ross in 1831, and named after sir Felix Booth, who had presented him with 20,000l. to fit out his Polar expedition. Sir Felix died at Brighton in Feb. 1850.

BOOTS, said to have been the invention of the Carians, were made of iron, brass, or leather. Leather boots were mentioned by Homer 907 B.C., and frequently by the Roman historians. A variety of forms may be seen in Fairholt's "Costume in England." An instrument of torture termed "*the boot*" was used in Scotland so late as 1690.

BORAX (Boron), known to the ancients, is used in soldering, brazing, and casting gold and other metals, and was called *chrysocola*. Borax is produced naturally in the mountains of Thibet, and was brought to Europe from India about 1713. Homberg in 1702 discovered in borax *boracic acid*, which latter in 1808 was decomposed by Gay-Lussac, Thénard, and H. Davy, into oxygen, and the previously unknown element, boron. Borax has lately been found in Saxony; and is now largely manufactured from the boracic acid found by Hofer to exist in the gas arising from certain lagoons in Tuscany; an immense fortune has been made by their owner M. Iardarel since 1818.

BORDEAUX. See *Bourdeaux*.

BORNEO, an island in the Indian Ocean, the largest in the world except Australia, was discovered by the Portuguese about 1520.

The Dutch trade here in 1604, and establish factories in . . . 1776
The pirates of Borneo chastised by the British in 1813, and by captain Keppel in March, 1843
By a treaty with the sultan, the island of Labuan, or Labuan (N.W. of Borneo), and its dependencies, incorporated with the British empire, and formally taken possession of in presence of the Bornean chiefs . . . Dec. 2, 1846
James Brooke, rajah of Sarawak, by whose exertions this island was annexed to the British crown, governor of Labuan and consul-general of Borneo, visits England and receives many honours . . . Oct. 1847
He destroys many of the Bornean pirates . . . 1849
Labuan made a bishopric; the bishop was con-

secrated at Calcutta, the first English bishop consecrated out of England . . . Oct. 18, 1855
The Chinese in Sarawak rise in insurrection, and massacre a number of Europeans; sir J. Brooke escapes by swimming across a creek; he speedily returns with a force of Malays, &c., and chastises the insurgents, of whom 2000 were killed . . . Feb. 17, 18, 1857
He comes to England to seek help from the government, without success . . . 1858
His health being broken up, an appeal for a subscription for him made. . . "
Deputation of merchants waits on the earl of Derby, recommending the purchase of Sarawak, which is declined . . . Nov. 30, "
Sir J. Brooke returns to Borneo . . . Nov. 20, 1860

* BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATION. In 1829 a number of eminent publishers in London formed themselves into an association for the regulation of the trade, and fixed the amount of discount to be allowed, Dec. 29, 1829, and for some years restricted the retail booksellers from selling copies of works under the full publishing price. A dispute afterwards arose as to the right, maintained by the latter, to dispose of books (when they had once become theirs by purchase) at such less profit as they might deem sufficiently remunerative. The dispute was referred to lord chief justice Campbell, before whom the parties argued their respective cases, at Stratheden House, April 14, 1852. His lordship gave judgment in effect against the association; this led to its immediate dissolution, May 19 following.

BORNOU, an extensive kingdom in central Africa, explored by Denham and Clapperton, who were sent out by the British government in 1822. The population is estimated by Denham at 5,000,000, by Barth at 9,000,000.

BORODINO, a Russian village on the river Moskwa, near which a sanguinary battle was fought, Sept. 7, 1812, between the French under Napoleon, and the Russians under Kutusoff; 240,000 men being engaged. Each party claimed the victory, but it was rather in favour of Napoleon; for the Russians retreated, leaving Moscow, which the French entered, Sept. 14. See *Moscow*.

BORON. See *Borax*.

BOROUGH, or **BURGH**, anciently a company of ten families living together, now such towns as send members to Parliament, since the election of burgesses in the reign of Henry III. 1265. Charters were granted to towns by Henry I., 1132; which were remodelled by Charles II. in 1682-4, but restored in 1688. 22 new English boroughs were created in 1553. Burgesses were first admitted into the Scottish parliament by Robert Bruce, 1326; and into the Irish, 1365. The "Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales" was passed June 7, 1832; and the Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations, Sept. 9, 1835. See *Constituency*.

BOROUGH-BRIDGE (W. R. of York), the site of a battle between the earls of Hereford and Lancaster and Edward II., March 16, 1322. The latter, at the head of 30,000 men, pressed Lancaster so closely, that he had not time to collect his troops together in sufficient force, and being defeated and made prisoner, was led, mounted on a lean horse, to an eminence near Pontefract, or Pomfret, and beheaded by a Londoner.

BOROUGH-ENGLISH, an ancient tenure by which the younger son inherits, is mentioned as occurring 834. It was abolished in Scotland by Malcolm III. in 1062.

BOSCOBEL, near Donington, Shropshire, where Charles II. concealed himself after his defeat at Worcester (*which see*), Sept. 3rd, 1651.* The "Boscobel Tracts" were first published in 1660. In 1861 Mr. F. Manning published "Views," illustrating these tracts.

BOSNIA, a province in Turkey, formerly a dependent upon Servia, was conquered by the Turks about 1526, who still retain it after losing it several times.

BOSPHORUS, **THRACIAN** (now channel of Constantinople). Darius Hystaspes threw a bridge of boats over this strait when about to invade Greece, 493 B.C. See *Constantinople*.

BOSPORUS (improperly **BOSPHORUS**), now called *Circassia*, near the Bosphorus Cimmerius, now the straits of Kertch or Yenikalé. The history of the kingdom is involved in obscurity, though it continued for 350 years. It was named Cimmerian, from the *Cimmeri*, who dwelt on its borders, about 750 B.C.

The Archæanactidæ from Mitylene rule, B.C. 502-480
They are dispossessed by Spartacus I. . . 480-438
Seleucus, 431; Satyrus I. . . 407
Leucon, 393; Spartacus II., 353; Parysades . . 348
Eumelus, aiming to dethrone his brother Satyrus II., is defeated; but Satyrus is killed . . 310
Prytanis, his next brother, ascends the throne, but is murdered by Eumelus . . 310-9
Eumelus puts to death all his relations, 309; and is killed . . 304
The Scythians conquer Bosphorus . . 285
Mithridates VI., of Pontus, conquers Bosphorus . 80
He poisons himself; and the Romans make his son, Pharnaces, king . . 63

Battle of Zela, gained by Julius Cæsar over Pharnaces II. (Cæsar writes home, *Veni, vidi, vici*, "I came, I saw, I conquered") . B.C. 47
Asander usurps the crown
Cæsar makes Mithridates of Pergamus king
Polemon conquers Bosphorus, and, favoured by Agrippa, reigns 14
Polemon killed by barbarians of the Palus Maotis A.D. 33
Polemon II. reigns, 33; Mithridates II. reigns 41
Mithridates conducted a prisoner to Rome, by order of Claudius, and his kingdom made a province of the empire.

BOSTON, a city in the United States, built about 1627. Here originated that resistance to the British authorities which led to American independence. The act of parliament laying duties on tea, papers, colours, &c. (passed June, 1767), so excited the indignation of the citizens of Boston, that they destroyed several hundreds of chests of tea, Nov. 1773. Boston seaport was shut by the English parliament, until restitution should be made to the East India Company for the tea lost, March 25, 1774. The town was besieged by the British next year, and 400 houses were destroyed. A battle between the royalists and independent troops, in which the latter were defeated, took place on June 17, 1775. The city was evacuated by the king's troops, April, 1776. The inhabitants were very zealous against slavery. An industrial exhibition was opened here in Oct. 1856, and lasted two weeks.

* The king, disguised in the clothes of the Pendrills, remained from Sept. 4-6, at White Ladies: on Sept. 7 and 8 he lay at Boscobel house, near which exists an oak, said to be the scion of the Royal Oak in which the king was part of the time hidden with col. Careless. *Sharpe*.

BOSWORTH FIELD, Leicestershire, the site of the thirteenth and last battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, Aug. 22, 1485; Richard III. was defeated by the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., and slain. Sir Wm. Stanley at a critical moment changed sides, and thus caused the loss of the battle. It is said that Henry was crowned on the spot with the crown of Richard found in a hawthorn bush, near the field.

BOTANY. Aristotle is considered the founder of the science of botany (about 347 B.C.) *Historia Plantarum* of Theophrastus was written about 320 B.C. Authors on botany became numerous at the close of the 15th century. Fuchsius, Bock, Bauhin, Cæsalpinus, and others, wrote between 1535 and 1600. The system and arrangement of the great Linnaeus was made known about 1750; and Jussieu's system, founded on Tournefort's, and called "the natural system," in 1758. At Linnaeus's death, 1778, the species of plants actually described amounted in number to 11,800. The number of species now recorded cannot fall short of 100,000.* J. C. Loudon's "Encyclopædia of Plants," a most comprehensive work, first appeared in 1829. De Candolle's "Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis" (of which Vol. I. appeared in 1818), is nearly completed (1865).

BOTANIC GARDENS.

<i>Established about</i>	<i>Established about</i>	<i>Established about</i>	<i>Established</i>
Padua 1545	Upsal 1657	Cambridge 1763	Royal Botanic Society's, Regent's Park 1839
Leyden 1577	Chelsea 1673	Coimbra 1773	
Leipsic 1580	Edinburgh 1680	St. Petersburg 1785	Royal Horticultural Society's, S. Kensington 1860
Paris (Jardin des Plantes) 1624	Vienna 1753	Calcutta 1793	
Jena 1629	Madrid "	Dublin 1800	
Oxford 1632	Kew (greatly improved, 1841-65) 1760	Horticultural Society's, Chiswick 1821	

BOTANY BAY, Australia, was discovered by captain Cook, April 28, 1770, and took its name from the great variety of plants which abounded on the shore. It was fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain. The first governor, capt. Arthur Phillip, who sailed from England in May, 1787, arrived at the settlement in Jan. 1788. The colony was eventually established at Port Jackson, about thirteen miles to the north of the bay. See *New South Wales and Transportation*.

BOTHWELL BRIDGE, Lanarkshire. The Scotch covenanters took up arms against the intolerant government of Charles II. in 1679, and defeated the celebrated Claverhouse at Drumclog. They were however totally routed by the earl of Monmouth at Bothwell Bridge, June 22, 1679, and many of the prisoners were cruelly tortured and afterwards executed.

BOTTLE-CONJUROR. On Jan. 16, 1748, a charlatan at the old Haymarket theatre had announced that he would jump into a quart bottle. The theatre was besieged by thousands anxious to gain admittance and witness the feat. The duped crowd nearly pulled down the edifice.

BOTTLES in ancient times were made of leather. Bottles of glass were first made in England about 1558. See *Glass*. The art of making glass bottles and drinking-glasses was known to the Romans at least before 79; for these articles and other vessels have been found in the ruins of Pompeii. A bottle which contained two hogsheads was blown, we are told, at Leith, in Scotland, in Jan. 1747-8.

BOULOGNE, a seaport in Picardy, N. France, was taken by the British under Henry VIII. on Sept. 14, 1544, but restored at the peace, 1550. Lord Nelson attacked Boulogne, disabling ten vessels and sinking five, Aug. 3, 1801. In another attempt he was repulsed with great loss, and captain Parker of the *Medusa* and two-thirds of his crew were killed, Aug. 18 following. In 1804 Bonaparte assembled 160,000 men and 10,000 horses, and a flotilla of 1300 vessels and 17,000 sailors to invade England. The coasts of Kent and Sussex were covered with martello towers and lines of defence; and nearly half the adult population of Britain was formed into volunteer corps. It is supposed that this French armament served merely for a demonstration, and that Bonaparte never seriously intended the invasion. Sir Sidney Smith unsuccessfully attempted to burn the flotilla with fire-machines called catamarans, Oct. 2, 1804. Congreve-rockets were used in another attack, and they set the town on fire, Oct. 8, 1806. The army was removed on the breaking out of war with Austria in 1805. Louis Napoleon (now emperor) made a descent here with about

* Robert Brown, who accompanied Flinders in his survey of New Holland in 1803, died June 10, 1858, aged 85. He was acknowledged to be the chief of the botanists of his day (*facile princeps*).

50 followers, Aug. 6, 1840, without success. On July 10, 1854, he reviewed the French troops destined for the Baltic, and on Sept. 2, following, he entertained prince Albert and the king of the Belgians. See *France*.

BOUNTIES, premiums granted to the producer, exporter, or importer of certain articles; a principle introduced into commerce by the British parliament. The first granted on corn in 1688, were repealed in 1815. They were first legally granted in England for raising naval stores in America, 1703, and have been granted on sail-cloth, linen and other goods.

BOUNTY MUTINY, took place on board the *Bounty*, an armed ship which quitted Otaheite, with bread-fruit trees, April 7, 1789. The mutineers put their captain, Bligh, and nineteen men into an open boat, near Annamooka, one of the Friendly Isles, April 28, 1789; these reached the island of Timor, south of the Moluccas, in June, after a perilous voyage of nearly 4000 miles; their preservation was next to miraculous. Some of the mutineers were tried, Sept. 15, 1792; six were condemned and three executed. For the fate of the others, see *Pitcairn's Island*.

BOURBON, HOUSE OF (from which come the royal houses of France, Spain, and Naples), derives its origin from the Archambauds, lords of Bourbon in Berry. Robert, count of Clermont, son of Louis IX. of France, married the heiress Beatrice in 1272: their son Louis I. was created duke of Bourbon and peer of France by Charles IV. in 1327. The last of the descendants of their elder son Peter I. was Susanna, wife of Charles, duke of Montpensier, called constable of Bourbon, who, offended by his sovereign Francis I., entered into the service of the emperor Charles V., and was killed at the siege of Rome, May 6, 1527. From James, the younger son of Louis I., was descended Antony, duke of Vendôme, who married (1548) Jean d'Albret, daughter of Henry, king of Navarre. Their son the great Henry IV. was born at Pau, Dec. 23, 1553, and became king of France, July 31, 1589.—The crown of Spain was settled on a younger branch of this family, 1700, and guaranteed by the peace of Utrecht, 1713. *Rapin*. The Bourbon FAMILY COMPACT (*which see*) was made 1761. The Bourbons were expelled France, 1791; restored, 1814; again expelled on the return of Bonaparte from Elba, and again restored after the battle of Waterloo, 1815. The elder branch was expelled once more, in the person of Charles X. and his family, in 1830, in consequence of the revolution of the memorable days of July in that year. The Orleans branch ascended the throne in the person of the late Louis-Philippe, as "king of the French," Aug. 9, following. He was deposed Feb. 24, 1848, when his family also was expelled. The Bourbon family fled from Naples, Sept. 6, 1860; and Francis II. lost his kingdom. See *France, Spain, Naples, Orleans, Parma, Condé, and Legitimists*.

BOURBON, ISLE OF (in the Indian Ocean), discovered by the Portuguese about 1545. The French are said to have first settled here in 1642. It surrendered to the British, under admiral Rowley, Sept. 21, 1809, and was restored to France in 1815. *Alison*. An awful hurricane in Feb. 1829 did much mischief. See *Mauritius*.

BOURDEAUX, OR BORDEAUX (W. France), was united to the dominions of Henry II. of England by his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine. Edward the Black Prince brought his royal captive, John, king of France, to this city after the battle of Poitiers in 1356, and here held his court during eleven years: his son, our Richard II., was born at Bourdeaux, 1366. Bourdeaux finally surrendered to Charles VII. of France in 1453. The fine equestrian statue of Louis XV. was erected in 1743. Bourdeaux was entered by the victorious British army after the battle of Orthes, fought Feb. 27, 1814.

BOURIGNONISTS, a sect founded by *Antoinette Bourignon*, who, in 1658, took the Augustine habit and travelled in France, Holland, England, and Scotland; in the last she made many converts about 1670. She maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith and practice, but in inward feeling and supernatural impulse. A disciple named Court left her a good estate. She died in 1680, and her works, in 21 volumes 8vo, were published in 1686.

BOURNOUS, the Arabic name of a hooded garment worn in Algeria, which has been introduced in a modified form into England and France since 1847.

BOUVINES (N. France), the site of a desperate battle, July 27, 1214, in which Philip Augustus of France obtained a complete victory over the emperor Otho and his allies, consisting of more than 150,000 men. The earls of Flanders and Boulogne were taken prisoners.

BOWLS, OR BOWLING, an English game as early as the 13th century. Charles I. played at it, and also Charles II. at Tunbridge. *Grammont*.

BOW-STREET. See *Magistrates*.

BOWS AND ARROWS. See *Archery*.

BOXING, OR PRIZE-FIGHTING, the *pugilatus* of the Romans, once a favourite sport with the British, who possess an extraordinary strength in the arm, an advantage which gives the British soldier great superiority in battles decided by the bayonet. A century ago boxing formed a regular exhibition, and a theatre was erected for it in Tottenham-court. — Broughton's amphitheatre, behind Oxford-road, was built 1742. Schools were opened in England to teach boxing as a science in 1790. Mendoza opened the Lyceum in the Strand in 1791. Boxing was much patronised from about 1820 to 1830, but is now out of favour.* John Gully, originally a butcher, afterwards a prize-fighter, acquired wealth and became M.P. for Pontefract in 1835. He died March 9, 1863.

BOXTEL (in Dutch Brabant), where the British and allied army, commanded by the duke of York, was defeated by the French republicans, who took 2000 prisoners and eight pieces of cannon, Sept. 17, 1794.

BOX-TREE, indigenous to this country, and exceedingly valuable to wood-engravers. In 1815 a large box-tree at Box-hill, Surrey, was cut down, and realised a large sum. Macculloch says, that "the trees were cut down in 1815, and produced upwards of 10,000*l*." About 1820 the cutting of all the trees on the hill produced about 6000*l*.

BOYDELL'S LOTTERY for a gallery of paintings was got up in 1791 at a vast expense by alderman Boydell, lord mayor of London, a great encourager of the arts. The collection was called the Shakspeare gallery, and every ticket was sold at the time the alderman died, Dec. 12, 1804, before the decision of the wheel.

BOYLE LECTURES, instituted in 1691 by Robert Boyle (son of the great earl of Cork), a philosopher, distinguished by his genius, virtues, and benevolence. Eight lectures (in vindication of the Christian religion) are delivered at St. Mary-le-bow church, London, on the first Monday in each month, from January to May and September to November.

BOYNE (a river in Kildare, Ireland), near which William III. defeated his father-in-law, James II., July 1, 1690. The latter lost 1500 (out of 30,000) men; the Protestant army lost about a third of that number (out of 30,000). James fled to Dublin, thence to Waterford, and escaped to France. The duke of Schomberg was killed in the battle, having been shot by mistake by his own soldiers as he was crossing the river. Here also was killed the rev. George Walker, who defended Londonderry in 1689. Near Drogheda is a splendid obelisk, 150 feet in height, erected in 1736 by the Protestants of the empire in commemoration of this victory.

BOYNE, man-of-war of 98 guns, destroyed by fire at Portsmouth, May 4, 1795, by the explosion of the magazine; numbers perished. Portions were recovered June, 1840.

BRABANT (now part of the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium), an ancient duchy, part of Charlemagne's empire, fell to the share of his son Lothaire. It became a separate duchy (called at first Lower Lorraine) in 959. It descended to Philip II. of Burgundy, and in regular succession to the emperor Charles V. In the 17th century it was held by Holland and Austria, as Dutch Brabant and the Walloon provinces, and underwent many changes through the wars of Europe. The Austrian division was taken by the French in 1746 and 1794. It was united to the Netherlands in 1814, but has formed part of Belgium, under Leopold, since 1830. His heir is styled duke of Brabant. See *Belgium*.

BRACELETS were worn by the ancients, and *armillæ* were Roman military rewards. Those of pearls and gold were worn by the Roman ladies.

BRADFELD RESERVOIR. See *Sheffield*, 1864.

BRADFORD. See *Poison*.

BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY GUIDE was first published by Mr. G. Bradshaw in Dec. 1841. He had previously published occasionally a *Railway Companion*.

* On April 17, 1860, a large number of persons of all classes assembled at Farnborough to witness a desperate conflict between Thomas Sayers, the Champion of England, a light Sussex man, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and John Heenan, the "Benecia Boy," a huge American, in height 6 feet 1 inch. Strength, however, was matched by skill; and eventually the fight was interrupted. Both men received a silver belt on May 31 following. Tom King beat Mace, and obtained the champion's belt, &c., Nov. 26, 1862; he beat Goss, Sept. 1, 1863, and Heenan (nearly to death) Dec. 10, 1863. A trial, in consequence of the last fight ensued: the culprits were discharged, on promising not to offend again, April 5, 1864. On Jan. 4, 1865, Wormald obtained the championship after a contest with Marsden.

BRAGANZA, a city in Portugal, gave title to Alfonso, natural son of Pedro I. of Portugal (in 1422), founder of the house of Braganza. When the nation, in a bloodless revolution in 1640, threw off the Spanish yoke, John, duke of Braganza, as John IV., was called to the throne; his family continues to reign. See *Portugal and Brazil*.

BRAHMINS, the highest of the four castes of the Hindoos. Pythagoras is thought to have learned from them his doctrine of the *Metempsychosis*; and it is affirmed that some of the Greek philosophers went to India on purpose to converse with them. The modern Brahmins derive their name from Brahmah, one of the three beings whom God, according to their theology, created, and with whose assistance he formed the world. The modern Indian priests are still the depositaries of the sacred learning of India. See *Vedas*.

BRAINTREE CASE (in Essex), which was decided in 1842 by Dr. Lushington, who determined that a minority in a parish vestry cannot levy a church rate.

BRAMHAM (W. R. York): near here the earl of Northumberland and lord Bardolf were defeated and slain by sir Thomas Rokeby, the general of Henry IV., Feb. 19, 1408; and Fairfax was defeated by the royalists under the duke of Newcastle, March 29, 1643.

BRANDENBURG, a city in Prussia, founded by the Slavonians, who gave it the name of *Bamber*, which signified *Guard of the Forest*, according to some; others say, Burg, or city of the *Brenns*. Henry I., surnamed the Fowler, after defeating the Slavonians, fortified Brandenburg, 926, as a rampart against the Huns, and bestowed the government on Sigefroi, count of Ringelheim, with the title of Margrave, or protector of the marches or frontiers. The emperor Sigismund gave perpetual investiture to Frederick IV. of Nuremburg, ancestor of the Royal family of Prussia, who was made elector in 1417. For a list of the Margraves since 1134, see *Prussia*.

BRANDENBURG HOUSE, Hammersmith. See *Queen Caroline*.

BRANDY (German *Branntwein*, burnt wine), the spirit distilled from wine. It appears to have been known to Raymond Lully in the 13th century, and to have been manufactured in France early in the 14th. It was at first used medicinally, and miraculous cures were ascribed to its influence. In 1851, 938,280 gallons were imported with a duty of 15s. per gallon. It is now manufactured in Britain.

BRANDYWINE, a river in N. America, near which a battle took place between the British and the revolted Americans, in which the latter (after a day's fight) were defeated with great loss, and Philadelphia fell into the possession of the victors, Sept. 11, 1777.

BRASS was known among all the early nations. *Usher*. The British from the remotest period were acquainted with its use. *Whitaker*. When Lucius Mummius burnt Corinth to the ground, 146 B.C., he found immense riches, and during the conflagration, it is said, all the metals in the city melted, and running together, formed the valuable composition described as *Corinthian Brass*. This, however, may well be doubted, for the Corinthian artists had long before obtained great credit for their method of combining gold and silver with copper; and the Syriac translation of the Bible says, that Hiram made the vessels for Solomon's temple of Corinthian brass. *Du Fresnoy*. Some of the English sepulchral engraved *brasses* are said to be as old as 1277.

BRAURONIA, festivals in Attica, at Brauron, where Diana had a temple. The most remarkable that attended these festivals were young virgins in yellow gowns, dedicated to Diana. They were about ten years of age, and not under five; and therefore their consecration was called "*dekateuein*," from *deka*, ten; 600 B.C.

BRAY, THE VICAR OF. Bray, in Berks, is famous in national song for its vicar, the rev. Symon Symonds, who is said to have been twice a papist and twice a Protestant—in four successive reigns—those of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, between the years 1533 and 1558. Upon being called a turn-coat, he said he kept to his principle, that of "living and dying the vicar of Bray." *Fuller's Church History*.

BRAZEN BULL, contrived by Perillus, a brass-founder at Athens, for Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, 570 B.C. He cast a brazen bull, larger than life, with an opening in the side to admit the victims. A fire was kindled underneath to roast them to death; and the throat was so contrived that their dying groans resembled the roaring of a bull. Phalaris admired the invention and workmanship, but said it was reasonable the artist should make the first experiment, and ordered his execution. Ovid mentions that the Agrigentes, maddened by the tyrant's cruelties, revolted, seized him, cut his tongue out and roasted him in the brazen bull, 549 B.C.

BRAZIL, an empire in South America, was discovered by Alvarez de Cabral, a Portuguese, who was driven upon its coasts by a tempest, Jan. 26, 1500. He called it the land of the Holy Cross; but it was subsequently called Brazil, on account of its red wood. The French having seized on Portugal in 1807, the royal family and nobles embarked for Brazil, and landed March 7, 1808. The dominant religion is Roman Catholic; but others are tolerated. Population in 1856, 7,677,800. See *Portugal*.

Pedro Alvarez Cabal discovers Espirito Santo, coast of Brazil, and lands . . . May 3 1500
Brazil explored by Amerigo Vespucci, about . . . 1504
Divided into captaincies by the king of Portugal . . . 1530
Martin Le Souza founds the first European colony at San Vicente . . . 1531
Jews banished from Portugal to Brazil . . . 1548
San Salvador (Bahia) founded by Thomé de Souza . . . 1549
French Protestants occupy bay of Rio Janeiro . . . 1555
Expelled . . . 1567
Sebastian founded . . . "
Brazil, with Portugal, becomes subject to Spain . . . 1580
James Lancaster captures Pernambuco . . . 1593
The French establish a colony at Maranhão . . . 1594
Belem founded by Caldeira . . . 1615
The French expelled . . . "
The Dutch seize the coast of Brazil, and hold Pernambuco . . . 1630
Defeated at Guararapés . . . 1646
Give up Brazil . . . 1661
Gold mining commences . . . 1693
Destruction of Palmares . . . 1697
The French assault and capture Rio Janeiro . . . 1710-11
Diamond mines discovered in Sezzo Frio . . . 1729
Jesuits expelled . . . 1758-60
Capital transferred from Bahia to Rio Janeiro . . . 1763
Royal family of Portugal arrive at Brazil, Mar. 7, 1808
First printing-press established . . . "
Brazil becomes a kingdom . . . 1815
King John VI. returns to Portugal, and Dom Pedro becomes regent . . . 1821
Brazil declares its independence . . . Sept. 7, 1822
Pedro I. crowned emperor . . . Dec. 1, "
New constitution ratified . . . March 25, 1824
Independence recognised by Portugal, Aug. 29, 1825
Abdication of Dom Pedro I. . . April 7, 1831
Reform of the constitution . . . 1834
Accession of Pedro II. . . 1840
Steam-ship line to Europe commenced . . . 1850
Suppression of the slave-trade; railways commenced . . . 1852
Rio Janeiro lit with gas . . . 1854
The British ship "Prince of Wales" wrecked at Albardas, on coast of Brazil, is plundered by some of the natives, and some of the crew killed, about . . . June 7, 1861
Reparation long refused; reprisals made; five Brazilian merchant ships being seized by the

British . . . Dec. 31, 1862
The Brazilian minister at London pays 3,200*l.* as an indemnity, under protest . . . Feb. 26, 1863
The Brazilian government request the British to express regret for reprisals; declined; diplomatic intercourse between the two countries suspended . . . May 5-28, "
Dispute between the British and Brazilian governments respecting the arrest of some British officers at Rio Janeiro (June 17, 1862) is referred to the arbitration of the king of Belgium, who decides in favour of the latter . . . June 18, "
New ministry formed; F. J. Furtado, president—prospect of reconciliation with Great Britain . . . Aug. 30, 1864
U. S. war-steamer "Wachusett" seizes the Confederate steamer "Florida," in the port of Bahia, while under protection of Brazil, Oct. 7; after remonstrance, Mr. Seward, U. S. foreign minister, apologises. [The "Florida" had been (inadvertently?) sunk.] . . . Dec. 26, "
The Comte d'Eu and the Princess Isabella (on their marriage tour) land at Southampton . . . Feb. 7, 1865
War with Uruguay—the Brazilians take Paysandú, and march upon Monte Video, Feb. 2, "
Lopez, president of Paraguay, declares war against the Argentine Republic, which unites with Brazil—New combinations forming . . . April, May, "
Amicable relations with England restored . . . Aug. "
The emperor joins the army marching against Lopez . . . Aug. "

EMPERORS OF BRAZIL.

1825. Dom Pedro (of Portugal) first emperor, Oct. 12, abdicated the throne of Brazil in favour of his infant son, April 7, 1831; died Sept. 24, 1834.
1831. Dom Pedro II. (born Dec. 2, 1825) succeeded on his father's abdication; assumed the government July 23, 1840; crowned July 18, 1841; married Sept. 4, 1843, Princess Theresa of Naples; the present emperor (1865).
Heiress: Isabella, born July 29, 1846; married to Louis comte d'Eu, son of the Duc de Nemours, Oct. 15, 1864.

BREAD. Ching-Noung, the successor of Fohi, is reputed to have been the first who taught men (the Chinese) the art of husbandry and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, 1998 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* Baking of bread was known in the patriarchal ages; see *Exodus* xii. 15. It became a profession at Rome, 170 B.C. After the conquest of Macedon, 148 B.C., numbers of Greek bakers came to Rome, obtained special privileges, and soon obtained the monopoly of the baking trade. During the siege of Paris by Henry IV., owing to the famine which then raged, bread, which had been sold whilst any remained for a crown a pound, was at last made from the bones of the charnel-house of the Holy Innocents, A.D. 1594. *Hénault*. In the time of James I., barley bread was used by the poor; and now in Iceland, cod-fish, beaten to powder, is made into bread; potato-bread is used in Ireland. The London Bakers' Company was incorporated in 1307. Bread-street was once the London market for bread. Until 1302, the London bakers were not allowed to sell any in their own shops. *Stow*. Bread was made with yeast by the English bakers in 1634. In 1856 and 1857 Dr. Daughlish patented a mode of making "aërated bread," in which carbonic acid gas is combined with water and mixed with the flour, which is said to possess the advantages of cleanliness, rapidity, and uniformity. In 1862 a company was

held by Sweden till 1712, when it was taken possession of by Denmark in 1731, by whom it was ceded to Hanover. It was taken by the French in 1757, who were expelled by the Hanoverians in 1758. Bremen was annexed by Napoleon to the French empire in 1810; but its independence was restored in 1813, and all its old franchises in 1815. Population of the province in 1862, about 90,000. See *Hanse Towns*.

BRESCIA, N. Italy (the ancient Brixia), became important under the Lombards, and suffered by the wars of the Italian Republics. It was taken by the French under Gaston de Foix in 1512, when it is said 40,000 of the inhabitants were massacred. It surrendered to the Austrian general Haynau, March 30, 1849, on severe terms.

BRESLAU, in Silesia, was burnt by the Mongols in 1241, and conquered by Frederick II. of Prussia, in Jan. 1741. A fierce battle took place here between the Austrians and Prussians, the latter under prince Bevern, who was defeated Nov. 22, 1757. Breslau was taken: but was regained, Dec. 21, the same year. It was besieged by the French, and surrendered to them Jan. 1807, and again in 1813.

BREST, a sea-port, N.W. France, was besieged by Julius Cæsar, 54 B.C.—possessed by the English, A.D. 1378—given up to the duke of Brittany, 1390. Lord Berkeley and a British fleet and army were repulsed here with dreadful loss in 1694. The magazine burnt, to the value of some millions of pounds sterling, 1744. The marine hospitals, with fifty galley slaves, burnt, 1766. The magazine again destroyed by fire, July 10, 1784. From this great dépôt of the French navy, numerous squadrons were equipped against England during the late war, among them the fleet which lord Howe defeated on the 1st of June, 1794. England maintained a large blockading squadron off the harbour from 1793 to 1815; but with little injury to France. It is now a chief naval station of that country, and from the fortifications and other vast works of late construction it is considered impregnable. The British fleet visited Brest, Aug. 1865.

BRETAGNE. See *Brittany*. BRETHREN. See *Bohemian* and *Plymouth Brethren*.

BRETIGNY, PEACE of, concluded with France, May 8, 1360, by which England retained Gascony and Guienne, and acquired other provinces; renounced her pretensions to Maine, Anjou, Touraine, and Normandy; was to receive 3,000,000 crowns, and to release king John, long a prisoner. The treaty not being carried out, the king remained and died in London.

BRETON. See *Cape Breton*.

BRETWALDA (wide-ruling chief), one of the kings of the Saxon heptarchy, chosen by the others as a leader in war against their common enemies. The following are mentioned by Bede (500 to 642), Ella, king of Sussex; Ceawlin of Wessex; Ethelbert of Kent; Redwald of East Anglia; Edwin, Oswald, and Oswy of Northumberland. The title (then become obsolete) was bestowed upon Egbert, 828.

BREVIARY (so called as being an abridgment of the books used in the Roman Catholic Service), contains the seven canonical hours, viz.: matins or lauds, primes, tierce, sexte, nones, vespers, and complines. Its origin is ascribed to pope Gelasius I. about 492. It was first called the *custos*, and afterwards the breviary; and both the clergy and laity use it publicly and at home. It was in use among the ecclesiastical orders about 1080; and was reformed by the councils of Trent and Cologne, and by Pius V., Urban VIII., and other popes. The quality of type in which the breviary was first printed gave the name to the type called *brevier* (in which this page is printed).

BREWERS are traced to Egypt. Brewing was known to our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. *Tindal*. "One William Murle, a rich maltman or bruer, of Dunstable, had two horses all trapped with gold, 1414." *Stow*. In Oct. 1851, there were 2305 licensed brewers in England, 146 in Scotland, and 97 in Ireland; total 2548: these are exclusive of retail and intermediate brewers. There were 40,418 licensed brewers in the United Kingdom in 1858; the revenue from whom to the state was in that year 81,030*l*. In 1858 in England there were 205 great brewers. See *Ale*, *Porter*.

BRIAR'S CREEK (N. America), near which the Americans, 2000 strong, under general Ashe, were totally defeated by the English under general Prevost, March 16, 1779.

BRIBERY forbidden, *Deut.* xvi. 19. Samuel's sons were guilty of it, B.C. 1112. (1 *Sam.* viii. 3.) Thomas de Weyland, a judge, was banished for bribery in 1288; he was chief justice of the common pleas. William de Thorpe, chief justice of the king's bench, was hanged for bribery in 1351. Another judge was fined 20,000*l*. for the like offence, 1616. Mr. Walpole, secretary-at-war, was sent to the Tower for bribery, in 1712. Lord Strangford was suspended from voting in the Irish house of lords, for soliciting a bribe, January, 1784.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS. In 1854 an important act was passed consolidating and amending previous acts relating to this offence, from 7 Will. III. (1695) to 5 & 6 Vict. c. 184.*

Messrs. Sykes and Rumbold fined and imprisoned for bribery . . . March 14, 1776
 Messrs. Davidson, Parsons, and Hopping, imprisoned for bribery at Ilchester . . . April 28, 1804
 Mr. Swan, M.P. for Penryn, fined and imprisoned, and sir Manasseh Lopez sentenced to a fine of 10,000*l.* and to two years' imprisonment for bribery at Grampound, Oct. 1819
 The members for Liverpool and Dublin unseated in . . . 1831

The friends of Mr. Knight, candidate for Cambridge, convicted of bribery . . . Feb. 20, 1835
 Elections for Ludlow and Cambridge made void 1840
 Sudbury disfranchised, 1848; St. Alban's also. 1852
 Elections at Derby and other places declared void for bribery, in . . . 1853
 Gross bribery practised at Gloucester, Wakefield, and Berwick, in . . . 1859
 Mr. Edward Leatham convicted of bribery at Wakefield . . . July 19, 1860

BRICKS were used in Babylon, Egypt, Greece, and Rome; in England by the Romans about A.D. 44. Made under the direction of Alfred the Great, about 886. *Saxon Chron.* The size regulated by order of Charles I., 1625. Taxed 1784. The number of bricks which paid duty in England in 1820 was 949,000,000; in 1830, above 1,100,000,000; in 1840, 1,400,000,000; and in 1850, 1,700,000,000. The duties and drawbacks of excise on bricks were repealed in 1850. In 1839 Messrs. Cooke and Cunningham brought out their machinery by which, it is said, 18,000 bricks may be made in ten hours. Messrs. Dixon and Corbett, near Newcastle, in 1861, were making bricks by steam at the rate of 1500 per hour. The machinery is the invention of Clayton & Co., London.

BRIDEWELL, originally a palace of king John, near Fleet-ditch, London, was rebuilt by Henry VIII., 1522, and given to the city for a workhouse by Edward VI., 1553. The New Bridewell prison, erected in 1829, was pulled down in 1864; that of Tothill-fields was rebuilt in 1831.

BRIDGES were first of wood. The ancient stone bridges in China are of great magnitude. Abydos is famous for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built across the Hellespont, 480 B.C. Trajan's magnificent stone bridge over the Danube, 4770 feet in length, was built in A.D. 105. Brotherhoods for building bridges existed in S. France about 1180.†

Triangular bridge at Croyland Abbey referred to in a charter dated . . . 943
 First stone bridge erected at Bow, near Stratford, by queen Matilda . . . about 1100-18
 Bishop's bridge, Norwich . . . 1295
 London Bridge: one existed about 978; one built of wood 1014; one by Peter of Colechurch 1176-1209; new London Bridge finished . . . 1831
 The first large iron bridge erected over the Severn, Shropshire . . . 1777
 Sunderland bridge by Wilson, 100 feet high, an arch, with a span of 236 feet . . . 1796

The fine chain suspension bridge at the Menai Strait . . . 1825
 Westminster, 1750; Blackfriars, 1769; Waterloo, 1817; Southwark, 1819; Hungerford, 1845; Chelsea, 1858; Vauxhall, 1816.
 A railway bridge $\frac{1}{4}$ miles long is projected over the Firth of Forth . . . Dec. 1864
 Probably the widest bridge in the world at present is the Victoria bridge over the Thames (by which the London, Chatham, and Dover railway will enter the Victoria station, Pimlico); founded by Lord Harris . . . Feb. 22, 1865
 For details see separate articles, and also *Tubular bridge, Victoria bridge, &c.*

BRIDGEWATER, Somersetshire, was incorporated by king John, in 1200. In the war between Charles I. and the parliament, the forces of the latter reduced part of the town to ashes, 1643. Here stood an ancient castle in which the ill-advised duke of Monmouth lodged when he was proclaimed king in 1685.

BRIDGEWATER CANAL, the first great work of the kind in England, was begun by the duke of Bridgewater, styled the father of canal navigation in this country, in 1759, and opened 1761. Mr. Brindley was the engineer. It commences at Worsley, seven miles from Manchester; and at Barton Bridge is an aqueduct which, for upwards of 200 yards, conveys the canal across the river Irwell. The length of the canal is about twenty-nine miles.

BRIDGEWATER TREATISES. The rev. Francis, earl of Bridgewater, died in April, 1829, leaving by will 8000*l.* to be given to eight persons, appointed by the president of the

* On April 17, 1858, in the case of Cooper v. Slade, it was ruled that the payment of travelling expenses was bribery; and in the same year an act was passed which permits candidates to provide conveyances for voters, but forbids payment of travelling expenses.

† The Devil's bridge, in the canton of Uri, so called from its frightful situation, was built on two high rocks, so that it could scarcely be conceived how it was erected, and many fabulous stories were invented to account for it. At Schaffhausen an extraordinary bridge was built over the Rhine, which is there 400 feet wide: there was a pier in the middle of the river, but it is doubtful whether the bridge rested upon it: a man of the lightest weight felt the bridge totter under him, yet waggons heavily laden passed over without danger. The bridge was destroyed by the French in 1799.

Royal Society, who should write an essay "on the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation." The essays (by sir Charles Bell, Drs. T. Chalmers, John Kidd, William Buckland, William Prout, Peter M. Roget, and the revs. William Whewell and William Kirby) were published 1833-5.

BRIEF, a written instrument in the Roman Catholic church, of early but uncertain date. Briefs are the letters of the pope despatched to princes and others on public affairs, and are usually written short, hence the name, and without preface or preamble, and on paper; in which particulars they are distinguished from *bulls*. The latter are ample and are always written on parchment. Briefs are sealed with red wax and the seal of the fisherman, or St. Peter in a boat, and always in the presence of the pope. The Queen's letter authorising collections in churches for charitable purposes are called "briefs."

BRIENNE (N.E. France). Here the allied armies of Russia and Prussia were defeated by the French, Feb. 1 and 2, 1814.

BRIGHTON, or **BRIGHTHELMSTONE**, in Sussex, formerly inhabited chiefly by fishermen, now a place of fashionable resort. The length of the esplanade here from the Steyne is about 1250 feet.

Here Charles II. embarked for France after the battle of Worcester . . . 1651
The Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) founded the Pavilion, 1784; greatly enlarged and made to resemble the Kremlin at Moscow, 1784-1823; it was sold to the town for 53,000l. . . . 1849

The Block-house swept away . . . March 26, 1786
Part of the cliff fell; great damage . . . Nov. 16, 1807
Chain-pier, 1,134 feet long, 13 wide, completed . . . 1823
Brighton made a parliamentary borough . . . 1832
The railway to London opened . . . Sept. 21, 1841
Collision of trains in Clayton tunnel, 23 persons killed and many wounded . . . Aug. 25, 1861

BRILL (or **Briel**), Holland. A seaport, seized by the expelled Dutch confederates, became the first seat of their independence. Brill was given up to the English in 1585 as security for advances made by Queen Elizabeth to the states of Holland. It was restored in 1616.

BRISTOL (W. England), built by Brennus, a British prince, 380 B.C., is mentioned in A.D. 430 as a fortified city. It was called *Caer Oder*, a city in the valley of Bath; and sometimes *Caer Brito*, the British city, and by the Saxons *Brightstowe*, pleasant place. Gildas and Nennius speak of Bristol in the 5th and 7th centuries.

Taken by the earl of Gloucester, in his defence of his sister Maud, the empress, against king Stephen . . . 1138*
Eleanor of Brittany (daughter of Geoffrey, son of Henry I.) dies in the castle after 39 years' imprisonment . . . 1241
St. Mary's church built . . . 1292
Bristol made a distinct county by Edward III. . . 1373
Bishopric founded by Henry VIII. . . 1542
A new charter obtained . . . 1581
Taken by prince Rupert, July 26, 1643; by Cromwell . . . Sept. 1645
Edwd. Colston's hospital, a free school, and other charities established [his birthday, Nov. 14, kept annually] . . . 1708
Act passed for new exchange, 1723; erected . . . 1741
Bread riots . . . 1753
Bridge built . . . May, 1760
Attempt to set the shipping on fire . . . Jan. 22, 1777

Riot on account of a toll; the troops fire on the populace, and many are wounded . . . Oct. 25, 1793
Docks built . . . 1804-9
Riot on the entrance of sir Charles Wetherill, the recorder, into the city. He was opposed to the reform bill, and thus obnoxious to the lower classes. The mansion house, the bishop's palace, several merchants' stores, some of the prisons (the inmates liberated), and nearly 100 houses had been burned and many lives lost . . . Oct. 29-31, 1831
Trial of rioters, Jan. 2 (four executed and twenty-two transported). Suicide of Col. Brereton, during his trial by court-martial . . . Jan. 9, 1832
Meeting of British Association . . . Aug. 1836
Railway to London completed . . . June 30, 1841
Clifton Suspension-bridge opened . . . Dec. 8, 1864
Industrial Exhibition about to be opened . . . Oct. 1865

BRISTOL, **SEE OF**, one of the six bishoprics erected by Henry VIII. out of the spoils of the monasteries and religious houses which that monarch had dissolved, 1542. The cathedral was the church of the abbey of St. Austin, founded here by Robert Fitz-Harding, son to a king of Denmark, and a citizen of Bristol, 1148. It is valued in the king's books at 338l. 8s. 4d. Paul Bushe, provincial of the Bons-hommes was the first bishop, in 1542—deprived for being married, 1554. The see of Bristol was united by an order in council with that of Gloucester, in 1836, and they now form one see under the name of Gloucester and Bristol. The cathedral (under repair since 1844) was reopened in 1861.

* From the period of Henry II. in the 12th to the middle of the 18th century, Bristol ranked next to London, as the most populous, commercial, and flourishing place in the kingdom; but since the latter time it has declined, and been exceeded in these respects by Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and Glasgow.

BRISTOL, *continued.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF BRISTOL.

1803. Hon. G. Pelham, translated to Exeter	1807	1827. Robert Gray died	Sept. 28, 1834
1807. John Luxmoore, translated to Hereford	1808	1834. Joseph Allen, the last bishop, translated to Ely in June, 1836. (In October the diocese was united with Gloucester.)	
1808. Wm. Lort Mansell, died	June 27, 1820		
1820. John Kaye, translated to Lincoln	1827		

BRITAIN (called by the Romans *Britannia*,* from its Celtic name *Prydhain, Camden*). The earliest records of the history of this island are the manuscripts and poetry of the Cambrians. The Celts, the ancestors of the Britons and modern Welsh, were the first inhabitants of Britain. It is referred to as the Cassiterides or tin-islands by Herodotus, 450 B.C.; as Albion or Ierne by Aristotle, 350 B.C.; Polybius, 260 B.C. Britain, including England, Scotland, and Wales, was anciently called Albion, the name of Britain being applied to all the islands collectively—Albion to only one. *Pliny*. See *Albion*. It was invaded by Julius Cæsar, 55 B.C.; subdued by Agricola, A.D. 84; left by the Romans, about 426; invaded by the Saxons, 429; the southern part became one kingdom under Egbert, 828; subdued by William I., 1066. See *England, Scotland, and Wales*.

Divitiacus, king of the Suessones, in Gaul, said to have supremacy over part of Britain

First invasion of Britain by the Romans, under Julius Cæsar	B.C. 57
He defeats Cassivelaunus, general of the Britons	55-54
Cymbeline (Cunobelin) king of Britain	54
Aulus Plautus defeats the Britons, A.D. 43; he and Vespasian reduce S. Britain	47
Caratacus defeated by Ostorius, 50; carried in chains to Rome	51
Romans defeated by Boadicea; 70,000 slain, and London burnt: she is defeated by Suetonius; 80,000 slain	61
Agricola conquers Anglesea, and overruns Britain in seven campaigns, and reforms the government	78-84
He defeats the Caledonians under Galgacus; surrenders the islands	84
The emperor Adrian visits Britain, 120; and builds a wall from the Tyne to the Solway	121
Lucius, king of the Britons, said to have sent an embassy on religious affairs to pope Eleutherius, about	181
The Britons (allies of Albinus) defeated at Lyons by Severus	197
Southern Britain subdued and divided by the Romans into two provinces	204

Severus keeps his court at York, then called Eboracum, 208; finishes his wall, and dies at York

Carausius usurps the throne of Britain	286
He is killed by Alectus, another usurper	294
Constantius recovers Britain from Alectus	296
St. Alban and 17,000 Christians martyred (<i>Bede</i>)	304
Constantius, emperor of Rome, dies at York	306
British bishops at the council of Arles	314
Scots and Picts invade Britain, 360; routed by Theodosius	368
Romans gradually withdraw from Britain	402-418
The Saxons and Angles are called in to aid the natives against the Picts and Scots	429 or 449
Having expelled these, the Anglo-Saxons attack the Britons, driving them into Wales	455
Many Britons settled in Armorica (Brittany)	388-457
The Saxon Heptarchy; Britain divided into seven or more kingdoms	457
Supposed reigns of Vortigern, 446; Vortimer, 464; Vortigern again, 471; Aurelius Ambrosius, 481; and Arthur Pendragon	500
The renowned king Arthur said to reign	506-542
Arrival of St. Augustine (or Austin), and re-establishment of Christianity	597
Cadwallader, last king of the Britons, reigns	678
Landisfarne church destroyed by the Northmen	794
The Saxon Heptarchy ends, and Egbert, king of Wessex, becomes KING OF ENGLAND	828

KINGS OF THE HEPTARCHY.† See *Bretwalda*.

KENT. [<i>The shire of Kent.</i>]	
454. Hengist. [<i>473, Saxon Chronicle.</i>]	
488. Æsc, Esca, or Escus, son of Hengist; in honour of whom the kings of Kent were for some time called Æscings.	
512. Octa, son of Æsc.	
542. Hermenric, or Ermenric, son of Octa.	
560. St. Ethelbert; first Christian king (styled <i>Rex Anglorum</i>).	
616. Eadbald, son of Ethelbert.	
640. Ercenbert, or Ercombert, son of Eadbald.	
664. Ecbert, or Egbert, son of Ercenbert.	
773. Lothar, or Lothair, brother of Ecbert.	
685. Edric; slain in 687. [The kingdom now subject to various leaders.]	
694. Wihtred, or Wihtred.	
725. Eadbert,	} sons of Wihtred, succeeding each other.
748. Ethelbert II.,	
760. Alric,	
794. Edbert, or Ethelbert Fryn; deposed.	

796. Cuthred, or Guthred.	
805. Baldred; who in 823 lost his life and kingdom to EGBERT, king of Wessex.	

SOUTH SAXONS. [*Sussex and Surrey.*]

490. Ella, a warlike prince, succeeded by	
514. Cissa, his son, whose reign was long and peaceful, exceeding 70 years.	
[The South Saxons then fell into an almost total dependence on the kingdom of Wessex.]	
648. Edilwald, Edilwach, Adelwach, or Ethelwach.	
686. Authun and Berthun, brothers; reigned jointly; vanquished by Ina, king of Wessex, 689; kingdom conquered in 725.	

WEST SAXONS. [*Berks, Southampton, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and part of Cornwall.*]

519. Cerdicus.	
534. Cynric, or Kenrick, son of Cerdic.	
560. Cæwlin, son of Cynric; banished; dies in 593.	

* The Romans eventually divided Britain into *Britannia Prima* (the country south of the Thames and Severn); *Britannia Secunda* (Wales); *Flavia Cesariensis* (between the Thames, Severn, and Humber); *Maxima Cesariensis* (between the Humber and the Tyne); and *Valentia* (between the Tyne and the Firth of Forth).

† The term, "Octarchy" is sometimes used; Northumbria being divided into Bernicia and Deira, ruled by separate kings.

BRITAIN, *continued.*

591. Ceolric, nephew to Ceawlin.
 597. Ceolwulf.
 611. } Cynegils, and in
 614. } Cwichelm, his son reigned jointly.
 643. Cenwal, Cenwalh, or Cenwald.
 672. Sexburga, his queen, sister to Penda, king of Mercia; of great qualities; probably deposed.
 674. Escwine; in conjunction with Centwine; on the death of Escwine.
 676. Centwine rules alone.
 685. Cædwallo: went to Rome, to expiate his deeds of blood, and died there.
 688. Ina or Inas, a brave and wise ruler; journeyed to Rome; left an excellent code of laws.
 728. Ethelheard, or Ethelard, related to Ina.
 740. Cuthred, brother to Ethelheard.
 754. Sigebright, or Sigebert, having murdered his friend Cumbra, governor of Hampshire, was compelled to fly. He was slain by one of his victim's retainers.
 755. Cynewulf, or Kenwulf, or Cenulpe, a noble youth of the line of Cerdic; murdered by a banished subject.
 784. Bertric, or Beorhtric: poisoned by drinking of a cup his queen had prepared for another.
 800. EGBERT, afterwards sole monarch of England, and Bretwalda.

EAST SAXONS. [*Essex, Middlesex, and part of Herts.*]

- 526, 527, or 530. Erchenwin, or Erchwine.
 587. Sledda; his son.
 597. St. Sebert, or Sabert; son of the preceding: first Christian king.
 614. Saxred or Sexted, or Serred, jointly with Sigebert and Seward; all slain.
 623. Sigebert II. surnamed the little: son of Seward.
 653. Sigebert III. surnamed the good; brother of Sebert: put to death.
 661. Swithelm (or Suidhelm), son of Sexbald.
 663. Sigher, or Sigeric, jointly with Sebbi, or Sebbas, who became a monk.
 693. Sigenard, or Sigehard, and Suenfrid.
 700. Offa; left his queen and kingdom, and became a monk at Rome.
 709. Suebriht, or Selred.
 738. Swithred, or Swithed; a long reign.
 792. Sigeric; died in a pilgrimage to Rome.
 799. Sigered.
 823. Kingdom seized by EGBERT of Wessex.

NORTHUMBRIA. [*Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, and Northumberland.*]

- * * Northumbria was at first divided into two separate governments, *Bernicia* and *Deira*; the former stretching from the river Tweed to the Tyne, and the latter from the Tyne to the Humber.
 547. Ida; a valiant Saxon.
 560. Adda, his eldest son; king of Bernicia.
 " Ella, king of Deira; afterwards the sole king of Northumbria (to 587).
 567. Glappa, Clappa, or Elapea: Bernicia.
 572. Heodwulf; Bernicia.
 573. Freodwulf; Bernicia.
 580. Theodoric; Bernicia.
 588. Ethelric; Bernicia.
 593. Ethelfrith, surnamed the Fierce.
 617. Edwin, son of Ella, king of Deira in 590. The greatest prince of the heptarchy in that age. *Hume.* Slain in battle with Penda, of Mercia.
 634. The kingdom divided; Eanfrid rules in Bernicia, and Osric in Deira; both put to death.
 635. Oswald slain in battle.
 642. Osweo, or Oswy; a reign of great renown.
 670. Ecfrid, or Egfrid, king of Northumbria.
 685. Alfrid, or Ealdferth.
 705. Osred, son of Ealdferth.

716. Cenric; sprung from Ida.
 718. Osric, son of Alcfrid.
 729. Ceolwulf; died a monk.
 737. Eadbert, or Egbert; retired to a monastery.
 757. Oswulf, or Osulf; slain in a sedition.
 759. Edilwald, or Mollo; slain by Alred.
 765. Alred, Ailred, or Alured; deposed.
 774. Ethelred, son of Mollo; expelled.
 778. Elwald, or Celwold; deposed and slain.
 789. Osred, son of Alred; fled.
 790. Ethelred restored; afterwards slain.
 794. Erdulf, or Ardulf; deposed.
 806. Alfwold.
 808. Erdulf restored.
 809. Eanred.
 841. Kingdom annexed by EGBERT.

EAST ANGLES. [*Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Ely.*]

- 571 or 575. Uffa; a noble German.
 578. Titilus or Titulus; son of Uffa.
 599. Redwald, son of Titilus; the greatest prince of the East Angles.
 624. Erpwald, Eorpwald, or Eordwald.
 627. Richbert.
 629. Sigebert, half-brother to Erpwald.
 632. Egfrid, or Egric; cousin to Sigebert.
 635. Anna, or Annas; a just ruler; killed.
 654. Ethelric, or Ethelhere; slain in battle.
 655. Ethelwald; his brother.
 664. Aldulf, or Aldwulf.
 713. Selred, or Ethelred.
 746. Alphwald.
 749. Beorna and Ethelred, jointly.
 758. Beorna alone.
 761. Ethelred.
 790. Ethelbert, or Ethelbryht; treacherously put to death in Mercia in 792, when Offa, king of Mercia, overran the country, which was finally subdued by EGBERT.

MERCIA. [*Gloucester, Hereford, Chester, Stafford, Worcester, Oxford, Salop, Warwick, Derby, Leicester, Bucks, Northampton, Notts, Lincoln, Bedford, Rutland, Huntingdon, and part of Herts.*]

586. Crida, or Cridda, a noble chieftain.
 593. [Interregnum—Ceolric]
 597. Wibba, a valiant prince, his son.
 615. Ceorl, or Ceorl; nephew of Wibba.
 626. Penda; fierce and cruel; killed in battle.
 655. Peada, son of Penda; killed to make way for
 656. Wulfhere (brother); he slew his two sons with his own hand.
 675. Ethelred; became a monk.
 704. Cenred, Cendred, or Kendred; became a monk at Rome.
 709. Ceolred, Celred, or Chelred; son of Ethelred.
 716. Ethelbald; slain in a mutiny by one of his own chieftains, his successor, after a defeat in battle.
 755. Beornred, or Bernred; himself slain.
 " Offa; he formed the great dyke on the borders of Wales known by his name.
 794. Egfrid or Egferth, son of Offa; died suddenly.
 " Cenulph, Cenwulph, or Kenulph; slain.
 819. Kenelm, or Cenehm, a minor; reigned five months; killed by his sister Quendreda, from the hope of reigning. *Hume.*
 " Ceolwulf, uncle to Kenelm; expelled.
 821. Beornulf; killed by his own subjects.
 823. Ludocan; a valiant ruler; slain.
 825. Withlafa, or Wiglaf.
 838. Berthulf, or Bertulf.
 852. Burhred, or Burdred.
 874. Ceolwulf; deposed by the Danes 877.
 [The kingdom merged into that of England.]

BRITANNY. See *Brittany*.

BRITISH AMERICA comprises Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island, Labrador, British Columbia and Vancouver's Island. Population about 3,334,000. Delegates from the first six provinces met at Quebec on Oct. 10, 1864, and on Oct. 20, agreed to the basis of a Federal union, with the Queen as the executive (represented by the governor-general), a legislative council of 96 members for life, and a house of commons of 194 members. The project has been transmitted to lay before parliament, and the secretary for the colonies, Mr. Cardwell, expressed his approval of the plan, Dec. 3, 1864. The plan was opposed by New Brunswick, March 7, 1865. Messrs. Cartier and Galt came to England, in April, 1865, to advocate the project, and were well received.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Science, was established by sir David Brewster, sir R. I. Murchison, &c. in 1831. Professor John Phillips was secretary till 1863. It holds annual meetings; the first of which was held at York on Sept. 27, 1831. One of its main objects is "to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science with each other." It appoints commissions and makes pecuniary grants for scientific research; and publishes annually a volume containing Reports of the proceedings. Kew observatory was presented to the association by the Queen in 1842.

1. York Meeting . . . 1831	10. Glasgow . . . 1840	19. Birmingham(2d) 1849	28. Leeds . . . 1858
2. Oxford . . . 1832	11. Plymouth . . . 1841	20. Edinburgh (2nd) 1850	29. Aberdeen . . . 1859
3. Cambridge . . . 1833	12. Manchester . . . 1842	21. Ipswich . . . 1851	30. Oxford (3rd) . . 1860
4. Edinburgh . . . 1834	13. Cork . . . 1843	22. Belfast . . . 1852	31. Manchester (2d) 1861
5. Dublin . . . 1835	14. York (2nd time) 1844	23. Hull . . . 1853	32. Cambridge (3rd) 1862
6. Bristol . . . 1836	15. Cambridge (2nd) 1845	24. Liverpool (2nd) . 1854	33. Newcastle (2nd) 1863
7. Liverpool . . . 1837	16. Southampton . . 1846	25. Glasgow (2nd) . . 1855	34. Bath . . . 1864
8. Newcastle . . . 1838	17. Oxford (2nd) . . 1847	26. Cheltenham . . . 1856	35. Birmingham(3d) 1865
9. Birmingham . . 1839	18. Swansea . . . 1848	27. Dublin (2nd) . . 1857	36. Nottingham for 1866

BRITISH BANK. See *Banks, Joint Stock*.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (N. America). In June, 1858, news came to California that in April gold had been found in abundance on the mainland of North America, a little to the north and east of Vancouver's Island. A great influx of gold-diggers (in a few weeks above 50,000) from all parts was the consequence. Mr. Douglas, governor of Vancouver's Island, evinced much ability in preserving order. The territory with adjacent islands was made a British colony with the above title, and placed under Mr. Douglas. The colony was nominated and the government settled by 21 & 22 Vic. c. 99 (Aug. 1858), and a bishop nominated in 1859.—For a dispute in July, 1859, see *United States*. The colony is said to be flourishing.

BRITISH GUIANA, &c. See *Guiana*.BRITISH HONDURAS. See *Honduras*.

BRITISH INSTITUTION (for the encouragement of British artists, Pall Mall, founded in 1805) opened Jan. 18, 1806, on a plan formed by sir Thomas Bernard. In the gallery (erected by alderman Boydell, to exhibit the paintings executed for his edition of Shakspeare), are exhibited pictures by the old masters and deceased British artists.

BRITISH LEGION, raised by lord John Hay, col. De Lacy Evans, and others, to assist queen Isabella of Spain against the Carlists in 1835, defeated them at Hernani, May 5, 1836, and at St. Sebastian's, Oct. 1.

BRITISH MUSEUM, originated with the grant by parliament (April 5, 1753) of 20,000*l*. to the daughters of sir Hans Sloane, in payment for his fine library, and vast collection of the productions of nature and art, which had cost him 50,000*l*. The library contained 50,000 volumes and valuable MSS., and 69,352 articles of virtu enumerated in the catalogue. Montagu-house was obtained by government as a place for their reception. The museum was opened in 1759, and has since been enormously increased by gifts, bequests, and purchases; by the Cottonian, Harleian, and other libraries; by the Townley marbles (in 1812); by the Elgin marbles (1816); by the Lycian marbles obtained by sir C. Fellows (1842-6); by the Assyrian antiquities collected by Mr. Austin Layard between 1847 and 1850; by the antiquities brought from Halicarnassus (now Budrum), including remains of the celebrated tomb of Mausolus, by Mr. C. T. Newton (Nov. 1858); and by antiquities from Carthage (1860), Cyrene, Rhodes, and the Farnese palace (1864). George II. presented the royal library in 1757; and in 1823, George IV. presented the library collected at Buckingham-house by

George III., consisting of 65,250 volumes, and about 19,000 pamphlets. In 1846 the right hon. Thos. Grenville bequeathed to the museum his library, consisting of 20,240 volumes. Great additions to, and improvements in, the buildings have since been made, independently of the annual grant.* The fine iron railing enclosing the frontage, was completed in 1852. The magnificent reading-room, erected by Mr. Sydney Smirke, according to a plan by Mr. Antonio Panizzi, the librarian, at a cost of about 150,000*l.*, was opened to the public, May 18, 1857. The height of the dome is 106 feet, and the diameter 140 feet. The room contains about 80,000 volumes, and accommodates 300 readers.—The daily increasing library contained in 1860 above 562,000 volumes, exclusive of tracts, MSS., &c. In 1861 the incorporation of the four library catalogues into one alphabet began—three copies being made. The proposed separation of the antiquarian, literary, and scientific collections, was disapproved by a commission in 1860; and a bill to remove the natural history collections to South Kensington was rejected by the commons on May 19, 1862. A refreshment room for readers was opened Nov. 21, 1864. Mr. Panizzi resigned his office in 1865.

BRITISH PORTRAIT GALLERY. See *National, &c.*

BRITTANY, OR BRETAGNE (N. W. France), the ancient Armorica, *which see*. It formed part of the kingdom of the Franks.

Nomenoi revolts and becomes the first count . . . 841
 Geoffroy I., the first duke . . . 992
 Alan V., 1008; Conan II. 1040
 Hoel V., 1066; Alan VI. 1084
 Conan III. 1112
 Hoel VI. expelled; Geoffroy of Anjou elected duke . . . 1155
 Conan IV. duke, 1156; on the death of Geoffroy, cedes Brittany to Henry II. of England, and betroths his daughter, Constance, to Henry's son, Geoffroy (both infants) . . . 1159
 Geoffroy succeeds, 1171; killed at a tournament . . . 1185
 His son, Arthur, murdered by his uncle, John of England; his daughter, Eleanor, imprisoned at Bristol (for 39 years) . . . 1202
 Alice, daughter of Constance, and her second husband, Guy de Thours, proclaimed duchess, 1203; marries Peter of Dreux, made duke . . . 1213
 John I., duke, 1237; John II. 1286
 John III., 1312; dies without issue . . . 1341

The succession disputed between John of Montfort (John IV.) supported by Edward of England, and Charles of Blois, made duke by Philip VI. of France. John is made prisoner; his wife, Jane, besieged at Hennebonne, holds out, and is relieved by the English, 1343; John of Montfort dies . . . 1345
 Charles of Blois defeated and slain at Auray, Sept. 29; John V., son of Montfort, duke . . . 1364
 John VI., duke, 1399; Francis I. 1442
 Peter II., 1450; Arthur III. 1457
 Francis II., 1458; takes part with the Orleanists in France; defeated at St. Aubin, July 28, 1488; he dies in 1488; his heiress, Anne, compelled to marry Charles VIII., who annexes Brittany to France . . . 1491
 Brittany held by the Spaniards, 1591; recovered by Henry IV. 1594
 The Bretons take part in the Vendean insurrection (see *La Vendée*) in . . . 1791

BROAD ARROW, a mark for goods belonging to the royal dockyards or navy is said to have been ordered to be used in 1698, in consequence of robberies.

"BROAD BOTTOM" ADMINISTRATION. The Pelham administration (*which see*) was so called because it formed a coalition of parties, Nov. 1744.

BROCADE, a silken stuff, variegated with gold or silver, and enriched with flowers and figures, originally made by the Chinese; the manufacture was established at Lyons in 1757.

BROCOLI was brought to England from Italy in the 17th century.

BROKERS, both of money and merchandise, were known early in England. See *Appraisers*. They are licensed, and their dealings regulated by law in 1695-6, 1816, and 1826. The dealings of *stock-brokers*, were regulated in 1719, 1733, and 1736, and subsequently. See *Pawnbroker* and *Barnard's Act*.

BROMINE (from the Greek *brōmos*, a stink), a poisonous volatile liquid element discovered in salt water by M. Balard in 1826. It is found in combination with metals and mineral waters, but not as yet in the free state.

BRONZE was known to the ancients, some of whose bronze statues, vessels, &c. are in the British Museum. The bronze equestrian statue of Louis XIV., 1699, in the Place Vendôme at Paris (demolished Aug. 10th, 1792), the most colossal ever made; it contained 60,000 lbs. Bronze is composed of copper and tin, with sometimes a little zinc and lead. *Ure*. The present bronze coinage, penny, halfpenny and farthing (composed of 95 parts of copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc), came into circulation Dec. 1860.

* The total expenditure by the government on the British Museum for the year-ending March 31, 1860, was 78,445*l.*; 1861, 92,776*l.*; 1864, 95,500*l.*: the number of visitors to the general collection in 1851 (exhibition year), 2,524,754; in 1859, 517,895; in 1862 (exhibition year), 895,007; in 1863, 440,801.

BROWNIAN MOTION. So called from Robert Brown, the celebrated botanist, who, in 1827, by the aid of the microscope, observed in drops of dew a motion of minute particles which at first was attributed to rudimentary life, but was afterwards decided to be due to currents occasioned by inequalities of temperature and evaporation.

BROWNISTS (afterwards called Barrowists), the first Independents (*which see*), began with Robert Brown, a schoolmaster in Southwark, about 1580. In 1592 there were said to be 20,000 Brownists. Henry Penry, Henry Barrow, and other Brownists, were cruelly executed for alleged sedition, May 29, 1593.

BRUCE'S TRAVELS. James Bruce, the "Abyssinian Traveller," set out in June, 1768, to discover the source of the Nile. Proceeding first to Cairo, he navigated the Nile to Syene, thence crossed the desert to the Red Sea, and, arriving at Jedda, passed some months in Arabia Felix, and after various detentions reached Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, in Feb. 1770. On Nov. 14th, 1770, he obtained a sight of the sources of the Blue Nile. He returned to England in 1773, and died in 1794.

BRUGES, Belgium, in the 7th century was capital of Flanders, and in the 13th and 14th centuries had become almost the commercial metropolis of the world. It suffered much through an insurrection in 1488, and the consequent repression. It was incorporated with France in 1794, with the Netherlands in 1814, and with Belgium in 1830.

BRUNSWICK CLUBS, established to maintain the house of Hanover and the Protestant ascendancy in church and state, began in England at Maidstone, Sept. 18, 1828; in Ireland at the Rotunda in Dublin, Nov. 4, same year. Other cities formed similar clubs.

BRUNSWICK, HOUSE OF. The duchy of Brunswick, in Lower Saxony, was conquered by Charlemagne, and governed afterwards by counts and dukes. Albert-Azzo, marquis of Italy and lord of Este, died in 1055, and left by his wife Cunegonde (the heiress of Guelph, duke of Carinthia in Bavaria), a son, Guelph, who was invited into Germany by Imtza, his mother-in-law, and invested with all the possessions of his wife's step-father, Guelph of Bavaria. (See *Bavaria*.) His descendant, Henry the Lion, married Maïd, daughter of Henry II. of England, and is always looked upon as the founder of the Brunswick family. His dominions were very extensive; but having refused to assist the emperor Frederick Barbarossa in a war against pope Alexander III., through the emperor's resentment he was proscribed at the diet at Wurtzburg, in 1180. The duchy of Bavaria was given to Otho, from whom is descended the family of Bavaria; the duchy of Saxony to Bernard Ascanius, founder of the house of Anhalt; and his other territories to different persons. On this, he retired to England; but at the intercession of our Henry II. Brunswick and Lunenburg were restored to him. The house of Brunswick in 1409 divided into several branches. Brunswick was included by Napoleon in the kingdom of Westphalia in 1806, but was restored to the duke in 1815.—Population of the duchy of Brunswick in 1858, 273,400; 1862, 282,400.

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK.

- 1139. Henry the Lion, succeeded by
- 1195. Henry the Long and William (sons).
- 1213. Otho I. (son of William).
- 1252. Albert I. (son of preceding).
- 1278. Albert II. (son).
- 1318. Otho, Magnus I., and Ernest (sons).
- 1368. Magnus II. (Torquatus) (son of Magnus I.)

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL.

First Branch.

- 1409. Henry I. (son of Magnus II.)
- 1416. William I. and Henry II. (sons).
- 1482. Frederic and William II. } sons of William I.
- 1495. Henry III. and Eric. }
- 1514. Henry IV. (son of Henry II.)
- 1568. Julius (son of preceding).
- 1589. Henry Julius (son).
- 1613. Frederic-Ulric (son) died without issue.

Second Branch.

- 1634. Augustus (son of Henry of Luneburg).
- 1666. Rodolph-Augustus; who associated his next brother, Anthony-Ulric, in the government, from 1683; died, 1704.
- 1704. Anthony-Ulric now ruled alone; became a Roman Catholic in 1710; died in 1714.
- 1714. Augustus-William (son).
- 1731. Lewis-Rodolph (brother).
- 1735. Ferdinand-Albert, duke of Brunswick-Bevern, married Antoinette-Amelia, daughter of

Lewis-Rodolph, and succeeded him.

- 1735. Charles (son).
- 1780. Charles-William-Ferdinand (son): a great general (served under his uncle Ferdinand in the Seven Years' War, 1756-1763); married princess Augusta of England: was killed at the battle of Auerstadt, Oct. 14, 1806; succeeded by his fourth son (his elder sons being blind, abdicated).
- 1806. William-Frederick, whose reign may be dated from the battle of Leipsic in Oct., 1813; fell at Quatre-Bras, commanding the *avantgarde* under the duke of Wellington, June 16, 1815; succeeded by his eldest son.
- 1815. Charles-Frederick-William; assumed government Oct. 30, 1823. [Revolution at Brunswick; the duke retires to England, Sept. 7, 1830.]
- 1830. William-Augustus-Louis, brother; born April 25, 1806; succeeded provisionally, Sept. 7, 1830; and, on the demand of the Germanic diet, definitively, April 25, 1831; the PRESENT duke; unmarried. (His magnificent palace was destroyed by fire, Feb. 24, 1865.)

DUKES OF BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG.

- 1409. Bernard (son of Magnus II., duke of Brunswick. *See above*).
- 1434. Otho and Frederic (his sons).
- 1478. Henry (son of Otho).

BRUNSWICK, *continued.*

1532. Ernest I. (son of Otho). His sons were
 1546. Henry (founder of *second branch* of Brunswick-
 Wolfenbützel) and William, whose seven sons
 cast lots to determine who should marry.
 The lot fell on GEORGE, sixth son. Four of
 the brothers reigned, viz. :—
1592. Ernest II. }
 1611. Christian. } no issue.
 1633. Augustus. }
 1636. Frederic II. }

1648. Christian-Lewis (son of the George *above-men-*
tioned).
 1665. George-William (brother of Christian-Lewis),
 dies in 1705; leaving as heiress SOPHIA-
 DOROTHEA, his daughter, who married in
 1682 her cousin, prince GEORGE-LEWIS of
 Hanover, afterwards George I. of England
 (son of Ernest of Hanover, youngest son of
 the *above-mentioned* George.
 (See *Hanover and England*.)

BRUNSWICK THEATRE, Well-street, East London, was built to replace the Royalty, burnt down April 11, 1826. It was opened Feb. 25, 1828. On the 29th the building was destroyed by the falling in of the walls, due to too much weight being attached to the heavy iron roof. Fortunately, the catastrophe happened in the day time (during a rehearsal of Guy Mannering), and only twelve persons perished.

BRUSSELS, once capital of Austrian Brabant, now of Belgium (since 1831), was founded by St. Gery, of Cambray, in the 7th century. It is celebrated for its fine lace, camlets, and tapestry. The *Hôtel de Ville* has a turret 364 feet in height; and on its top is a copper figure of St. Michael, 17 feet high, which turns with the wind. See *Belgium*.

Bombarded by marshal Villeroi, 14 churches
 and 4000 houses destroyed Aug. 1695
 Taken by the French, 1746; and by Dumouriez, 1792
 The revolution commences Aug. 25, 1830
 The costly furniture of 16 houses demolished
 in consequence of a display of attachment to
 the house of Orange April 5, 1834

Maritime conference to obtain uniform me-
 teorological observations held here 1853
 International philanthropic congress meet
 Sept. 1856
 International association for social science
 meet Sept. 22-5, 1862

BRUTTIUM (now Calabria Oltra), S. Italy. The Bruttians and Lucanians defeated and slew Alexander of Epirus at Pandosia, 332 B.C. They were conquered by Rome, 277 B.C.

BUBBLE COMPANIES. See *Companies*, *Law's Bubble*, and *South-sea Bubble*.

BUCCANEERS,* piratical adventurers, chiefly French, English, and Dutch, who commenced their depredations on the Spaniards of America soon after the latter had taken possession of that continent and the West Indies. Their numbers were much increased by a twelve years' truce between the Spaniards and Dutch in 1609, when many of the discharged sailors joined the Buccaneers, and extended the range of their ravages. The first levy of ship-money in England in 1635 was to defray the expense of chastising these pirates. The principal commanders of the first Buccaneers were Montbar, Lolonois, Basco, and Morgan, said to have murdered thousands and plundered millions. The expedition of Van Horn, of Ostend, was undertaken in 1603; that of Gramont in 1685; and that of Pointis in 1697.

BUCENTAUR, the vessel in which the doge of Venice used to proceed to wed the Adriatic, from the twelfth to the eighteenth century.

BUCHANITES (in Scotland): followers of Mrs. Buchan, who about 1779 promised to conduct them to the new Jerusalem, prophesied the end of the world, &c. She died in 1791, when her followers dispersed.

BUCHAREST (in Wallachia). Preliminaries of peace were ratified at this place between Russia and Turkey, it being stipulated that the Pruth should be the frontier of the two empires; signed May 28, 1812. The subsequent war between these powers altered many of the provisions of this treaty. Bucharest was occupied by the Russians, Turks, and Austrians successively in the Crimean war. The last quitted it in 1856.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, the London residence of the sovereign. Old Buckingham-house was built on the "Mulberry-gardens," by John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, in 1703. In 1761 it was bought by George III., who in 1775 settled it on his queen, Charlotte. She made it her town residence; and here all her children, except the eldest, were born. Here were married the duke of York and princess Frederica of Prussia, in 1791; the duke of Gloucester and princess Mary, 1816; the prince of Hesse-Homburg and princess Elizabeth, 1818; and the duke of Cambridge and princess of Hesse the same year. The house was pulled down in 1825, and the present palace commenced on its site. After an expenditure of

* Raynal asserts that the name is derived from a Caribbee word *boucan*, signifying the place where the native savages dried their food by smoke; a custom necessarily adopted by the pirates from their mode of life.

nearly a million sterling it was completed, and occupied by queen Victoria, July 13, 1837. Further improvements were made in 1853. The marble arch, taken down from the exterior of this palace was re-erected at Cumberland-gate, Hyde-park, March 29, 1851.

BUCKLERS, used in single combat, are said to have been invented by Præetus and Acrisius of Argos, about 1370 B.C. When Lucius Papirius defeated the Samnites, he took from them bucklers of gold and silver, 309 B.C. The light cuirass of the horse-soldiers called cuirassiers is something akin to the ancient buckler.

BUCKLES were first worn instead of shoe-strings in the reign of Charles II., and soon became fashionable and expensive from the richness of their material; about 1791 they had fallen out of use. Buckles continue to be used in court dress and by persons of rank in most countries of Europe.

BUDA, on the Danube, once called the Key of Christendom, is, in conjunction with Pesth, the capital of Hungary. It was taken by Charlemagne in 799; and sacked by Solymán II. after the battle of Mohatz, when the Hungarian king, Louis, was killed, and 200,000 of his subjects carried away captives, 1526. Buda was sacked a second time, when the inhabitants were put to the sword, and Hungary was annexed to the Ottoman empire, 1541. Retaken by the Imperialists, under the duke of Lorraine, and the Mahometans delivered up to the fury of the soldiers, 1686. It suffered much in 1848-9. See *Hungary*.

BUDE LIGHT (so named from Bude in Cornwall, the residence of Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, its inventor), consists of two or more concentric argand gas-burners, one rising above another, which produce a most brilliant flame, like the petals of a rose. The illuminating powers were increased by subjecting to the action of the flame manganese, &c., in order to produce oxygen and hydrogen gas. The patent was issued in 1841.

BUDDHISM, the religion (formerly of India, and now of a large part of Asia beyond the Ganges and Japan) from which Brahminism is said to be derived. Buddha (also Bud, Bot, and Poot), or the Wise, flourished about 1000 or 800 B.C. The Buddhists believe that the soul is an emanation from God, and that if it continue virtuous, it will return to him on the death of the body; but if not so, that it will undergo various degrees and changes of abode. Buddhism was expelled from India about A.D. 956.

BUDGET (from the French *bougette*, a small bag), a term applied to the English chancellor of exchequer's statement of the finances of the country. The budgets of Sir R. Peel in 1842 (excluding the income-tax) and 1846 (free trade), and of Mr. Gladstone in 1860 (in connection with the treaty with France), are the most important in recent times.

BUENOS AYRES, a republic of S. America. The country was explored by Sebastian Cabot in 1526, and the capital founded by Don Pedro de Mendoza in 1535. In 1585 the city was rebuilt and recolonised, after several abandonments. Population in 1859 about 350,000.

A British fleet and army, under sir Home Popham and general Beresford, take the city with slight resistance, June 27; it is retaken Aug. 12 1806
Monte Video taken by storm by sir Samuel Auchmuty, Feb. 3; evacuated July 7 1807
General Whitelock and 8000 British enter Buenos Ayres; severely repulsed July 5, 1807
Independence of the province declared, July 19, 1816
Recognised as forming part of the Argentine confederation Feb. 1822
[A prey to civil war through the violent intrigues of Rosas, Oribe, Urquiza, and others, for many years.]
Oribe defeated by general Urquiza, to whom Buenos Ayres capitulates Feb. 3, 1852
Rosas flees, arrives at Plymouth April 25, „

Urquiza deposed, Sept. 10; invests the city; after some successes he retires Dec. 1852
Buenos Ayres secedes from the Argentine confederation, and is recognised as an independent state; the first governor, Dr. D. Pastor Obligado, elected Oct. 12, 1853
Dr. Valentín Alsina elected governor May, 1857
War breaks out; Urquiza, general of the forces of the Argentine confederation, has an indecisive conflict with the Buenos Ayres general Mitre Oct. 23, 1859
A treaty signed, by which Buenos Ayres is reunited with the Argentine confederation Nov. 11, 1859
Fresh contests: Mitre defeats Urquiza in an almost bloodless contest at Pavón; Urquiza retires Sept. 17, 1861

BUFFOONS were originally mountebanks in the Roman theatres. Their shows were discouraged by Domitian, and abolished by Trajan, 98. See *Jesters*.

BUILDING. In early times men dwelt in caves; wood and clay were the first building materials. Building with stone was early among the Tyrians; in England it may be referred to Benedict the monk, about 670. In Ireland a castle was built of stone at Tuam by the king of Connaught, in 1161; and it was "so new and uncommon as to be called the

*Wonderful Castle.*²⁹ Building with brick was introduced by the Romans into their provinces. Alfred encouraged it in England in 886. It was adopted by the earl of Arundel, about 1598, London being then almost wholly built of wood. See *Architecture*.

BUILDING ACTS were passed by Elizabeth in 1562, 1580, and 1592; and by Charles II. in 1667. Recent acts are very numerous; and building is now regulated by stringent provisions enforced by law. The Building Act for the Metropolis is 7 & 8 Vict. c. 84 (1844), amended in 1855 and 1860.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, formed to enable a person to purchase a house by paying money periodically to a society for a certain number of years, instead of paying rent to a landlord, began about 1836, when an act was passed for their regulation.

BULGARIA, anciently Mœsia, now part of European Turkey. The Bulgarians were a Slavonian tribe, who harassed the Eastern empire and Italy from 499 to 678, when they established a kingdom. They defeated Justinian II., 687; but were subdued, after several conflicts, by the emperor Basil, in 1018, who in 1014, having taken 15,000 Bulgarian prisoners, caused their eyes to be put out, leaving one eye only to every hundredth man, to enable him to conduct his countrymen home. The kingdom was re-established in 1096; but after many changes, it was conquered and annexed to the Ottoman empire, about 1391. In Jan. 1861, it was stated that the Bulgarians had seceded from the Greek to the Roman church.

BULL, OR EDICT OF THE POPE. The bulla is properly the seal, either of gold, silver, lead, or wax. On one side are the heads of Peter and Paul; and on the other the name of the pope, and year of his pontificate. A bull against heresy was issued by Gregory IX. in 1231. Pius V. published a bull against Elizabeth, April 25, 1570; in 1571 bulls were forbidden to be promulgated in England. The bull *Unigenitus* against the Jansenites was issued by Clement XI. in 1713. The Golden Bull of the emperor Charles IV., so called from its golden seal, was made the fundamental law of the German empire, at the diet of Nuremberg, 1356. See *Brazen Bull*.

BULL-BAITING, OR BULL FIGHTING, a sport somewhat equivalent to the fights of the gladiators among the Romans, still exists in Spain, where the ladies are among the spectators. It is recorded as being an amusement at Stamford so early as the reign of John, 1209. Bull-running was a sport at Tutbury in 1374. In the *Sports of England*, we read of the "Easter fierce hunts, when foaming boars fought for their heads, and lusty bulls and huge bears were baited with dogs;" and near the *Olink*, London, was the Paris, or Bear Garden, so celebrated in the time of Elizabeth for the exhibition of bear-baiting, then a fashionable amusement. A bill to abolish bull-baiting was thrown out in the commons, chiefly through the influence of the late Mr. Windham, who made a singular speech in favour of the custom, May 24, 1802. It was made illegal in 1835. See *Cruelty to Animals*. Bull-fights were introduced into Spain about 1260: abolished there, "except for pious and patriotic purposes," in 1784. In June, 1833, ninety-nine bulls were killed at bull-fights at Madrid. There was a bull-fight at Lisbon, at Campo de Santa Anna, attended by 10,000 spectators, on Sunday, June 14, 1840.

BULLETS of stone were in use, 1514. Iron ones are mentioned in the *Fœdera*, 1550. Lead bullets were made before the close of the sixteenth century. The cannon-ball in some eastern countries was long of stone. *Ashe*. The conoidal cup rifle-ball was invented by capt. Minié, about 1833; a modification of this (conoidal but without cup), by Mr. Pritchett (1853), is used with the Enfield rifle. Other bullets have been since devised.

BULLION, uncoined gold and silver. The "Bullion Report" of a parliamentary committee in 1810, principally guided by Mr. Horner and Mr. (afterwards Sir R.) Peel, established the conclusion, that paper money is always liable to be over-issued and consequently depreciated, unless it be at all times immediately convertible into gold. This principle has been adopted in British monetary arrangements.

BULL RUN BATTLES. See *Manassas*.

BULWER-CLAYTON TREATY, ratified July 4, 1850, by which sir Henry Lytton Bulwer on behalf of the British, and Mr. Clayton on behalf of the American government, declared that neither would obtain exclusive control over the proposed ship canal through Central America, or erect any fortification on any part of the country. Disputes afterwards arose with respect to this treaty and the connection of Great Britain with the Mosquito territory (*which see*), which were settled in 1857.

BUNKER'S HILL (near Boston, U.S.), the site of a severe contest on June 17, 1775, between the British (nearly 3000) and the revolted Americans (about 2000); the latter were ultimately compelled to retreat. It was one of the earliest actions in the war, and the Americans refer to it with national pride, on account of their heroic resistance. Ralph Farnham, who was present at the battle, died on Dec. 28, 1860, aged 104½ years. He was introduced to the prince of Wales when in America.

BUONAPARTE. See *France*.

BURFORD CLUB, the appellation given (according to Mr. Layer, the barrister, a conspirator, see *Layer*) by the Pretender and his agents to a club of Tory lords and others, of which lord Orrery was chairman, and lord Strafford, sir Henry Goring, lord Cowper, Mr. Hutcheson, the bishop of Rochester, sir Constantine Phipps, general Webb, lord Bingley, lord Craven, Mr. Dawkins, lord Scarsdale, lord Bathurst, Mr. Shippen, and lord Gower, were members. This club was said to meet at the members' houses, to form designs against the government. This story was set aside by the solemn declarations of lord Cowper and lord Strafford, that they did not know of its existence. The list of this pretended club was published in the *Weekly Journal*, printed in Whitefriars; but when Read, the printer of the paper, was ordered to appear at the bar of the house, he absconded. March, 1722. *Salmon*.

BURGESSES, from the French *Bourgeois*, a distinction coeval in England with its corporations. They were called to parliament in England, 1265; in Scotland in 1326; and in Ireland about, 1365. Burgesses to be resident in the places they represented in parliament, 1 Hen. V. (1413). See *Borough*.

BURGHER SECEDERS, a small number of dissenters from the church of Scotland, from a difference regarding the lawfulness of taking the burgher oath, 1739.

BURGLARY was a capital offence till 1829. Formerly, he who convicted a burglar was exempted from parish offices, 1699; Statute of Rewards, 5 Anne, 1706; and 6 Geo. I. 1720. Receivers of stolen plate and other goods to be transported, 10 Geo. III. 1770. Persons having upon them picklock-keys, &c., to be deemed rogues and vagabonds, 13 Geo. III. 1772-3. The laws with respect to burglary were amended by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel's acts between 1823 and 1829.

BURGOS (Spain), the burial place of the Cid, 1099. Lord Wellington entered Burgos on Sept. 19, after the battle of Salamanca (fought July 22, 1812). The castle was besieged by the British and allied army, but the siege was abandoned Oct. 21, same year. The fortifications were blown up by the French, June 12, 1813.

BURGUNDY, a large province in France, derives its name from the Burgundians, a Gothic tribe who overran Gaul in 275, but were driven out by the emperor Probus: they returned in 287, and were defeated by Maximin. In 413 they established a KINGDOM, comprising the present Burgundy, large parts of Switzerland, with Alsace, Savoy, Provence, &c. Gondiclar, their leader, was the first king.—The second kingdom, consisting of a part of the first, began with Gontran, son of Clotaire I. of France, in 561. The kingdom of Arles, Provence, and Transjurane Burgundy, were formed out of the old kingdom.—In 877 Charles the Bald made his brother-in-law Richard the first DUKE of Burgundy. In 938, Hugh the Great, count of Paris, founder of the house of Capet, obtained the duchy. His descendant, Henry, on becoming king of France, conferred it on his brother Robert, in whose family it remained till the death of Philippe de Rouvre, without issue, in 1361. In 1363, king John of France, made his fourth son, Philip, duke, who greatly enlarged his dominions by marrying the heiress of Louis, count of Flanders, Artois, &c. (See *Austria* and *Germany*.)

1363. Philip the Bold.

1404. John the Fearless (son), joined English invading France; supposed to have been privy to the assassination of the duke of Orleans in 1407; was himself assassinated at Montreaur, in the presence of the dauphin, Sept., 1419.

1419. Philip the Good (son), the most powerful duke

in the world; married to Margaret of York, sister to Edward IV.

1467. Charles the Bold: killed in an engagement with the Swiss, before Nancy, Jan. 4, 1477.

1477. Mary (daughter); married Aug., 1477, to Maximilian of Austria; died March 27, 1482.

1479. Louis XI. annexed Burgundy to France. The other dominions fell to Austria.

BURIALS. Abraham buried Sarah at Machpelah, 1860 B.C., *Gen.* xxiii. Places of burial were consecrated under pope Calixtus I. in A.D. 210. *Eusebius*. The Greeks had their burial-places at a distance from their towns; the Romans near the highways; hence the necessity for inscriptions. The first Christian burial-place, it is said, was instituted in 596; burial in cities, 742; in consecrated places, 750; in churchyards, 758. Many of the early Christians are buried in the catacombs at Rome. See *Catacombs*. Vaults were

erected in chancels first at Canterbury, 1075. Woollen shrouds were used in England, 1666. Linen scarfs were introduced at funerals in Ireland, 1729; and woollen shrouds used, 1733. Burials were taxed, 1695—again, 1783. The acts relating to metropolitan burials were passed 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1857. See *Cemeteries*. Parochial registers of burials, births, and marriages, were instituted in England by Cromwell, lord Essex, about 1538. *Stow*. A tax was enacted on burials in England—for the burial of a duke 50*l.*, and for that of a common person 4*s.*—under Will. III. 1695, and Geo. III. 1783. See *Bills of Mortality*.

BURKING, a new species of murder, committed in Britain, thus named from Burke, the first known criminal by whom it was perpetrated. His victims were killed by pressure or other modes of suffocation, and the bodies, which exhibited no marks of violence, were sold to the surgeons for dissection. He was executed at Edinburgh, Jan. 28, 1829. A monster named Bishop was apprehended in Nov. 1831, and executed in London, Dec. 5, with Williams, one of his accomplices, for the murder of a poor friendless Italian boy named Carlo Ferrari. They confessed to this and other similar murders.

BURLINGTON HEIGHTS. Here a fierce contest took place between the British and the United States American forces, June 6, 1813. The British carried the heights.

BURMESE, OR BIRMAN, EMPIRE, founded in the middle of the 18th century by Alompra, the first sovereign of the present dynasty. Our first dispute with this formidable power in 1795, was amicably adjusted by general Erskine. Hostilities were commenced by the British in 1824, and they took Rangoon on May 11. The fort and pagoda of Syriam were taken in 1825. After a short armistice, hostilities were renewed, Dec. 1, same year, and pursued until the successive victories of the British led to the cession of Arracan, and to the signature of peace, Feb. 24, 1826. For the events of this war, and of the war in 1851, see *India*. Pegu was annexed to our Indian empire, Dec. 20, 1852. The war ended June 20, 1853.

BURNING ALIVE was inflicted among the Romans, Jews, and other nations, on the betrayers of counsels, incendiaries, and for incest. The Britons punished heinous crimes by burning alive in wicker-baskets. See *Stonehenge*.—This punishment was countenanced by bulls of the pope; and witches suffered in this manner. See *Witches*. Many persons have been burned alive on account of religious principles. The first sufferer was sir William Sawtre, parish priest of St. Osyth, London, 3 Hen. IV., Feb. 9, 1401. In the reign of Mary, numbers were burned; among others, Ridley, bishop of London, Latimer, bishop of Rochester, and Crammer, archbishop of Canterbury, at Oxford in 1555 and 1556.* Bartholomew Leggatt and Edward Wightman were burned for heresy in 1612, by warrant of James I.

BURNING THE DEAD was practised among the Greeks and Romans, and the poet Homer gives descriptions of it. It was very general about 1225 B.C., and was revived by Sylla about 78 B.C. It is still practised in parts of the East Indies. See *Suttees*, *Barrows*.

BURNING-GLASS AND CONCAVE MIRRORS. Their power was known to Archimedes, and it is even asserted that by their aid he burnt a fleet in the harbour of Syracuse, 214 B.C.; their powers were increased by Settalla; Tschirnhausen, 1680; Buffon, 1747; and Parker and others more recently. The following experiments were made about 1800, with Mr. Parker's lens or burning mirror, which cost 700*l.*, and is said to have been the largest ever made. It was sold to capt. Mackenzie, who took it to China, and left it at Pekin.

<i>Substances fused.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Substances fused.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
Pure gold	20 grains	4 seconds.	A crystal pebble	7 grains	6 seconds.
Silver	20 "	3 "	Flint	10 "	30 "
Copper	33 "	20 "	Cornelian	10 "	75 "
Platina	10 "	3 "	Pumice stone	10 "	24 "
Cast iron (a cube)	10 "	3 "	Green wood takes fire instantaneously; water boils immediately; bones are calcined; and things not capable of melting at once become red-hot, like iron.		
Steel	10 "	12 "			
A topaz	3 "	45 "			
An emerald	2 "	25 "			

BURWELL FIRE. A number of persons assembled to see a puppet-show in a barn at Burwell near Newmarket, Sept. 8, 1727. A candle having set fire to a heap of straw, seventy-six individuals perished, and others died of their wounds.

* It is computed, that during the three years of Mary's reign, there were 277 persons brought to the stake; besides those who were punished by imprisonment, fines, and confiscations. Among those who suffered by fire were 5 bishops, 21 clergymen, 8 lay gentlemen, 84 tradesmen, 100 husbandmen, servants, and labourers, 55 women, and 4 children. The principal agents of the queen were the bishops Gardiner and Bonner. The latter is said to have derived a savage pleasure from witnessing the torture of the sufferers.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, Suffolk, named from St. Edmund, king of East Anglia, who was murdered by the Danes in 870, and buried here, and to whom its magnificent abbey was founded. It shares with Runnymede the honour of producing Magna Charta in 1215; it having been prepared here by the barons in 1214. Henry VI. summoned a parliament in 1447, when Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, was imprisoned, and died here, it is supposed by poison. It was almost consumed by fire in 1608; and was desolated by plague in 1636.

BURYING ALIVE. A mode of death adopted in Bœotia, where Creon ordered Antigone, the sister of Polynices, to be buried alive, 1225 B.C. The Roman vestals were subjected to it for any levity that excited suspicion of their chastity. The vestals buried alive on a charge of incontinence, were Minutia, 337 B.C.; Sextilla, 274 B.C.; Cornelia, A.D. 92. Lord Bacon gives instances of the resurrection of persons who had been buried alive; the famous Duns Scotus is of the number. The two assassins of Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, were sentenced to be immured in brick walls built around them up to their chins, and to be supplied with food in this species of torture until they died, Oct. 1831.

BUSACO, or **BUZACO** (Portugal). Here the British, under lord Wellington, repulsed the French army, commanded by Massena, Sept. 27, 1810. The latter losing one general and 1000 men killed, two generals and about 3000 men wounded, and several hundred prisoners; the loss of the allies did not exceed 1300; the British retreated to the lines of Torres Vedras, which were too strong for Massena to force, and the two armies remained in sight of each other to the end of the year.

BUSHEL. This measure was ordered to contain eight gallons of wheat, 12 Henry VIII. 1520; the legal Winchester bushel was regulated 9 Will. III. 1697; the imperial corn bushel of 218'192 cubic inches is to the Winchester of 215'042, as 32 to 31. Regulated by act 5 Geo. IV. June, 1824, which act came into operation Jan. 1, 1826.

BUSHIRE (on the Persian Gulf), attacked by sea by sir H. Lecke and by land by general Stalker, was taken Dec. 10, 1856. The place proved stronger than was expected, and was bravely defended. Brigadier Stopford and col. Malet were killed in a previous attack on the fort at Reshire, Dec. 9. The loss of the British was four officers killed, and one wounded; five men killed and thirty-five wounded.

BUSSORAH. See *Bassorah*.

BUSTS. This mode of preserving the remembrance of the human features is the same with the *hermæ* of the Greeks. Lysistratus, the statuary, was the inventor of moulds, from which he cast wax figures, 328 B.C. *Pliny*. Busts from the face in plaster of Paris were first taken by Andrea Verrochi, about A.D. 1466. Smaller busts and statuettes are now accurately produced from larger ones by machinery.

BUTCHERS. Among the Romans there were three classes: the *Suarii* provided hogs, the *Boarii* oxen, which the *Lanii* killed. The butchers' company in London is ancient, although not incorporated till 1604.

BUTE ADMINISTRATION. John earl of Bute, tutor of prince George (afterwards George III.), obtained great influence over him. His administration formed in May, 1762, resigned April, 1763. It was severely attacked by Junius and John Wilkes.

John, earl of Bute, *first lord of the treasury*.
Sir Francis Dashwood, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Lord Grenville, *president of the council*.
Duke of Bedford, *privy seal*.
Earl of Halifax, *admiralty*.
Earl of Egremont and George Grenville, *secretaries of state*.

Lord Ligonier, *ordnance*.
Henry Fox, afterwards lord Holland, *paymaster of the forces*.
Viscount Barrington, *treasurer of the navy*.
Lord Sandys, *first lord of trade*.
Duke of Marlborough, earl Talbot, lord Huntingdon, lord North, &c.

BUTTER. It was late before the Greeks had any notion of butter, and by the early Romans it was used only as a medicine—never as food. The Christians of Egypt burnt butter in their lamps instead of oil, in the 3rd century. Butter forming an important article of commerce as well as food in these countries, various statutes have passed respecting its package, weight, and sale; the principal of which are the 36th & 38th Geo. III. and 10 Geo. IV. 1829. In Africa, vegetable butter is made from the fruit of the shea tree, and is of richer taste, at Kebba, than any butter made from cow's milk. *Mungo Park*. The import duty of 5s. per cwt. on foreign butter (producing in 1859, 104,587l. on 421,354 cwts.) was repealed in 1860.

BUTTONS, an early manufacture in England ; those covered with cloth were prohibited by a statute, thereby to encourage the manufacture of metal buttons, 8 Geo. I. 1721. They are now made of glass, porcelain, &c.

BUXAR, a town in Bengal, near to which, on Oct. 23, 1764, sir Hector Monro (with 857 Europeans and 6215 sepoys) gained a great victory over the troops of the nabob of Oude, &c., 50,000 in number ; 6000 of these were killed, and 130 pieces of cannon were taken. The loss of the English was trifling.

BY-LAWS, OR **BYE-LAWS** (from Danish, *bye*), a town, private ordinances made by subordinate communities, such as corporations. These laws must not militate against the law of the land. By 5 & 6 Will. IV. 1834, those made by corporate bodies become valid, if not disallowed by the king's council within forty days after their enactment.

BYNG, HON. ADMIRAL JOHN, was charged with neglect of duty in an engagement with the enemy off Minorea, May 20, 1756, condemned for an error of judgment, and shot on board the Monarch at Spithead, March 14, 1757.

BYRON'S VOYAGE. Commodore Byron left England on his voyage round the globe June 21, 1764, and returned May 9, 1766. He discovered the populous island in the Pacific Ocean which bears his name, Aug. 16, 1765. Though brave and intrepid, such was his general ill-fortune at sea, that he was called by the sailors of the fleet "Foulweather Jack."

BYZANTIUM, now *Constantinople*, founded by a colony of Megarians, under Byzas, 667 B.C. ; but various dates and persons are given. It was taken successively by the Medes, Athenians, and Spartans. In 340 B.C., in alliance with the Athenians, the Byzantines defeated the fleet of Philip of Macedon. During the wars with Macedon, Syria, &c., it became an ally of the Romans, by whom it was taken, A.D. 73. Rebelling, it was taken after two years' siege and laid in ruins by Severus in 196. Byzantium was re-founded by Constantine in 324, and dedicated in May 22, 330, all the heathen temples being destroyed ; from him it received the name of Constantinople. See *Constantinople*. **BYZANTINE ART** flourished from the time of Constantine to about 1204. The Byzantine or Eastern empire really commenced in A.D. 395, when Theodosius divided the Roman empire. See *East*.

C.

CABAL (from Italian and Spanish, *cabala*, secret knowledge). In English history, the term was applied to the cabinet of Charles II. in 1670 ; the word Cabal being formed from the initials of their names : sir Thomas, afterwards lord Clifford (C) ; the lord Ashley (A), (afterwards earl of Shaftesbury) ; George Villiers, duke of Buckingham (B) ; Henry, lord Arlington (A) ; and John, duke of Lauderdale (L).

CABBAGE. Varieties were brought to these realms from Holland about 1510. To sir Arthur Ashley of Dorset the first planting in England is ascribed. It was introduced into Scotland by the soldiers of Cromwell's army. See *Gardening*.

CABBALA, a Hebrew word, signifying recension or tradition, applied to a mystical mode of interpreting the Scriptures as well as natural things, said to have been given to Adam by angels, and transmitted from father to son by his descendants. It is said to have been lost at the Babylonian captivity (587 B.C.), but to have been revealed again to Ezra. The Cabbalists were opposed by the philosophers and by Talmudists, *which see*.

CABINET COUNCIL. There were councils in England as early as the reign of Ina, king of the West Saxons, 690 ; Offa, king of the Mercians, 758 ; and in other reigns of the Heptarchy. State councils are referred to Alfred the Great. *Spelman*. See *Administrations*, p. 8.

CABLES. A machine was invented in 1792, for making the largest, by which human labour was reduced nine-tenths. Chain cables were introduced into the British navy about 1812.

CABRIOLETS (*vulgo* Cabs), one-horsed vehicles, were introduced into the streets of London in 1823, when the number plying was twelve. In 1831 they had increased to 165, and then the licences were thrown open. The number in 1862 running in the metropolis exceeded 6000 (of which about 1800 only plied on Sunday). Previous to throwing open the trade, the number of hackney carriages was limited to 1200, when there were few omnibuses, *which see*.

CABRIOLETS, *continued.*

Cab Strike.—On June 28, 1853, an act (called Mr. FitzRoy's act) was passed for "the better regulation of metropolitan stage and hackney carriages, and for prohibiting the use of advertising vehicles," by which the cab fares were reduced to 6d. a mile. It came into operation July 11, and on the 27th a general strike of the London cabmen took place. Much inconvenience was felt, and every kind of vehicle was employed to supply the deficiency. Some alterations (previously agreed on) having been made in the act, the cabs re-appeared on the stands on the 30th.

Cabmen's clubs began at Paddington in Feb. 1859
A London General Cab Company published its prospectus, professing a reformed system,

July, 1862

Cab Tragedy.—S. H. Hunt, a servant of Butler and MacCulloch's, seedsmen, Covent-garden, London, poisoned his wife and children in a cab, on Nov. 7, 1863; and himself on Nov. 9, at his own house, just before his apprehension.

The cabmen in Paris strike against a company; above 3000 vehicles stopped, June 16; fierce attack on men who give in; strike subsides, June 23, 1865

CABUL, OR CABOOL, a city of Afghanistan, taken 977 by Subuctajeen, grandfather of Mahomed, founder of the Gaznevide dynasty. It was taken by Nadir Shah in 1738. It was the capital of the Durani empire at the end of the last century. In 1809 the sovereign Shah Soojah was expelled, and eventually Cabul came into the hands of Dost Mahomed, a clever and ambitious chieftain. In 1839 the British restored Shah Soojah; but in 1842 a dreadful outbreak took place. The chief British civil officer, sir Wm. M'Naghten, was massacred, and the British commenced a most disastrous retreat. Of 3849 soldiers, and about 12,000 camp followers, only one European, Dr. Dryden, and four or five natives escaped. In the same year (Sept. 16) general afterwards sir George Pollock retook the town, and rescued lady Sale and many of the prisoners. After destroying many public buildings, he left Cabul to its fate, Oct. 12, 1842.

CADDEE, OR LEAGUE OF GOD'S HOUSE, the celebrated league of independence in Switzerland, formed by the Grisons to resist domestic tyranny, 1400 to 1419. A second league of the Grisons was called the Grise or Gray League, about 1424. A third league, called the League of Ten Jurisdictions, was formed in 1436.

CADDE'S INSURRECTION. Jack Cade, an Irishman, a fugitive on account of his crimes, assumed the name of Mortimer, and headed about 20,000 Kentish men, who armed to punish evil ministers, and procure a redress of grievances." He defeated and slew sir Humphrey Stafford, at Sevenoaks, June 27, 1450; entered London in triumph, and beheaded the lord treasurer, lord Saye, and several other persons of consequence, July 3. The insurgents at length losing ground, a general pardon was proclaimed; and Cade, deserted by his followers, fled. A reward was offered for his apprehension: he was discovered, and refusing to surrender, was slain by Alexander Iden, sheriff of Kent, July 11.

CADIZ (W. Spain), anciently Gadiz, the Roman Gades; said to have been built by the Phœnicians.

One hundred vessels of the Spanish armada destroyed in the port by sir Francis Drake . . . 1587
Cadiz was taken by the English, under the earl of Essex, and plundered . . . Sept. 15, 1596
Vainly attacked by sir George Rooke . . . 1702
Bombarded by the British in . . . 1797
Blocked up by lord St. Vincent for two years 1797-9
Again bombarded by the British . . . Oct. 1800
A French squadron of five ships of the line and

a frigate surrender to the Spaniards and British . . . June 14, 1808
Besieged by the French, but the siege was raised after the battle of Salamanca . . . July, 1812
Massacre of a thousand inhabitants by the soldiery . . . March 16, 1820
Taken by the French in 1823, and held till 1828
Declared a free port . . . 1829

CADMIUM, a metal, discovered by Stromeyer in 1818.

CAEN (N. France), a place of importance before 912, when it became the capital of the possessions of the Normans, under whom it flourished. It was taken by the English in 1346 and 1417; but was finally recovered by the French in 1450.

CAERNARVON (N. Wales). In the castle (founded in 1283 or 1284) Edward II. was born, April 25, 1284; and the town was chartered by Edward I. in the same year. The town suffered by the civil war of Charles, but was finally retained for the parliament.

CESAREAN SECTION, which, it is said, first gave the name of Cesar to the Roman family, is performed by cutting the child out of the womb, when it cannot otherwise be delivered. The case of Alice O'Neal, an Irishwoman, who survived the section, which was performed by a female, is authenticated by Dr. Gabriel King, of Armagh, and surgeon Duncan Stewart, of Dungannon. In Jan. 1847, the operation was performed in St. Bartholomew's hospital, London, on a young woman of diminutive stature, under the influence of ether:

but she died the next day. On Dec. 9, 1860, a similar operation was successfully performed by Dr. James Edmunds at Bethnal Green. On the continent the operation is said to have been more frequent and more successful. Cooper's Surgical Dictionary (ed. 1861) contains a table, which, out of 2009 cases, gives a mortality of 55·4 per cent. of the mothers and 29·45 per cent. of the children.

CÆSARS. See *Rome: Emperors*. The Era of the Cæsars or Spanish Era, is reckoned from the 1st of Jan. 38 B.C., being the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus. It was much used in Africa, Spain, and the south of France; but by a synod held in 1188 its use was abolished in all the churches dependent on Barcelona. Pedro IV. of Arragon abolished the use of it in his dominions in 1350. John of Castile did the same in 1383. It was used in Portugal till 1415, if not till 1422. The months and days of this era are identical with the Julian calendar; and to turn the time into that of our era, subtract thirty-eight from the year; but if before the Christian era, subtract thirty-nine.

CÆSIUM (Latin, bluish), a rare alkaline metal, found in some mineral waters by Bunse in 1861, by means of the "Spectrum analysis," *which see*.

CAFFRARIA, AND CAFFRE WAR. See *Kaffraria*.

CAGLIARI. See *Naples*, note.

CA IRA! the burden of a popular song, during the French revolution, 1791:

"Ah! ça ira, ça ira, ça ira! Les Aristocrates à la lanterne!" ("It will proceed! &c. Hang the aristocrats.")

CAI-FONG (China), was besieged by 100,000 rebels, in 1642. The commander of the relieving forces, in order to drown the enemy, broke down its embankments. All the besiegers perished; but 300,000 of the citizens also.

CAIRO, OR GRAND CAIRO, the modern capital of Egypt, remarkable for the minarets of its mosques, and the sepulchres of its caliphs, in what is called the "city of the dead."

It was built by the Saracens	969	when 40,000 persons perished	June, 1791
Burnt to prevent its occupation by the Crusaders	1220	Taken by the French under Napoleon Bonaparte; they enter the city	July 23, 1795
Taken by the Turks from the Egyptian sultans	1517	Taken by the British and Turks, when 6000 French capitulated	June 27, 1801
Ruined by an earthquake and a great fire,			

CALABRIA (the ancient Messapia, S.E. Italy), was conquered by the Romans, 266 B.C. It formed part of the kingdom of the Ostrogoths under Theodoric, A.D. 493; was reconquered (for the Eastern empire) by Belisarius, 536; subdued by the Lombards and joined to the duchy of Benevento, 572. After various changes, it was conquered by Robert Guiscard, the Norman, 1058, who obtained the title of duke of Calabria, and eventually that of king of Naples. See *Naples*.

CALAIS (N. W. France), taken by Edward III. after a year's siege, Aug. 4, 1347, and held by England 210 years. It was retaken by the duke of Guise, in the reign of Mary Jan. 7, 1558, and its loss so deeply touched the queen's heart, as to cause some to say it occasioned her death, which occurred soon afterwards, Nov. 17, same year. "When I am dead," said the queen, "Calais will be found written on my heart." It was held by the Spaniards, 1594-6; and was bombarded by the English, 1694. Here Louis XVIII. landed after his long exile from France, April 1814.

CALATRAVA. See *Knighthood*.

CALCIUM, the metallic base of lime, was discovered at the Royal Institution, London by Humphrey Davy in 1808.

CALCULATING MACHINES. With the utmost care, errors in computation and in printing will always occur in logarithms and tables of figures. To avoid them, machines to calculate and print have been devised. Pascal, when nineteen years of age, invented one about 1650. The construction of Mr. C. Babbage's machine was commenced at the expense of government, in 1821, and continued till 1833, when the work was suspended after an expenditure of above 15,000*l*. The portion completed is in the library of King's College London. In 1857, Messrs. E. and G. Scheutz, two Swedish engineers, published in London specimen tables, calculated and printed by machinery constructed between 1837 and 1843 after a study of the account of Mr. Babbage's machine. Messrs. Scheutz brought their machine to England in 1854. It was bought for 1000*l*. by Mr. J. F. Rathbone, an American merchant, to be presented to Dudley observatory in his own town, Albany. In 1857, Messrs

Scheutz were engaged to make one for the British government, which is now completed. Mr. Wiberg's machine, exhibited at Paris, Feb. 1863, was much commended.

CALCUTTA, capital of Bengal and British India. The first settlement of the English here was made in 1689.

It was purchased as a zemindary, and Fort William built, in . . . 1698
made the head of a separate presidency . . . 1707
The fort attacked and taken by an army of 70,000 horse and foot, and 400 elephants (146 of the British crammed into the "Black-hole prison," a dungeon, about 18 feet square, from whence 23 only came forth the next morning alive) . . . June 18, 1756
Calcutta retaken by Clive, and the Soubah put to death . . . Jan. 2, 1757

Supreme court of judicature established . . . 1773
College founded . . . 1801
Bishopric of Calcutta instituted by act . . . July, 1813
An industrial exhibition held in . . . Jan. 1855
Great cyclone, followed by a "bore" or spring tide in the Hooghly; water rises 30 feet high; immense damage done to shipping and houses; 43 lives lost in Calcutta (see *Cyclone*) . . . Oct. 5, 1864
Population in 1850, 413,582.
See *Bengal and India*.

CALEDONIA (now *Scotland*). The name is supposed by some to be derived from *Gael*, or *Gael-men*, or *Gadel-doine*, corrupted by the Romans. Tacitus, who died 99, distinguishes his portion of Britain by the appellation of *Caledonia*. Venerable Bede says that it retained this name until 258, when it was invaded by a tribe from Ireland, and called *Scotia*. The ancient inhabitants appear to have been the Caledonians and Picts, tribes of the Celts, who passed over from the opposite coast of Gaul. About the beginning of the fourth century of the Christian era they were invaded (as stated by some authorities) by the Scythys or Scythins (since called Scots), who, having driven the Picts into the north, settled in the Lowlands, and gave their name to the whole country. Hence the remarkable distinction of language, habits, customs, and persons between the Highlanders and the southern inhabitants. See *Scotland*.

Caledonian monarchy, said to have been founded by Fergus I., about . . . B.C. 330
The Picts from England settle in the south . . . 140
Agricola carries the Roman arms into Caledonia, in the reign of Galdus (Corbred II.) . . . A.D. 79
He defeats Galgacus, and builds a wall between the Frith and Clyde . . . 84
Fall of Antoninus built . . . 140
Alpian Marcellus repels their incursions . . . 184
Christianity introduced in the reign of Donald I. . . 201

The Caledonians invade South Britain, 207; repelled by the emperor Severus, who advances to the Moray Frith . . . 209
Caledonia invaded by the Scuths, or Scotti, from Ireland, about . . . 306
Caledonian monarchy revived by Fergus II. . . 404
After many wars, Kenneth II., king of the Scotti, subdues the Caledonians and Picts, and unites the country under one monarchy, then named *Scotland* . . . 838 to 843

CALEDONIAN CANAL, from the North Sea to the Atlantic Ocean. The act for its construction received the royal assent July 27, 1803; and the works were commenced same year. The nautical intercourse between the western ports of Great Britain and those also of Ireland to the North Sea and Baltic, is shortened in some instances 800, and in others 1000 miles. A sum exceeding a million sterling was granted by parliament from time to time; and the safe navigation for ships of nearly every tonnage was opened Nov. 1, 1822. It has not paid. Annual income from tonnage, May 1, 1859, 5080*l.*; expenditure, 6951*l.*

CALENDAR. The Roman Calendar, which has in great part been adopted by almost all nations, was introduced by Romulus, who divided the year into ten months, comprising 304 days, 738 B.C. This year was of fifty days' less duration than the lunar year, and of sixty-one less than the solar year, and its commencement did not of course correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompilius, 713 B.C., corrected this calendar, by adding two months; and Julius Cæsar, 45 B.C., desirous to make it more correct, fixed the solar year at 365 days and 6 hours, every fourth year being bissextile or leap year. See *Leap Year*. This almost perfect arrangement was denominated the Julian style, and prevailed generally throughout the Christian world till the time of pope Gregory XIII. The calendar of Julius Cæsar was defective in this particular, that the solar year consisted of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes; and not of 365 days 6 hours. This difference, then, amounted to 10 entire days, the vernal equinox falling on the 11th instead of the 21st of March. To obviate this error, Gregory ordained, in 1582, that that year should consist of 356 days only (Oct. 5 became Oct. 15); and to prevent further irregularity, it was determined that a year beginning a century should not be bissextile, with the exception of that beginning each fourth century; thus, 1700 and 1800 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so: but the year 2000 will be a leap year. In this manner three days are retrenched in 400 years, because the lapse of seven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made as nearly as possible to correspond with the true solar year, and future errors of chronology are avoided. See *New Style* and *French Revolutionary Calendar*.

CALENDAR, *continued.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF CALENDARS WITH A.D. 1865.

Year of the world (Jewish)	5625	Foundation of Rome (Varro)	2616
Julian period	6578	United States' Independence	89-90
Hegira, 1282 (began May 27, 1865; ends, May 15, 1866).		Year of Queen Victoria	29-30
		Year of Napoleon III.	1

CALENDER, a machine used in glazing various kinds of cloth, was introduced into England by the Huguenots, who were driven by persecution from France, Holland, and the Netherlands to these countries, about 1685. *Anderson.*

CALENDS were the first day of the Roman months. The *Nones* of March, May, July, and October, fell on the 7th; and their *Ides* on the 15th. The other months had the *Nones* on the 5th and the *Ides* on the 13th. As the Greeks had no *Calends*, *ad Græcos Calendas*, "on the Greek Calends," meant *never*.

CALICO, the well-known cotton cloth, is named from Calicut, a city of India, which was visited by the Portuguese in 1498. Calico was first brought to England by the East India Company in 1631. Calico-printing and the Dutch loom engine were first used in 1676, when a Frenchman established a factory at Richmond, near London. *Anderson.* Calicoes were prohibited to be printed or worn in 1700; and again in 1721, a penalty of 5*l.* was laid on the wearer, and 20*l.* on the seller of calico. In 1831, by the exertions of Mr. Poulett Thompson, afterwards lord Sydenham, and others, the consolidated duty of 3½*d.* on the square of printed calico was taken off. Since 1834, the manufacture has been greatly increased by the applications of science. Cylinders for printing are now engraved by galvanism, and new dyes have been introduced by the discoveries of Liebig, Hoffmann, Perkin, &c. See *Cotton* and *Dyeing*.

CALIFORNIA (from the Spanish, *Caliente Fornalla*, hot furnace, in allusion to the climate) was discovered by Cortez in 1537; others say by Cabrillo in 1542; and visited by sir Francis Drake, who named it New Albion, in 1579. California was admitted into the United States in 1850. It is advancing rapidly in wealth and importance, but society is still in a very disorganised state. The population in 1856 was 506,067; in 1860, 700,000.

The Spanish establish missionary and military stations	1693	Ceded to the United States	1846
California becomes subject to Mexico	1823	Gold discovered in great abundance by Capt. Sutter and Mr. Marshall	Sept. 1847
After a bloodless revolution, it becomes virtually independent	1836	Made a sovereign state	1850
Occupied by the army of the United States	1846	Numerous murders in San Francisco—Lynch law prevails	1853-60

CALIPER COMPASS, whereby founders and gunners measure the bore or diameter of cannon, small arms, &c. : shot is said to have been invented by an artificer of Nuremberg in 1540.

CALIPH (Arabic), Vicar, or Apostle, the title assumed by the sophi of Persia, as successor of Ali, and, since 1517, by the sultan of Turkey, as successor of Mahomet. The caliphat began with Abubeker, the father of the prophet's second wife.

CALIPHES OF ARABIA.	655. Ali.	In 775 they were styled caliphs of Bagdad.
632. Abubeker.	661. Hassan.	Haroun-al-Raschid ruled 786—809.
634. Omar I.	The OMMAIDES ruled 661—750.	See <i>Ommiades</i> and <i>Abbasides</i> .
644. Othman.	The ABBASIDES ruled 750—1258.	

CALIPPIC PERIOD, invented by Calippus, to correct the Metonic cycle, consists of four cycles, or of seventy-six years, at the expiration of which he imagined the new and full moons returned to the same day of the solar year; which is incorrect. This period began about the end of June, in the third year of the 112th Olympiad, in the year of Rome 424, and 330 B.C.

CALIXTINS, a sect derived from the Hussites, about 1451, demanded the cup (Greek, *Kalix*) in the Lord's supper. Also the followers of George Calixtus, a Lutheran, who died in 1656. He wrote against the celibacy of the priesthood, and proposed a re-union of Catholics and Protestants based on the Apostles' creed.

CALI YUGA, the Hindoo era of the Deluge, dates from 3101 B.C. (according to some, 3102), and begins with the entrance of the sun into the Hindoo sign Aswin, now on April 11, N.S. In 1600 the year began on April 7, N.S., from which it has now advanced four days, and from the precession of the equinoxes is still advancing at the rate of a day in sixty years. The number produced by subtracting 3102 from any given year of the Cali Yuga era will be the Christian year in which the given year begins.

CALLAO (Peru). Here, after an earthquake, the sea retired from the shore, and returned in mountainous waves, which destroyed the city in 1687, and on Oct. 28, 1746.

CALLIGRAPHY (beautiful writing). Callicrates is said to have written an elegant distich on a sesamum seed, 472 B.C. In the 16th century Peter Bales wrote the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Decalogue, two short Latin prayers, his own name, motto, day of the month, year of our Lord, and of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (to whom he presented them at Hampton-court), all within the circle of a silver penny, encased in a ring and border of gold, and covered with crystal, so accurately done, as to be plainly legible. *Holinshead.*

CALMAR, UNION OF. The treaty, whereby Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, were united under one sovereign; Margaret of Waldemar, "the Semiramis of the North," being the first, June, 1397. The deputies of the three kingdoms assembled at Calmar for the election of a king; and Margaret, having defeated Albert of Sweden (whose tyranny had caused a revolt of his subjects) in 1393, was made choice of to rule over Denmark, as well as Sweden and Norway, of which she was then queen. This union was dissolved by Gustavus Vasa in 1523.

CALMUCKS. See *Tartary*.

CALOMEL ("beautiful black"), a compound of mercury, sulphuric acid, and chloride of sodium, first mentioned by Crollius early in the 17th century. The first directions given for its preparation were by Beguin in 1608.

CALORESCENCE. In Jan. 1865 Professor Tyndall rendered the ultra-red rays of the spectrum of the electric light visible by causing them to impinge on a plate of platinum raised to a white heat. He termed the phenomenon Calorescence. See *Fluorescence*.

CALORIC. See *Heat*.

CALOTYPE PROCESS (from the Greek *kalos*, beautiful), by which negative photographs are produced on paper, is the invention of Mr. Henry Fox Talbot, about 1840.

CALOYERS (meaning *good old men*). The monks of the Greek church, of the order of St. Basil. Their most celebrated monastery in Asia is at Mount Sinai, endowed by Justinian (died 565); the European one is at Mount Athos.

CALVARY, MOUNT, the place where the Redeemer suffered death, April 5, A.D. 30; (*Hales*, 31; *Clinton*, 29, others, 30). See *Luke* xxiii. 33. Adrian, at the time of his persecution of the Christians, erected a temple of Jupiter on Mount Calvary, and a temple of Adonis on the manger at Bethlehem, 142. The empress Helena built a church here about 326. See *Holy Places*.

CALVES' HEAD CLUB, noblemen and gentlemen, who exposed raw calves' heads at the windows of a tavern, Jan. 30, 1735, the anniversary of the execution of Charles I. An incensed mob was dispersed by soldiers, and the club was suppressed.

CALVI (Corsica). The British forces besieged the fortress of Calvi, June 12, 1794. After fifty-nine days it surrendered on Aug. 10. It surrendered to the French in 1796.

CALVINISTS, named after John Calvin (or Chauvin), who was born at Noyon, in Picardy, July 10, 1509. Adopting the reformed doctrines, he fled to Angoulême, where he composed his *Institutio Christianæ Religionis* in 1533; published in 1536. He retired to Basle, and settled in Geneva, where he died, May 27, 1564. He was instrumental in burning Servetus for denying the Trinity in 1553. A formal separation between the Calvinists and Lutherans first took place after the conference of Poissy in 1561, where the former expressly rejected the tenth and other articles of the confession of Augsburg, and took the name of Calvinists. In France (see *Huguenots*) they took up arms against their persecutors. Henry IV., originally a Calvinist, on becoming king, secured their liberty by the *Edict of Nantes* in 1598 (*which see*). Calvinistic doctrines appear in the Articles of the Church of England and in the Confession of the Church of Scotland, and are held by many Protestant sects.

CAMBIUM REGIS. See *Royal Exchange*.

CAMBRAY (N. France), an independent archbishopric in 1007, and lordship in 1076, gives name to cambric. It was taken by the Spaniards by surprise in 1595; and has been taken and retaken several times. Fénelon was archbishop in 1695.

It was invested by the Austrians, Aug. 8, when the republican general, Declay, replied to the imperial summons to surrender, that "he knew not how to do that, but his soldiers knew how to fight." It was, however, taken

by Clairfait, the Austrian general, on Sept. 10, 1793. The French were defeated at Cæsar's camp, in the neighbourhood, by the allied army under the duke of York . . . April 24, 1794

CAMBRAY, *continued.*

Cambray seized by the British, under sir Charles Colville . . . June 24, 1815
 League of Cambray against the republic of Venice, comprising pope Julian II., the emperor Maximilian, and Louis XII. of France, and Ferdinand of Spain, entered into Dec. 10, 1508
 Treaty between Francis I. of France and

Charles V. of Germany (called *Paix des Dames*, because negotiated by Louisa of Savoy, mother of the French king, and Margaret of Austria, aunt of the emperor) . . . 1529
 Treaty between the emperor Charles VI. and Philip V. of Spain . . . 1724-5

CAMBRIA, ancient name of Wales (*which see*).

CAMBRICS were first worn in England, and accounted a great luxury, 1580. *Stow*. Their importation was restricted in 1745; and prohibited in 1758; re-admitted in 1786.

CAMBRIDGE, the Roman *Camboricum* and the Saxon *Granta*, frequently mentioned by the earliest British historians, was burnt by the Danes in 870 and 1010. Roger de Montgomery destroyed it with fire and sword to be revenged of king William Rufus.

The university, said to have been commenced by Siebert, king of the East Angles, about A.D. 630; lay neglected during the Danish invasions, from which it suffered much; was restored by Edward the Elder in 915; and began to revive about . . . 1110
 Henry I. bestows many privileges . . . "
 Henry III. granted a charter to the university, 1230 or 1231

Incorporated by Elizabeth in 1571
 In Wat Tyler's and Jack Straw's rebellion, the rebels entered the town, seize the university records and burn them in the market-place . . . 1381

University press was set up . . . 1534

Letters patent granted by Henry VIII. . . "

The university refuses the degree of M.A. to father Francis, a Benedictine monk, recommended by the king; and the presidency of Magdalen college to Farmer, a Roman Catholic, notwithstanding the king's mandate . . . 1687

Cambridge Philosophical Society established in 1819, and chartered in . . . 1832

Railway to London opened . . . June, 1845

Commissioners were appointed for the government and extension of this university and Eton college, by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 88 . . . 1856

New statutes confirmed by the Queen . . . 1858

British Association met here, 1833, 1845, 1862.
 Fitzwilliam museum, endowed 1816; founded 1837; completed . . . 1847

FOURTEEN COLLEGES.

Peterhouse College, by Hugo de Balsham, bishop of Ely, founded . . . 1257

Pembroke College, founded by the countess of Pembroke . . . 1347

Gonville and Caius, by Edmund Gonville . . . 1348

Enlarged by Dr. John Caius in . . . 1558

Corpus Christi, or Benet . . . 1352

King's College, by Henry VI. . . 1441

Christ's College, founded 1442; endowed by Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. . . 1505

Queen's College, by Margaret of Anjou . . . 1448

Jesus College, by John Alcock, bishop of Ely . . . 1496

St. John's College, endowed by Margaret, countess of Richmond . . . 1511

Magdalen College, by Thomas, baron Audley . . . 1519

Trinity College, by Henry VIII. . . 1546

Emmanuel College, by sir Walter Mildmay . . . 1584

Sidney-Sussex College, founded by Frances Sidney, countess of Sussex . . . 1598

Downing College, by sir George Downing, by will, in 1717; its charter . . . 1800

THREE HALLS.

Clare Hall, or College, first by Dr. Richard Baden, in 1326; destroyed by fire and re-established by Elizabeth de Burg, sister to Gilbert, earl of Clare . . . about 1342

Trinity Hall, by Wm. Bateman, bp. of Norwich . . . 1350

St. Catherine's College or Hall, founded . . . 1473

[*Cambridge University Calendar*].

CHANCELLORS.

Charles, duke of Somerset, elected . . . 1688

Thomas, duke of Newcastle . . . 1748

Augustus Henry, duke of Grafton . . . 1768

H. R. H. William Frederick, duke of Gloucester . . . 1811

John, marquess Camden . . . 1834

Hugh, duke of Northumberland . . . 1840

The Prince Consort [died Dec. 14, 1861.] Feb. 28, 1847

Duke of Devonshire . . . Dec. 31, 1861

PROFESSORSHIPS FOUNDED.

Divinity . . . 1502

Laws, Hebrew and Greek . . . 1540

Arabic . . . 1632

Mathematics . . . 1663

Music . . . 1684

Chemistry . . . 1702

Astronomy . . . 1704, 1749

Anatomy . . . 1707

Modern History, Botany . . . 1724

Natural and Experimental Philosophy . . . 1783

Mineralogy . . . 1808

Political Economy . . . 1863

CAMBUSKENNETH (Central Scotland). Here Wallace defeated the English in 1297.

CAMDEN (N. America). A battle was fought here Aug. 16, 1780, between general Gates and lord Cornwallis, the former commanding the revolted Americans, who were defeated. At a second battle, between general Greene and lord Rawdon, the Americans were again defeated, April 25, 1781. Camden was evacuated and burnt by the British, May 13, 1781.

CAMERA LUCIDA, invented by Dr. Hooke about 1674; another by Dr. Wollaston in 1807. CAMERA OBSCURA, or dark chamber, constructed, it is said, by Roger Bacon in 1297; and improved by Baptista Porta, about 1500; and remodelled by sir Isaac Newton. By the invention of M. Daguerre, in 1839, the pictures of the camera are fixed. See *Photography*.

CAMERONIANS, a name frequently given to the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the descendants of the covenanters of the 17th century, the established church, 1638-50.* Charles II. signed the League and Covenant in 1650, in hopes of recovering his kingdoms, but renounced it in 1661, and revived episcopacy. A revolt ensued in 1666, when many covenanters were slain in battle (in the Pentland hills, &c.), and many refusing to take the oaths required, and declining to accept the king's *indulgence*, died on the scaffold, after undergoing cruel tortures. The name *Cameronian* is derived from Richard Cameron, one of their ministers, who was killed in a skirmish, in 1680. In 1689 they raised a body of soldiers to support William III., who enrolled them under the command of lord Angus, as the 26th regiment, since so famous. In 1712 they renewed the public covenants, and are described in one of their tracts as "the suffering anti-popish, and anti-prelatical, anti-erastian, true presbyterian church of Scotland." They have now between thirty and forty congregations in Scotland.—The 79th regiment (*Cameron Highlanders*), raised in 1793 by Allan Cameron, has no connection with the Cameronians.

CAMISARDS (from *chemise*, a shirt, which they frequently wore over their dress in night attacks), a name given to the more warlike French Protestants in the neighbourhood of the Cevennes (mountain chains in S. France), who defended themselves and attacked their enemies after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685. They were suppressed in 1704. Their leader, Cavalier, is said to have been made governor of Jersey by William III.

CAMLET, formerly made of silk and camel's hair, but now of wool, hair, and silk. Oriental camlet first came here from Portuguese India, in 1660. *Anderson*.

CAMP. The Hebrew encampment was first laid out by divine direction, 1490 B.C. (*Numbers* ii.) The Romans and Gauls had intrenched camps in open plains; and vestiges of such exist to this day in England and Scotland. A camp was formed at Hyde Park in 1745 and 1814. See *Chobham* and *Aldershot*.

CAMPANIA (S. Italy), was occupied by Hannibal and declared in his favour 216 B.C., but regained by the Romans, 213. Its capital was Capua (*which see*).

CAMPBELL'S ACT, introduced by lord Campbell, in order to compel railway companies to grant compensation for accidents, was passed in 1846; amended in 1864. In accordance with it the family of a gentleman killed through the breaking of a rail, obtained a verdict for 13,000*l.* from the Great Northern Railway Company. On appeal the sum was reduced.

CAMPEACHY-BAY (Yucatan, Central America), discovered about 1520, and settled in 1540; was taken by the English in 1659; by the buccaneers, in 1678; and by the freebooters of St. Domingo, in 1685. These last burnt the town and blew up the citadel. The English logwood-cutters made their settlement here about 1662.

CAMPERDOWN: south of the Texel, Holland, near which admiral Duncan defeated the Dutch fleet, commanded by admiral De Winter; the latter losing fifteen ships, either taken or destroyed, Oct. 11, 1797. The British admiral obtained a peerage. He died suddenly on his way to Edinburgh, Aug. 4, 1804.

CAMPO FORMIO (N. Italy). Here a treaty was concluded between France and Austria; the latter yielding the Low Countries and the Ionian Islands to France, and Milan, Mantua, and Modena to the Cisalpine republic, Oct. 17, 1797. By a secret article the emperor gained the Venetian dominions.

CAMPO SANTO (Holy Field), a burial-place at Pisa, surrounded by an arcade erected by archbishop Ubaldo, about 1300, which is celebrated for the frescoes painted on the walls by Giotto, Memmi, and others.

CANAAN (Palestine), is considered to have been settled by the Canaanites, 1965 B.C. (Clinton, 2088). The land was divided among the Israelites by Joshua, 1445 (Hales, 1602).

CANADA (N. America), was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, in June, 1497; in 1535 Jacques Cartier (a Breton mariner), ascended the St. Lawrence as far as where Montreal now stands. See *Montreal* and *Quebec*.

Quebec founded	1608	by the peace
Canada taken by the English 1628; restored	1632	Legislative council established; the French laws confirmed, and religious liberty given to Roman Catholics
War begins in 1756; Canada conquered by the English 1759 (see <i>Quebec</i>), confirmed to them		1774

* They were frequently called *hill-men* or *mountain-men*, and *society people* (from the places and modes of worship to which they were frequently reduced), and *McMillanites*, from John McMillan, their first minister, after their secession from the church of Scotland on account of its subserviency to the English government, and its declining from its original rigid principles.

CANADA, *continued.*

The Americans under Montgomery invade Canada, and surprise Montreal, Nov. 1775; expelled by Carleton	1776	visit Halifax July 30; Quebec Aug. 18; Montreal Aug. 25; Ottawa Sept. 1; leave Canada Sept. 20; after visiting the United States, embark at Portland Oct. 20; and arrive at Plymouth	Nov. 15, 1860	
Canada divided into Upper and Lower	1791	Lord Monck assumes office as gov.-gen., Nov. 28, 1861	1861	
The "clergy reserves" established by parliament—one seventh of the waste lands of the colony appropriated for the maintenance of the Protestant clergy	"	In consequence of the "Trent" affair (see <i>United States</i> , 1861), 3000 British troops were sent to Canada; and warlike preparations were made	Dec. "1862	
During the debates on this bill the quarrel between Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox arose. Mr. Fox seemed anxious for a reconciliation, but Mr. Burke rejected it with disdain	"	Brit. N. American Assoc. founded in London Jan. 1862	1862	
Canada made a bishopric	1793	Cartier's ministry defeated on Militia bill; Mr. J. Sandfield Macdonald becomes premier	"	
The Americans invade Canada at different points, with 30,000 men, but are forced to retire after several sanguinary battles	1812	May 20-23, "	"	
Beginning of opposition to the clergy reserves	1817-30	The assembly vote only 5000 militia and 5000 reserve towards the defence of the country; this causes discontent in England	July, "	
First railway in Canada opened	July, 1836	Political changes: Mr. J. Macdonald again premier	May 20, 1863	
The Papineau rebellion commences at Montreal by a body called <i>Fils de la Liberté</i>	1837	New Militia bill passed	Sept. "1864	
The rebels defeated at St. Eustace	Dec. 14, 1838	Military measures in progress	Sept. "1864	
Repulsed at Toronto, by sir F. Head	Jan. 5, 1838	Meeting of about 20,000 volunteers; delegates from N. American colonies at Quebec, to deliberate on the formation of a confederation,	Oct. 10; agree on the bases	Oct. 20, "
Earl of Durham appointed gov.-gen.	Jan. 16, "	Between 20 and 30 armed confederates quit Canada and enter the little town of St. Alban's, Vermont; rob the banks, steal horses and stores, fire, and kill one man, and wound others, and return to Canada, Oct. 19; 13 are arrested, Oct. 21; but are discharged, on account of some legal difficulty by Judge Coursol	Dec. 14, "	
Lount and Mathews (rebels) hanged	April 12, "	Great excitement in the United States, general Dix proclaims reprisals; volunteers called out in Canada to defend the frontiers; president Lincoln rescinds Dix's proclamation	Dec. "	
Lord Durham resigns his government	Oct. 9, "	Lord Monck opens the last Canadian parliament	Jan. 19, 1865	
Rebellion appears in Beauharnais Nov. 3; the insurgents at Napierville, under Nelson, are routed with great loss Nov. 6; the rebellion suppressed	Nov. 17, "	The confederation scheme rejected by New Brunswick	March 7, "	
Acts relating to government of Lower Canada, passed in Feb. 1838, and	Aug. 1839	The British parliament grant 50,000l. for defence of Canada	March 23, "	
Upper and Lower Canada reunited	July 23, 1840	The St. Alban's raiders discharged by justice Smith	March 30, "	
Lord Sydenham appointed governor	Feb. 10, 1841	Mr. Seward gives up claim for their extradition	April "	
The Canada clergy reserves, after much discussion, abolished by the British parliament	May 9, 1853	Messrs. Galt and Cartier visit England to advocate confederation	April, "	
Lord Elgin gov.-general (1846-54) concluded an important treaty with United States June 7, 1854	1854	Population in 1857: Lower Canada, 1,220,514; Upper Canada, 1,350,923.	"	
The grand trunk railroad of Canada, 850 miles long, from Quebec to Toronto, opened Nov. 12, 1856	1856			
On reference having been made to the queen, Ottawa, formerly Bytown, appointed the capital; this decision was unpopular; a federal union of the N. American colonies has been since proposed	August, 1858			
Canada raises a regiment of soldiers (made one of the line, and called the 100th)	"			
The prince of Wales presents the colours at Shorncliff	Jan. 10, 1859			
The prince of Wales, the duke of Newcastle, &c., arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, July 24;	"			

CANALS (artificial watercourses). A canal in China, commenced in the 10th century, is said to pass over 2000 miles, and to 41 cities.

The canal of Languedoc, which joins the Mediterranean with the Atlantic Ocean, was completed in	1681
That of Orleans from the Loire to the Seine, commenced in	1675
That between the Baltic and North Sea, at Kiel, opened	1785
That of Bourbon, between the Seine and Oise, commenced	1790
That from the Cattegat to the Baltic	1794-1800
The great American Erie canal, 363 miles in length, was commenced in	1817
That of Amsterdam to the sea	1819-25
(See <i>Ganges Canal</i> , the most stupendous modern one.)	

BRITISH CANALS.

The first was by Henry I., when the Trent was joined to the Witham, 1134.	
Francis Mathew in 1656, and Andrew Yarranton in 1677, in vain strongly urged improvement in internal navigation.	
In England there are 2800 miles of canals, and 2500 miles of rivers, taking the length of those only that are navigable—total, 5300 miles. (Mr. Porter, in 1851, says 4000 miles.)	
In Ireland there are 300 miles of canals; 150 of navigable rivers; and 60 miles of the Shannon, navigable below Limerick; in all, 510 miles. <i>Williams.</i>	
The prosperity of canals, for a time largely checked by the formation of railways, is now greatly revived.	

REMARKABLE CANALS.

New river canal, commenced	1608	Kennet navigable to Reading	1715	Duke of Bridgewater's navigation (first great canal), commenced (see <i>Bridgewater</i>)	1759
Brought to London	1614	Lagan navigation commenced	1755		
Thames made navigable to Oxford	1624	Caernarthenshire canal	1756		
		Droitwich to the Severn	"		

CANALS, *continued.*

Northampton navigation . . .	1761	Runcorn to Manchester . . .	1776	Thames to Fenny Stratford . .	1800
Dublin to the Shannon (the Grand) . . .	1765-1788	Trent and Mersey, opened . .	1777	Buckingham canal . . .	1801
Stafford and Worcester, commenced . . .	"	Chesterfield to the Trent . .	"	Grand Surrey, Act passed . .	"
Grand Trunk commenced by Brindley . . .	1766	Belfast to Lough Neagh . .	1783	Brecknock canal . . .	1802
Forth to Clyde, commenced . .	1768	Severn to the Thames, completed . .	1789	Caledonian canal begun . . .	1803
Birmingham to Bilston . . .	"	Forth and Clyde, completed . .	1790	Ellesmere aqueduct . . .	1805
Oxford to Coventry, commenced . . .	1769	Bradford completed . . .	"	Ashby-de-la-Zouch, opened . .	1805
Lea made navigable from Hertford to Ware, 1739; to London . . .	1770	Grand Junction canal . . .	"	Aberdeen, completed . . .	1807
Leeds to Liverpool . . .	"	Birmingham and Coventry . .	"	Glasgow and Ardrrossan, opened . . .	1811
Monkland (Scotland), commenced . . .	"	Monastereven to Athy . . .	1791	Leeds and Liverpool, opened . .	1816
Ellesmere and Chester . . .	1772	Worcester and Birmingham . .	"	Wye and Avon . . .	"
Basingstoke canal begun . . .	"	Manchester, Bolton, and Bury . . .	"	Edinburgh and Glasgow Union . .	1818
Liverpool to Wigan . . .	1774	Warwick and Birmingham . .	1793	Sheffield, completed . . .	1819
Stroud to the Severn . . .	1775	Barnsley, cut . . .	1794	Regent's canal . . .	1820
Staffordshire canal, begun . . .	1776	Rochdale, Act passed . . .	"	Caledonian canal, completed Oct. 30, 1822 . .	"
Stourbridge canal, completed . .	"	Huddersfield, Act passed . .	"	Birmingham and Liverpool, begun . . .	1826
		Derby, completed . . .	"	Gloucester and Berkeley, ship-canal, completed . . .	1827
		Hereford and Gloucester . .	1796	Norwich and Lowestoft navigation opened . . .	1831
		Paddington canal begun . . .	1798		
		Kennet and Avon, opened . .	1799		
		Peak-forest canal, completed . .	1800		

CANARY ISLANDS (N. W. Africa), known to the ancients as the *Fortunate Isles*. The first meridian was referred to the Canary Isles by Hipparchus, about 140 B.C. They were re-discovered by a Norman named Bethencourt, about 1400; his descendants sold them to the Spaniards, who became masters, 1483. The canary-bird, a native of these isles, brought to England about 1500. Teneriffe is the largest island.

CANCER HOSPITAL, West Brompton, near London, was founded by Miss Burdett Coutts, May 30, 1859. A temporary hospital began in 1851.

CANDIA, the ancient Crete, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, celebrated for its 100 cities, its centre Mount Ida; and the laws of its king Minos, and its labyrinth to secure the Minotaur (about 1300 B.C.). It was conquered by the Romans 68 B.C. It was seized by the Saracens A.D. 823, when they changed its name; taken by the Greeks in 960; sold to the Venetians, 1204, and held by them until the Turks obtained it, after a twenty-four years' siege, during which more than 200,000 men perished, 1669. It was ceded to the Egyptian pacha in 1830, but was restored to Turkey in 1840. An insurrection, which broke out here in May, 1858, when a reduction of taxation was demanded, soon subsided on the adoption of conciliatory measures. A persecution of the Christians took place, July 31, 1859.

CANDLEMAS DAY, Feb. 2, is kept in the church in memory of the purification of the Virgin, who presented the infant Jesus in the Temple. From the number of candles lit (it is said in memory of Simeon's song, *Luke ii. 32*, "a Light to lighten the Gentiles," &c.), this festival was called Candlemas, as well as the Purification. Its origin is ascribed by Bede to pope Gelasius in the 5th century. The practice of lighting the churches was forbidden by order of council, 2 Edw. VI. 1548; but it is still continued in the church of Rome.

CANDLES. * The Roman candles were composed of string surrounded by wax, or dipped in pitch. Splinters of wood fattened were used for light among the lower classes in England, about 1300. At this time wax candles were little used, and esteemed a luxury; dipped candles were usually burnt. The Wax-Chandlers' company was incorporated 1484. Mould candles are said to be the invention of the sieur Le Brez, of Paris. Spermaceti candles are of modern manufacture. The Chinese make candles from wax obtained from the berries of a tree, which wax is fragrant, and yields a bright light.† The duty upon candles made in England, imposed in 1709, amounted to about 500,000*l.* annually, when it was repealed in 1831. Very great improvements in the manufacture of candles are due to the researches on oils and fats, carried on by "the father of the fatty acids," Chevreul, since 1811, and published in 1823. At Price's manufactory at Lambeth, the principles involved in many patents are carried into execution; including those of Gwynne (1840), Jones and Price (1842),

* The custom of selling at public auctions *by inch of candle* is said to have been borrowed from the church of Rome, where there is an excommunication by inch of candle, and the sinner is allowed to come to repentance before final excommunication, while yet the candle burns.

† The candlebury myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), at Nankin, in China, flourishes with beautiful blossoms and fruit. The latter, when ripe, is gathered and thrown into boiling water; the white unctuous substance which covers the kernels is thereby detached, and swims at the top; it is skimmed off and purified by a second boiling, when it becomes transparent, of a consistence between tallow and wax, and is converted into candles. It is said that specimens of this tree were brought to England from America in 1699. Its cultivation in America in a commercial point of view has been recommended.

and Wilson in 1844, for candles which require no snuffing (termed *composite*). Palm and cocoa-nut oils are now extensively used. In 1860, at the Belmont works 900 persons were employed, and in winter 100 tons (7000*l.* worth) of candles are manufactured weekly. Candles are manufactured at Belmont from the mineral oil or tar brought from Rangoon in the Burmese empire and from Trinidad.

CANDLESTICKS (or *lamp-stands*) with seven branches were regarded as emblematical of the priest's office, and were engraven on their seals, cups, and tombs. Bezaleel made "a candlestick of pure gold" for the tabernacle, B.C. 1491 (*Exod* xxvii. 17). Candlesticks were used in Britain in the days of king Edgar, 959, ("silver candelabra and gilt candelabra well and honourably made ;") but in 1388 they were not common.

CANDY (Ceylon), was taken by a British detachment, Feb. 20, 1803, who capitulated June 23 following, anxious to evacuate the place on account of its unhealthiness : on the third day many were treacherously massacred at Columbo. The war was renewed in October, 1814 ; the king was made prisoner by general Brownrigg, Feb. 19, 1815 ; and the sovereignty vested in Great Britain, March 2, 1815.

CANNÆ (Apulia). Here on Aug. 2, 216 B.C., Hannibal with 50,000 Africans, Gauls, and Spaniards, defeated Paulus Æmilius and Terentius Varro, with 88,000 Romans, of whom 40,000 were slain. The victor sent to Carthage three bushels of rings, taken from the Roman knights. The place is now denominated by some "the field of blood."

CANNIBALISM. See *Anthropophagi*.

CANNING ADMINISTRATION.* The illness of lord Liverpool, led to the formation of this Administration, April 24—30, 1827. See *Goderich*.

George Canning, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*.

Lord Harrowby, *president of the council*.

Duke of Portland, *lord privy seal*.

Lord Dudley, viscount Goderich, and Mr. Sturges

Bourne, *secretaries of state*.

W. W. Wynn, *resident of the India board*.

Wm. Huskisson, *board of trade*.

Lord Palmerston, *secretary of war*.

Duke Bexley, *chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*.

Duke of Clarence, *lord high admiral*.

Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor, &c*.

Marquess of Lansdowne, *without office ; afterwards home secretary*.

On Mr. Canning's death (Aug. 8) the cabinet was reconstructed.

CANNON. See *Artillery*. Gibbon described a cannon employed by Mahomet II. at the siege of Adrianople, in 1453 ; the bore was 12 palms wide, and the stone balls weighed each 600 lb.

At Ehrenbreitstein castle, one of the strongest forts in Germany, opposite Coblenz on the Rhine, is a prodigious cannon, eighteen feet and a half long, a foot and a half in diameter in the bore, and three feet four inches in the breech. The ball made for it weighs 180 lb., and its charge of powder 94 lb. The inscription on it shows that it was made by one Simon

In Dover castle is a brass gun called queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol, which was presented to her by the states of Holland ; this piece is 24 feet long, and is beautifully ornamented, having on it the arms of the states, and a motto in Dutch, importing thus—"Charge me well, and sponge me clean—I'll throw a ball to Calais green."

Some fine specimens are to be seen in the Tower.

A leathern cannon was fired three times in the King's park, Edinburgh—*Phillips*. Oct. 23, 1788

The Turkish piece now in St. James's park, was taken by the French at Alexandria ; but was retaken, and placed in the park March, 1803

Messrs. Horsfall's monster wrought-iron gun was completed in May, 1856, at Liverpool. Its length is 15 feet 10 inches, and its weight

21 tons 17 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lb. Its cost was 3,500*l.* With a charge of 25 lb. it struck a target 2000 yards' distance. It has been since presented to government.

Of late years very great improvements have been made in the construction of cannon, by Messrs. Whitworth, Mallet, Armstrong, and others. Mr. Wm. G. Armstrong knighted

Feb. 18, 1859
He had been working for four years on gun-making, and had succeeded in producing "a breech-loading rifled wrought-iron gun of great durability and of extreme lightness, combining a great extent of range and extraordinary accuracy." The range of a 32-lb. gun, charged with 5 lb. of powder, was a little more than 5 miles. The accuracy of the Armstrong gun is said at equal distances to be fifty-seven times more than that of our common artillery, which it greatly exceeded also in destructive effects. The government engaged the services of sir W. Armstrong for ten years (commencing with 1855) for 20,000*l.*, as consulting engineer of rifled ordnance.

Feb. 22, "
A parliamentary committee on ordnance was appointed Feb 20, and reported on July 23, 1860

* George Canning was born April 11, 1770 ; became foreign secretary in the Pitt administration, 1807 ; fought a duel with Castlereagh and resigned in 1809 ; president of the council in 1820 ; disapproved of the queen's trial and resigned in 1821 ; appointed governor-general of India in 1822, but became soon after foreign secretary, and remained such till 1827, when he became premier. He died Aug. 8, same year.

CANNON, *continued.*

Sir W. Armstrong resigned the appointment. Feb. 5, 1863
The Armstrong gun was said to be very effective in the attack on the Chinese forts at Taku . . . Aug. 21, 1860

Mr. Whitworth's guns and rifles have also been greatly commended.

An American cannon, weighing 35 tons, stated to be the largest in the world, cast in . . . "

Great endeavours made to improve the construction of cannon, to counterbalance the strength given to ships of war by iron plates, and trials at Shoeburyness, Essex . . . 1862

Targets of the thickness of the iron sides of the Warrior, three 5-inch plates of wrought iron bolted together, were pierced three times by 156-lb. shot from an Armstrong gun smooth bore, 300-lb., muzzle-loaded with charges of 40 lb. of powder, twice, and once of 50 lb. . . April 8, "

The Horsfall gun mentioned above, with a charge of 75 lb. of powder and a shot of 270 lb. totally smashed a Warrior target . . . Sept. 16, "

Mr. Whitworth's shells were sent through 54

inch iron plates and the wood-work behind it . . . Nov. 12, 1862

Armstrong's gun "Big Will" was tried and pronounced to be a perfect specimen of workmanship. It weighed 22 tons; its length, 15 feet; range with shot weighing 510 lb., 748 to 4187 yards . . . Nov. 19, 1863

Clark's target was destroyed . . . July 7, "

Reed's target was tried successfully . . . Dec. 8, "

The competitive trial between the Armstrong and Whitworth guns began . . . April 1, 1864

The Iron-plate commission experiments closed on . . . Aug. 4, "

Capt. Palliser, by experiment, has shown that iron shot cast in cold iron moulds instead of hot sand, is much harder and equals steel; he also suggested the lining cast iron guns with wrought iron exits, which is stated to be successful.

The competitive trials of Armstrong's and Whitworth's cannon upon the Alfred target-ship at Portsmouth closed . . . Nov. 15, "

"Hercules target," 4 ft. 2 in. thick, 11½ inches of iron, resists 300 pounders . . . June, 1865

CANON OF SCRIPTURE. See *Bible*.

CANONISATION, of pious men and martyrs as saints, was instituted by pope Leo III., 800. *Tallent*. Every day in the calendar is now a saint's day. The first canonisation was of St. Udalricus, in 993. *Hénault*. On June 8, 1862, the pope canonised 27 Japanese, who had been put to death on Feb. 5, 1597, near Nagasaki.

CANONS, APOSTOLICAL, ascribed by Bellarmine and Baronius to the Apostles; by others to St. Clement, are certainly a forgery of much later date (since 325). The Greek church allows 85, the Latin 50 of them. The first Ecclesiastical Canon was promulgated 380. *Usher*. Canon law was introduced into Europe by Gratian, the canon law author, about 1140, and into England in 1154. *Stow*. See *Decretals*. The present Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England, collected from former ordinances, were established in 1603 by the clergy in convocation, and ratified by king James I. An intermediate class of religious, between priests and monks, in the 8th century, were termed *canons*, as living by a rule.

CANOSSA, a castle in Modena, celebrated on account of the degrading penance submitted to by the emperor Henry IV. of Germany, in deference to his greatest enemy, pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand), then living at the castle, the residence of the great countess Matilda. Henry was exposed for several days to the inclemency of winter, Jan. 1077, till it pleased the pope to admit him. Matilda greatly increased the temporal power of the papacy by bequeathing to it her large estates, to the injury of her second husband, Guelph, duke of Bavaria.

CANTERBURY (Kent), the *Durovernum* of the Romans, and capital of Ethelbert, king of Kent, who reigned 560—616. He was converted to Christianity by Augustin, 596, upon whom he bestowed many favours, giving him land for an abbey and cathedral, which was dedicated to Christ, 602.* St. Martin's church was the first Saxon Christian church in Britain. The riot at Boughton, near Canterbury, produced by a fanatic called Tom or Thom, who assumed the name of sir William Courtenay, occurred May 31, 1838. See *Thomites*. The railway to London was completed in 1846.—The ARCHBISHOP is primate and metropolitan of all England, and the first peer in the realm, having precedence of all officers of state, and of all dukes not of the blood royal. Canterbury had formerly jurisdiction over Ireland, and the archbishop was styled a patriarch. This see has yielded to the church of Rome 18 saints and 9 cardinals; and to the civil state of England, 12 lord chancellors and 4 lord treasurers. The see was made superior to York, 1073. See *York*. The revenue is valued in the king's books at 2816*l*. 7*s*. 9*d*. *Beatson*. Present income, 15,000*l*.

* The cathedral was sacked by the Danes, 1011, and burnt down 1067; rebuilt by Lanfranc and Anselm, and the choir completed by the prior Conrad in 1130, and in which Becket was murdered, 1170, was burnt 1174. It was rebuilt by William of Sens (1174—78) and by "English William," 1178—84. A new nave was built and other parts, 1378—1410. The great central tower was erected by prior Goldstone about 1495. The gorgeous shrine of Becket was stripped at the reformation, and his bones burnt. Here were interred Edward the Black Prince, Henry IV., cardinal Pole, and other distinguished persons. During the civil war, Cromwell's dragoons used the cathedral as a stable.

CANTERBURY, *continued.*

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

A.D.		A.D.		A.D.	
602-605.	St Augustine, or Aus- tin, died May 26.	1162-1170.	Thomas Becket: mur- dered Dec. 29. [See vacant.]	1399-1414.	Tho. Arundel (restd).
605-619.	St. Lawrence.			1414-1443.	Henry Chicheley.
619-624.	St. Mellitus.	1174-1184.	Richard.	1443-1452.	John Stafford.
624-630.	Justus.	1184-1190.	Baldwin.	1452-1454.	John Kemp.
631-653.	St. Honorius.	1191.	Reginald Fitz-Joceline, died Dec. 26. [See vacant.]	1454-1486.	Thomas Bouchier.
655-664.	Deusedit (Adeodatus).			1486-1500.	John Morton.
668-690.	Theodore of Tarsus.	1193-1205.	Hubert Walter. [Regi- nald the sub-prior, and John Grey, bishop of Norwich, were succe- ssively chosen, but set aside.]	1501-1503.	Henry Deane or Denny.
693-731.	Berhtuuld.			1503-1532.	Wm. Warham.
731-734.	Taetwine.			1533-1556.	Thos. Cranmer (burnt, March 21).
735-741.	Nothelm.			1556-1558.	Reginald Pole, d. Nov. 17.
741-758.	Cuthbert.			1559-1575.	Matt. Parker, d. May 17.
759-762.	Broogwine.			1576-1583.	Edm. Grindal, d. July 6.
763-790.	Jaenbeht, or Lambert.			1583-1604.	John Whitgift, d. Feb. 29.
790-803.	Æthelheard.	1206-1228.	Stephen Langton, died July 6.	1604-1610.	Rd. Bancroft, d. Nov. 2.
803-829.	Wulfred.			1611-1633.	Geo. Abbot, d. Aug. 4.
829.	Flegild.	1229-1231.	Richard Weathershed.	1633-1645.	Wm. Laud (beheaded, Jan. 10).
830-870.	Ceolnoth.	1233-1240.	Edmund de Abingdon.		[See vacant 16 years.]
870-889.	Æthelred.	1240-1270.	Boniface of Savoy.	1660-1663.	Wm. Juxon, d. June 4.
891-923.	Plegemund.	1272-1278.	Robert Kilwarby (re- signed).	1663-1677.	Gilb. Sheldon, d. Nov. 9.
923 (?)	Æthelm.			1678-1691.	Wm. Sancroft (deprived Feb. 1), d. Nov. 24, 1693.
928-941.	Wulfelm.	1279-1292.	John Peckham.	1691-1694.	John Tillotson, d. Nov. 22.
941-958.	Odo.	1293-1313.	Robert Winchelsey.	1695-1715.	Thos. Tenison, d. Dec. 14.
959-988.	St. Dunstan, d. May 19.	1313-1327.	Walter Reynolds.	1715-1737.	Wm. Wake, d. Jan. 24.
988-989.	Æthelgar.	1327-1333.	Simon de Mepham.	1737-1747.	John Potter, d. Oct. 10.
990-995.	Sigeric.	1333-1348.	John Stratford.	1747-1757.	Thos. Herring, d. Mar. 13.
995-1006.	Ælfrie.	1348-1349.	John de Ufford.	1757-1758.	Matt. Hutton, d. Mar. 19.
1006-1011.	St. Ælphage, murdered by the Danes, April 19.	1349.	Thomas Bradwardin.	1758-1768.	Thos. Secker, d. Aug. 3.
	Lyfing, or Ælfstan.	1349-1366.	Simon Islip.	1768-1783.	Fred. Cornwallis, died Mar. 19.
1013-1020.	Æthelnoth.	1366-1368.	Simon Langham (re- signed).	1783-1805.	John Moore, d. Jan. 18.
1020-1038.	St. Eadsige.	1368-1374.	Wm. Whittlesey.	1805-1828.	Chas. Manners Sutton, died July 21.
1038-1050.	St. Eadsige.	1375-1381.	Simon Sudbury, be- headed by the rebels, June 14.	1828-1848.	Wm. Howley, d. Feb. 11.
1050-1052.	Robert of Jumièges.	1381-1396.	William Courtenay.	1848-1862.	John Bird Sumner, died Sept. 6.
1052-1070.	Stigand; deprived.	1397-1398.	Thos. Fitzalan or Arun- del (attainted).	1862.	Chas. Thos. Longley, PRESENT abb.
1070-1089.	St. Lanfranc, d. May 24.				
1093-1109.	Anselm. [See vacant 5 years.]				
1114-1122.	Radulphus de Turbine.				
1123-1136.	William de Curbellio.				
1139-1161.	Theobald.				

CANTERBURY TALES, by Geoffrey Chaucer, were written about 1364; and first printed about 1475 or 1476 (by Caxton).

CANTHARIDES, venemous green beetles (called Spanish flies), are used to raise blisters. This use is ascribed to Aretæus of Cappadocia, about 50 B.C.

CANTON, the only city in China with which Europeans were allowed to trade, till the treaty of Aug. 29, 1842. Nearly every nation has a factory at Canton, but that of England surpasses all others in elegance and extent. Merchants arrived here in 1517. A fire destroying 15,000 houses, 1822. An inundation swept away 10,000 houses and 1000 persons, Oct. 1833. Canton was taken by the British in 1857; restored, 1861. See *China* 1835, 1839, 1856, 1861. Population estimated at 1,000,000.

CANULEIAN LAW, permitting the patricians and plebeians to intermarry, was passed at Rome 445 B.C.

CAOUTCHOUC, OR INDIA RUBBER, an elastic resinous substance that exudes by incisions from several trees that grow in Cayenne, Quito, and the Brazils, the *Havia caoutchouc* and *Siphonia elastica* (vulgarly called syringe trees). It was first brought to Europe from South America, about 1730.

In 1770, Dr. Priestley said that he had seen "a substance excellently adapted to the purpose of wiping from paper the marks of a black lead pencil." It was sold at the rate of 3s. the cubic half-inch.

India rubber cloth was made by Samuel Peal and patented 1791

Vulcanised rubber formed by combining India rubber with sulphur, which process removes the susceptibility of the rubber to change under atmospheric temperatures, was patented in America, by Mr. C. Goodyear 1839
Invented also by Mr. T. Hancock (of the firm

of Mackintosh and Co.), and patented 1843

Mr. Goodyear invented the hard rubber (termed Ebonite) as a substitute for horn and tortoise-shell, for combs, paper-knives, veneer, walking-sticks, &c. 1849

A mode of retaining India rubber in its natural fluid state (by applying to it liquid ammonia) was patented in England, on behalf of the inventor, Mr. Henry Lee Norris, of New York 1853

Caoutchouc imported in 1850, 7617 cwts.; in 1856, 28,765 cwts.; in 1864, 71,027 cwts.

CAP. The general use of caps and hats is referred to 1449. See *Caps and Hats*.

CAPE BRETON, a large island, W. coast of N. America, said to have been discovered by the English in 1584; taken by the French in 1632, but was afterwards restored; and again taken in 1745, and re-taken in 1748. It was finally captured by the English in 1758, when the garrison of 5600 men were made prisoners, and eleven French ships were captured or destroyed. Ceded to England in 1763.

CAPE-COAST CASTLE (S. W. Africa). Settled by the Portuguese in 1610; but it soon fell to the Dutch. It was demolished by admiral Holmes in 1661. All the British factories and shipping along the coast were destroyed by the Dutch admiral, De Ruyter, in 1665. It was confirmed to the English by the treaty of Breda, in 1667. See *Ashantees*.

CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS (N. Atlantic Ocean), were known to the ancients as *Gorgades*; but not to the moderns till discovered by Antonio de Noli, a Genoese navigator in the service of Portugal, 1446, 1450, or 1460. The Portuguese possess them still.

CAPEL COURT. See under STOCKS.

CAPE LA HOGUE. See *La Hogue*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, a promontory on the S.W. point of Africa, called "Cabo Tormentoso" (the stormy cape), the "Lion of the Sea," and the "Head of Africa," discovered by Bartholomew de Diaz in 1486. Its present name was given by John II. of Portugal, who augured favourably of future discoveries from Diaz having reached the extremity of Africa. Population in 1856, 267,096.

The cape was doubled, and the passage to India discovered by Vasco de Gama, Nov. 20, 1497
CAPE TOWN, the capital, planted by the Dutch 1651
Colony taken by the English, under admiral Elphinstone and general Clarke . . . Sept. 1795
Restored at the peace in . . . 1802
Taken by sir D. Baird and sir H. Popham, Jan. 8, 1806
Finally ceded to England in . . . 1814
British emigrants arrive in . . . March, 1820
The Kaffres make irruptions on the British settlements; and ravage Grahamstown. (See *Kaffraria*) . . . Oct. 1834
Bishopric of Cape Town founded . . . 1847
The inhabitants successfully resist the attempt to make the cape a penal colony . . . May 19, 1849

The constitution granted to the colony promulgated and joyfully received on . . . July 1, 1853
General Prætorius, the chief of the Trans-Vaal republic, died in . . . Aug. "
The British having given up its jurisdiction over the Orange river territory, a free state was formed (See *Orange river*) . . . March 29, 1854
The first parliament meets at Cape-Town July 1, "
The Kaffres were much excited by a prophet named Umhla-kaza. By the exertions of sir George Grey, the governor, tranquillity was maintained . . . Aug. 1856
The cape visited by prince Alfred in . . . July, 1860
The first railway from Cape Town, about 58 miles long, opened . . . about Dec. "

CAPE ST. VINCENT (S. W. Portugal). Sir George Rooke, with twenty-three ships of war, and the Turkey fleet, was attacked by Tourville, with 160 ships off Cape St. Vincent, when twelve English and Dutch men of war, and eighty merchantmen, were captured or destroyed by the French, June 16, 1693.—Sir John Jervis, with the Mediterranean fleet of fifteen sail, defeated the Spanish fleet of twenty-seven ships of the line off this cape, taking four ships and destroying others, Feb. 12, 1797. For this victory sir John was raised to the peerage, as earl St. Vincent. Nelson was engaged in this battle.

CAPET (or Capevigiens), the third race of the kings of France, named from Hugo Capet, count of Paris and Orleans, who seized the throne on the death of Louis V., called the Indolent, 987. *Hénault*. The first line of the house of Capet expired with Charles IV., in 1328, when Philip VI. of Valois ascended the throne. See *France*.

CAPILLARITY (the rising of liquids in small tubes, and the ascent of the sap in plants) is said to have been first observed by Niccolo Aggiunti of Pisa, 1600—35. The theory has been examined by Newton, La Place, and others. Dr. T. Young's theory was put forth in 1805, and Mr. Wertheim's researches in 1857.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. See *Death*.

CAPITATION TAX. See *Poll-tax*.

CAPITOL, so called from a human head (*caput*) being found when digging the foundations of the principal fortress of Rome, on Mons Tarpeius, on which a temple was built to Jupiter, thence called *Jupiter Capitolinus*. The foundation was laid by Tarquinius Priscus, 616 B.C. The building was continued by Servius Tullius, and completed by Tarquinius Superbus, but was not dedicated till 507 B.C. by the consul Horatius. It was burnt during the civil wars, 83 B.C., rebuilt by Sylla, and dedicated again by Lutatius Catulus, 69 B.C. The Roman consuls made large donations to this temple, and the emperor Augustus bestowed on it 2000 pounds weight of gold, of which metal the roof was composed: its thresholds were of brass, and its interior was decorated with shields of solid silver. It was destroyed by

lightning 188 B.C. ; by fire, A.D. 70, and rebuilt by Domitian. The Capitoline *games*, instituted 387 B.C., were revived by Domitian, A.D. 86. The Campidoglio contains palaces of the senators, erected on the site of the Capitol by Michael Angelo soon after 1546.

CAPITULARIES, the laws of the Frankish kings, commencing with Charlemagne (801). Collections have been published by Baluze (1677) and others.

CAPPADOCIA, Asia Minor. Its early history is involved in obscurity.

	B.C.		
Pharnaces said to have founded the kingdom . . .	744	Roman senate declares the country free, and appoints Ariobarzanes I. king . . .	B.C. 93
Cappadocia conquered by Perdiccas, regent of Macedon ; the king, Ariarathes I., aged 82, crucified . . .	322	He is several times expelled by Mithridates, &c., but restored by the Romans ; dies . . .	64
Recovers its independence . . .	315	Ariobarzanes II. supports Pompey, and is slain by Crassus . . .	42
Conquered by Mithridates of Pontus . . .	291	Ariarathes VII. deposed by Antony . . .	36
Held by Seleucus Nicator . . .	280	Archelaus is favoured by Augustus, 20 B.C. ; but accused by Tiberius, he comes to Rome and dies there, oppressed with age and infirmities . . .	A.D. 17
Ariarathes V., Philopator, reigns, 162; dethroned by Holophernes, 130, but restored by the Romans, 158 ; killed with Crassus in the war against Aristonicus . . .	130	Cappadocia becomes a Roman province . . .	15
His queen, Laodice, poisons five of her sons ; the sixth (Ariarathes VI.) is saved ; she is put to death . . .	"	Invaded by the Huns . . .	515
Ariarathes VI. murdered by Mithridates Eupator ; who sets up various pretenders. The . . .	"	And by the Saracens . . .	717
		Recovered by the emperor Basil I. . .	876
		Conquered by Soliman . . .	1074
		Annexed to Turkish Empire . . .	1360

CAPPEL (Switzerland). Here the reformer Zwinglius was slain in a conflict between the catholics and the men of Zurich, Oct. 11, 1531.

CAPRI (Capree), an island near Naples, the sumptuous residence of Augustus, and particularly of Tiberius, memorable for the debaucheries he committed during the seven last years of his life, 27. Capri was taken by sir Sidney Smith, April 22, 1806.

CAPS AND HATS.* About 1750 Sweden was much distracted by two factions thus named, the former in the interest of the Russians, and the latter in that of the French. They were broken up and the names prohibited by Gustavus III. in 1771, who desired to exclude foreign influence. His assassination by Ankarström, March 16, 1792, set aside all his plans for the improvement of Sweden.

CAPUA (Naples), capital of Campania, took the part of Hannibal when his army wintered here after the battle of Cannæ, 216 B.C., and it is said became enervated through luxury. In 211, when the Romans retook the city, they scourged and beheaded all the surviving senators ; the others had poisoned themselves after a banquet previous to the surrender of the city. Only two persons escaped degradation, a woman who had prayed for the success of the Romans, and another who succoured some prisoners. During the middle ages Capua was in turn subjugated by the Greeks, Saracens, and Normans, and Germans. It was restored to Naples in A.D. 1424, and was taken Nov. 2, 1860, by Garibaldi.

CAPUCHIN FRIARS, Franciscans, so named from wearing a *Capuchon*, or cowl hanging down upon their backs. The Capuchins were founded by Matthew Baschi, about 1525.

CAR. The invention is ascribed to Erichthonius of Athens, about 1486 B.C. Covered cars (*carrus arcuati*) were used by the Romans. The *lectica* (a soft cushioned car), next invented, gave place to the *carpentum*, a two-wheeled car, with an arched covering, hung with costly cloth. Still later were the *carruca*, in which the officers of state rode. Triumphant cars, introduced by Tarquin the Elder, were formed like a throne.

CARACAS (S. America), part of Venezuela, discovered by Columbus 1498. It was reduced by arms, and assigned as property to the Welsers, German merchants, by Charles V. ; but from their tyranny, they were dispossessed in 1550, and a crown governor appointed. The province declared its independence of Spain, May 9, 1810. The city Leon de Caracas, on March 26, 1812, was visited by a violent earthquake, and nearly 12,000 persons perished. See *Venezuela*.

CARBERRY HILL (S. Scotland). Here on June 15, 1567, lord Hume and the con-

* None allowed to sell any hat for above 20d. nor cap for above 2s. 8d. 5 Henry VII. 1489. It was enacted in 1571 that every person above seven years of age should wear on Sundays and holidays, a cap of wool, knit, made, thickened, and dressed in England by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect, 1571. Excepted : maids, ladies, and gentlewomen, and every lord, knight, and gentleman, of twenty marks of land, and their heirs, and such as had borne office of worship, in any city, town, or place, and the wardens of London companies.

federate barons dispersed the royal army under Bothwell, and took Mary queen of Scots prisoner. Bothwell fled.

CARBOLIC ACID (or phenic acid), obtained by the distillation of pit-coal, is a powerful antiseptic. It is largely manufactured for medical purposes, and has been advantageously used at Carlisle and Exeter in the deodorisation of sewage (1860-1).

CARBON was shown to be a distinct element by Lavoisier in 1788. He proved the diamond to be its purest form, and converted it into carbonic acid gas by combustion. *Gmelin*.

CARBONARI (colliers, or charcoal-burners), a powerful secret society in Italy, which derived its origin, according to some, from the Waldenses, and which became prominent early in the present century. It aimed at the expulsion of foreigners from Italy, and the establishment of civil and religious liberty. In March, 1820, it is said that 650,000 joined the society, and an insurrection soon after broke out in Naples, general P  p   taking the command. The king Ferdinand made political concessions, but the allied sovereigns at Laybach assisted Ferdinand to suppress the liberal party. The Carbonari were henceforth denounced as traitors. The society since 1818 spread in France, and doubtless hastened the fall of the Bourbons in 1830 and 1848. It has been frequently but incorrectly confounded with freemasonry.

CARBONIC ACID GAS, a compound of carbon and oxygen, which occurs in the air, and is a product of combustion, respiration, and fermentation. The Grotto del Cane yields 200,000 lbs. per annum. No animal can breathe this gas. The briskness of champagne, beer, &c., is due to its presence. It was liquefied by atmospheric pressure by Faraday in 1823. On exposing the liquid to the air for a short time it becomes solid, in the form of snow.

CARDIFF CASTLE (S. Wales). Here Robert, duke of Normandy, eldest son of William I., was imprisoned from 1106 till his death, 1135.

CARDINALS, ecclesiastical princes in the church of Rome, the council of the pope, and the conclave or sacred college, at first were the principal priests or incumbents of the parishes in Rome, and were called *cardinales* in 853. They began to assume the exclusive power of electing the popes in 1181. They first wore the red hat to remind them that they ought to shed their blood for religion, if required, and were declared princes of the church by Innocent IV., 1243 or 1245. In 1586 Sixtus V. fixed their number at 70; but there are generally vacancies. In 1860 there were 69 cardinals, in 1861, 63, in 1864, 59. Paul II. gave the scarlet habit, 1464; and Urban VIII. the title of Eminence in 1623 or 1630. *Ducange*.

CARDROSS CASE. See *Trials*, 1861.

CARDS (referred to the Chinese, Hindoos, and Romans), are said to have been invented in France in 1391, to amuse Charles IV. during the intervals of a melancholy disorder. Piquet and all the early names are French.—Cards first taxed in England 1710. 428,000 packs were stamped in 1775, and 986,000 in 1800. In 1825, the duty being then 2s. 6d. per pack, less than 150,000 packs were stamped; but in 1827 the stamp duty was reduced to 1s., and 310,854 packs paid duty in 1830. Duty was paid on 239,200 packs in the year ending 5th Jan. 1840; and on near 300,000, year ending 5th Jan. 1850. By an act passed in 1862 the duty on cards was reduced to 3d. per pack, and the sellers were required to take out a licence.

CARIA, Asia Minor, was conquered by Cyrus, 546 B.C.; by Dercyllidas, a Lacedæmonian, 397; his successor Hecatomnus became king, 385 B.C.; for his son Mausolus the *Mausoleum* was erected (*which see*). Caria was absorbed into the Turkish empire.

CARICATURES. Bufalmaco, an Italian painter, about 1330, drew caricatures and put labels to the mouths of his figures with sentences. The modern caricatures of Gilray, Rowlandson, H. B. (John Doyle ^{ID}=HB), Richard Doyle, John Leech, and John Tenniel are justly celebrated. The well-known "Punch" was first published in 1841. The most eminent writers of fiction of the day and others (Douglas Jerrold, Thackeray, A'Becket, Professor E. Forbes, &c.) have contributed to this amusing periodical.

CARINTHIA, a Bavarian duchy, was annexed to Austria, 1363.

CARISBROOKE CASTLE (Isle of Wight), said to have been a British and Roman fortress, was taken 530, by Cerdic, founder of the kingdom of the West Saxons. Its Norman character has been ascribed to William Fitz-Osborne, earl of Hereford in William I.'s time. Here Charles I. was imprisoned in 1647. Here died his daughter Elizabeth, aged fifteen, too probably of a broken heart, Sept. 8, 1650.

CARLAVEROCK CASTLE (S. Scotland), taken by Edward I. July, 1300, the subject of a contemporary poem published, with illustrations, by sir Harris Nicolas in 1828.

CARLISLE (Cumberland), a frontier town of England, wherein for many ages a strong garrison was kept. Just below this town the famous Picts' wall began, which crossed the whole island to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and here also ended the great Roman highway. The great church, called St. Mary's, is a venerable old pile; a great part of it was built by St. David, king of Scotland, who held Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland, in vassalage from the crown of England. The castle, restored in 1092 by William II., was the prison of Mary queen of Scots in 1568.—Taken by the parliamentary forces in 1645, and by the young Pretender, Nov. 15, 1745: retaken by the duke of Cumberland, Dec. 30, same year. The see was erected by Henry I. in 1132, and made suffragan to York. The cathedral had been founded a short time previously, by Walter, deputy in these parts for William Rufus. It was almost ruined by Cromwell, and has never recovered its former great beauty, although repaired after the Restoration. It has been lately renovated at a cost of 15,000*l.* and was reopened in 1856. The see has given to the civil state one lord chancellor and two lord treasurers; it is valued in the king's books at 530*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* per annum. Present income 4500*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF CARLISLE.

1791. Edward Venables Vernon, trans. to York, 1807.
1808. Samuel Goodenough, died Aug. 12, 1827.
1827. Hugh Percy, died Feb. 1856.

1856. Hon. H. Montagu Villiers, trans. to Durham May, 1860.
1860. Hon. Samuel Waldegrave (PRESENT bishop).

CARLISLE ADMINISTRATION. See *Halifax*.

CARLOVINGIANS, the second dynasty of the French kings. See *France*.

CARLOW (S. E. Ireland). The castle, erected by king John, surrendered after a desperate siege to Rory Oge O'Moore, in 1577; again to the parliamentary forces, in 1650. Here the royal troops routed the insurgents, May, 1798.

CARLSBAD (or Charles's Bath), in Bohemia, the celebrated springs, discovered by the emperor Charles IV. in 1358.—On Aug. 1, 1819, a congress was held here, when the great powers decreed measures to repress the liberal press, &c.

CARMAGNOLE, a Piedmontese song and dance, popular in France during the reign of terror, 1793-4. The chorus was "Dansons la Carmagnole: vive le son du canon!"

CARMATHIANS, a Mahometan sect. Carmath, a Shiite, about 890, assumed the title of "the guide, the director," &c., including that of the representative of Mahomet, St. John the Baptist, and the angel Gabriel. His followers subdued Bahrein in 900, and overran the east. Dissensions arose amongst themselves, and their power soon passed away.

CARMELITES, or **WHITE FRIARS**, of Mount Carmel, one of the four orders of mendicants with austere rules, founded by Berthold about 1156, and settled in France in 1252. *Hénault*. These rules were moderated about 1540. They claimed descent from Elijah. They had numerous monasteries in England, and a precinct in London without the Temple, west of Blackfriars, is called Whitefriars to this day, after a community of their order, founded there in 1245.

CARNATIC, a district of Southern Hindostan, extending along the whole coast of Coromandel. Hyder Ali entered the Carnatic with 80,000 troops, in 1780, and was defeated by the British under sir Eyre Coote, July 1, and Aug. 27, 1781; and decisively overthrown, June 2, 1782. The Carnatic was overrun by Tippoo in 1790. The British have possessed entire authority over the Carnatic since 1801. See *India*.

CARNATION, so called from the original species being of a flesh colour (*carnis*, of flesh). Several varieties were first planted in England by the Flemings, about 1567. *Stow*.

CARNEIAN GAMES, observed in many Grecian cities, particularly at Sparta (instituted about 675 B.C. in honour of Apollo, surnamed Carneus), lasted nine days.

CARNIVAL (*Carni vale*, Italian, *i.e.* *Flesh, farewell!*), a festival time in Italy, particularly at Venice, about Shrove-tide, or beginning of Lent.

CAROLINA (N. America). Said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1498, or by De Leon in 1512. A body of English, about 850 persons, landed and settled here about 1660; and Carolina was granted to lord Berkeley and others a few years afterwards. The cultivation of rice was introduced by governor Smith in 1695, and subsequently cotton. The province was divided into North and South in 1719. See *America*. The Carolinas were slave states. Great excitement prevailed in them in Nov. 1860, on account of Mr. Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency of the United States, he being strongly opposed to slavery. South Carolina began the secession from the United States, Dec. 20, 1860: North Carolina followed, May 21, 1861. See *United States*, 1861-5.

CAROLINE ISLANDS were discovered by the Spaniards in the reign of Charles II. 1686.

CARP, a fresh-water or pond fish, was, it is said, first brought to these countries about 1525. *Walton*. It is mentioned by Lady Juliana Berners in 1496.

CARPETS are of ancient use in the East. The manufacture of woollen carpets was introduced into France from Persia, in the reign of Henry IV., between 1589 and 1610. Some artisans who had quitted France in disgust established the English carpet manufacture, about 1750. A cork-carpet company was formed in 1862.

CARRACK, or Karrack (Italian, *Caracca*), a large ship in the middle ages. The Santa Anna, the property of the knights of St. John, of about 1700 tons, sheathed with lead, was built at Nice about 1530. It was literally a floating fortress, and aided Charles V. in taking Tunis in 1535. It contained a crew of 300 men and 50 pieces of artillery.

CARRIAGES. Erichthonius of Athens is said to have produced the first chariot about 1486 B.C. Rude carriages were known in France in the reign of Henry II. A.D. 1547; in England in 1555; Henry IV. of France had one without straps or springs. They were made in England in the reign of Elizabeth, and then called whirlicotes. The duke of Buckingham, in 1619, drove six horses; and the duke of Northumberland, in rivalry, drove eight. Carriages were let for hire in Paris, in 1650, at the Hôtel Fiacre; hence the name, *fiacre*. See *Car*, *Cabriolets*, and *Coaches*.

CARRICKFERGUS (Antrim, Ireland). Its castle is supposed to have been built by Hugh de Lacy, in 1178. The town surrendered to the duke of Schomberg, Aug. 28, 1689. The castle surrendered to the French admiral Thurot, 1760. See *Thurot*.

CARRON IRON-WORKS, on the banks of the Carron, in Stirlingshire, established in 1760. The works in 1852 employed about 1600 men. Here since 1776 have been made the pieces of ordnance called *carronades*.

CARROTS and other edible roots were imported from Holland and Flanders, about 1540.

CARTESIAN DOCTRINES, promulgated by René Des Cartes, the French philosopher, in 1637. His metaphysical principle is, "I think, therefore I am;" his physical principle, "Nothing exists but substance." He accounts for all physical phenomena on his theory of vortices, motions excited by God, the source of all motion. He was born 1596, and died at Stockholm, the guest of queen Christina, in 1650.

CARTES DE VISITE. The small photograph portraits thus termed are said to have been first taken at Nice, by M. Ferrier in 1857. The duke of Parma had his portrait placed upon his visiting cards, and his example was soon followed in Paris and London.

CARTHAGE (N. coast of Africa, near Tunis), founded by Dido or Elissa, sister of Pygmalion, king of Tyre, B.C. 878 (869, *Blair*; 826, *Niebuhr*). She fled from that tyrant, who had killed her husband, and took refuge in Africa. Carthage became a great commercial and warlike republic, and disputed the empire of the world with Rome, which occasioned the Punic wars. The Carthaginians bore the character of a faithless people, hence the term *Punic faith*. Cato the censor (about 146 B.C.) ended his speeches in the senate with *Carthago delenda!* "Carthage must be destroyed!"

	B.C.	Defeated by Agathocles, they immolate their children on the altar to Saturn . . .	310
First alliance of Carthaginians and Romans . . .	509	The first Punic war begins (lasts 23 years) . . .	264
The Carthaginians in Sicily defeated at Himera by Gelo; the elder Hamilcar perishes . . .	480	The Carthaginians defeated by the Roman consul Duilius in a naval engagement . . .	260
They enlarge their territories . . .	410	Xantippus defeats Regulus . . .	255
They send 300,000 men into Sicily . . .	407	Hasdrubal defeated by Metellus at Panormus . . .	251
Take Agrigentum . . .	406	Regulus put to death . . .	250
The siege of Syracuse . . .	396	Romans defeated before Lilybæum . . .	250
The Carthaginians land in Italy . . .	379	The great Hannibal born . . .	247
Their defeat by Timoleon . . .	339		

CARTHAGE, *continued.*

End of first Punic war; Sicily lost by Carthage	241
War between the Carthaginians and African mercenaries	241
Hamilcar Barca is sent into Spain: he takes with him his son, the famous Hannibal, at the age of nine years, having first made him swear an eternal enmity to the Romans.	237
Hasdrubal founds New Carthage (Carthagera)	229
Hasdrubal is assassinated	220
Hannibal subjects Spain, as far as the Iberus	219
The second Punic war begins (lasts 17 years)	218
Hannibal crosses the Alps, and enters Italy with 100,000 men	218
He defeats the Roman consuls at the Ticinus and Trebia, 218; at the lake Thrasymenus, 217, and at Cannæ (<i>which see</i>)	Aug. 2, 216
Publius Scipio carries war into Spain and takes New Carthage	210
Hasdrubal, brother of Hannibal, arrives with an army, and is defeated and slain at the	

Metaurus	B.C. 207
The Carthaginians expelled Spain	205
Scipio arrives in Africa, and lays siege to Utica	204
Hannibal recalled from Italy	203
Hannibal totally defeated at Zama (<i>which see</i>)	202
End of the second Punic war	201
The third Punic war: Scipio invades Africa	149
Carthage taken and burned, by order of the senate	146
Colony settled at Carthage by C. Gracchus	122
Its rebuilding planned by Julius Caesar	46
And executed by his successors.	
It becomes an important Christian bishopric	A.D. 215
And Cyprian holds a council here	252
Taken by Genseric the Vandal	439
Retaken by Belisarius	533
Taken and destroyed by Hassan the Saracenic governor of Egypt	698
Carthaginian antiquities brought to the British Museum	1861

CARTHAGENA, OR NEW CARTHAGE (S. E. Spain), built by Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian general 229 B.C.; was taken by Scipio, 210. The modern Carthagera was taken by a British force under sir John Leake in 1706, but was retaken by the duke of Berwick, 1707.—CARTHAGENA, in Columbia, South America, was taken by sir Francis Drake in 1585; was pillaged by the French of 1,200,000*l.* in 1697; and was bombarded by admiral Vernon in 1740-1.

CARTHUSIANS, a religious order (springing from the Benedictines) founded by Bruno of Cologne, who retired with six companions from the converse of the world about 1080, to Chartreuse (*which see*), in the mountains of Dauphiné. Their austere rules were formed by Basil VII., general of the order. They appeared in England about 1180, and a Carthusian monastery, founded by sir William Manny, 1371, was the site of the present Charter-house, London. See *Charter-house*. The Carthusian powder, of father Simon, at Chartreuse, was first compounded about 1715.

CARTOONS. Those of RAPHAEL (twenty-five in number) were designed (for tapestries) in the chambers of the Vatican under Julius II. and Leo X. about 1510 to 1516. The seven preserved were purchased in Flanders by Rubens for Charles I. of England, for Hampton court palace in 1629. They represent—1, the Miraculous draught of Fishes; 2, the Charge to Peter; 3, Peter and John healing the Lame at the Gate of the Temple; 4, the Death of Ananias; 5, Elymas the Sorcerer struck with blindness; 6, the Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, at Lystra; 7, Paul preaching at Athens.—The cartoons were removed to South Kensington, April 28, 1865.—The tapestries executed at Arras from these designs are at Rome. They were twice carried away by invaders, in 1526 and 1798, and were restored in 1815.—The Cartoons for the British Houses of Parliament were exhibited in 1843.

CARVING. See *Sculptures*.

CASH-PAYMENTS. See *Bank of England*.

CASHEL (Tipperary, Ireland). Cormack Cuillinan, king and bishop of Cashel, was the reputed founder or restorer of the cathedral, 901. In 1152, bishop Donat O'Danergan was invested with the pall. See *Pallium*. Cashel was valued in the king's books, 29 Henry VIII., at 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Irish money. By the Church Temporalities act, 1833, it ceased to be archiepiscopal, and was joined to Waterford and Lismore.

CASHMERE, in the Himalayas; was subdued by the Mahometans in the 16th century; by the Affghans in 1754; by the Sikhs in 1819; and was ceded to the British in 1846; who gave it to the Maharajah Gholab Singh, with a nominal sovereignty. The true Cashmere shawls were first brought to England in 1666; but are well imitated at Bradford and Huddersfield. Shawls of Thibetian wool, for the omrahs, cost 150 rupees each, about 1650. *Bernier*.

CASSATION, COURT OF, the highest court of appeal in France, was established in 1790 by the national assembly.

CASSITERIDES. See *Scilly Isles*.

CASTEL FIDARDO, near Ancona, Central Italy. Near here general Lamoricière and the papal army of 11,000 men were totally defeated by the Sardinian general, Cialdini, Sept. 18, 1860. Lamoricière with a few horsemen fled to Ancona, then besieged. On Sept. 29, he and the garrison surrendered, but were shortly after set at liberty.

CASTES, a distinct section of society in India. In the laws of Menu (see *Menu*), the Hindus are divided into the Brahmans, or sacerdotal class; the Kshatrya or Chuttree, military class; the Vaisya, or commercial class; and the Sudras, or sooders, servile class.

CASTIGLIONE (N. Italy). Here the French under Angereau defeated the Austrians, commanded by Wurmser, with great loss, Aug. 3—5, 1796.

CASTILE (Central Spain). A powerful Gothic government was established here about 800.—Ferdinand, count of Castile, became king, 1035. Ferdinand of Arragon married Isabella of Castile in 1474, and formed one monarchy, 1479. See *Spain*.

CASTILLEJOS (N. Africa). Here on Jan. 1, 1860, was fought the first decisive action in the war between Spain and Morocco. General Prim, after a vigorous resistance, repulsed the Moors under Muley Abbas, and advanced towards Tetuan.

CASTILLON, in Guienne. Here the army of Henry VI. of England was defeated by that of Charles VII. of France. An end was put to the English dominion in France, Calais alone remaining, July 23, 1453. Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, was killed.

CASTLEBAR (Ireland). French troops, under Humbert, landed at Killala, and assisted by Irish insurgents here, compelled the king's troops to retreat, Aug. 28, 1798.

CASTLEPOLLARD (Ireland). Fatal affray at a fair here between some peasantry and a body of police, when thirteen persons lost their lives, and more than twice that number were wounded, May 23, 1831. The chief constable, Blake, and his men, escaped punishment.

CASTLES. The castle of the Anglo-Saxon was a tower keep, either round or square, and ascended by a flight of steps in front. William I. erected 48 strong castles. Several hundreds, built by permission of Stephen, between 1135 and 1154, were demolished by Henry II., 1154. Many were dismantled in the civil wars.

CATACOMBS. The early depositories of the dead. The first Christians at Rome met for worship in the catacombs; and here are said to have been the tombs of the apostles Peter and Paul. Belzoni in 1815 and 1818 explored many Egyptian catacombs, built 3000 years ago. He brought to England the sarcophagus of Psammetichus, formed of oriental alabaster, exquisitely sculptured. In the Parisian catacombs (formerly stone quarries), human remains from the cemetery of the Innocents were deposited in 1785; and many of the victims of the revolution in 1792-4, are interred in them.

CATALONIA (W. Spain), was settled by the Goths and Alani, about 409; conquered by the Saracens, 712; recovered by Pepin and Charlemagne. It formed part of the Spanish marches and the territory of the count of Barcelona (*which see*). The natives were able seamen: being frequently unruly, their peculiar privileges were abolished in 1714.

CATALYTIC FORCE. The discovery in 1819 by Thenard of the decomposition of peroxide of hydrogen by platinum, and by Döbereiner in 1825 of its property to ignite a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen, formed the groundwork of the doctrine of Catalytic Force, also termed "action of contact or presence," put forth by Berzelius and Mitscherlich. Their view has not been adopted by Liebig and other chemists.

CATAMARANS (or carcasses), fire-machines for destroying ships; tried in vain by sir Sidney Smith, Oct. 2, 1804, on the Boulogne flotilla destined by Bonaparte to invade England.

CATANIA, a town near Etna, Sicily, was founded by a colony from Chaleis, about 753 B.C. Ceres had a temple here, open to none but women. Catania was almost totally overthrown by an eruption of Etna in 1669, and in 1693 was nearly swallowed up by an earthquake: in a moment more than 18,000 of its inhabitants were buried in the ruins. An earthquake did great damage, Feb. 22, 1817. In Aug. 1862, the town was held by Garibaldi and his volunteers, in opposition to the Italian government. He was captured on Aug. 29.

CATAPHRYGIANS, heretics in the 2nd century, who followed the errors of Montanus. They are said to have baptized their dead, forbidden marriage, and mingled the bread and wine in the Lord's supper, with the blood of young children.

CATAPULTÆ, military engines of the cross-bow kind, for throwing huge stones as well as darts and arrows; invented by Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, 399 B.C. *Josephus*.

CATEAU CAMBRESIS (N. France), where, on April 2, 3, 1559, peace was concluded between Henry II. of France, Philip II. of Spain, and Elizabeth of England. France ceded to Philip Savoy, Corsica, and nearly 200 forts in Italy and the Low Countries.

CATECHISMS. The catechism of the church of England in the second book of Edward

VI., 1552, contained merely the baptismal vow, the creed, the ten commandments, and the Lord's prayer, with an explanation : but James I. ordered the bishops to enlarge it by adding an explication of the sacraments, 1612. It was increased subsequently by the doctrinal points of the established religion. The catechism of the council of Trent was published in 1566 ; that of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster in 1648.

CATHARI (from the Greek *katharos*, pure), a name given to the Novatians (about 251), Montanists, and other early Christian sects.

CATHERINE. The order of knights of St. Catherine was instituted in Palestine, 1063. The order of nuns called Catherines was founded in 1373. An order of ladies of the highest rank in Russia was founded by Catherine, empress of Peter the Great, 1714. They were to be distinguished, as the name implied (from *katharos*, pure), for purity of life and manners.

CATHOLIC MAJESTY. This title was first given by pope Gregory III. to Alphonsus I. of Spain, 739. *Licenciado*. The title was also given to Ferdinand V. and his queen in 1474 by Innocent VIII. on account of their zeal for the Roman Catholic religion, and their establishment of the Inquisition in Spain.

CAT ISLE. See *Salvador*.

CATHOLICS. See *Roman Catholics*.

CATILINE'S CONSPIRACY. L. Sergius Catiline, a Roman of noble family, having squandered away his fortune by debaucheries and extravagance, and having been refused the consulship (B.C. 65), meditated the ruin of his country, and conspired with many of the dissolute aristocracy to extirpate the senate, plunder the treasury, and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy was timely discovered and frustrated. A second plot (in 63), was detected by the consul Cicero, whom he had resolved to murder. Catiline's daring appearance in the senate-house, after his guilt was known, drew forth Cicero's celebrated invective, "Quousque tandem, Catilina !" on Nov. 8. On seeing five of his accomplices arrested, Catiline retired to Gaul where his partisans were assembling an army. Cicero punished the conspirators at home, and Petreius routed Catiline's ill-disciplined forces ; the conspirator being killed in the engagement, December, 62 B.C.

CATO, SUICIDE OF, termed the "era destructive of the liberties of Rome." This Roman philosopher, considering freedom as that which alone "sustains the name and dignity of man," and unable to survive the independence of his country, stabbed himself at Utica, 46 B.C.

CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY, a gang of desperate politicians, formed by Arthur Thistlewood, which assembled in Cato-street, Edgware-road, proposed the assassination of the ministers of the crown, at a cabinet dinner, and the overthrow of the government. They were betrayed by one of their number, and arrested Feb. 23, 1820, and the principals, Thistlewood, Brunt, Davidson, Ings, and Tidd, were executed with the horrors adjudged to the punishment of traitors, on May 1, following.

CATTLE. The importation of horned cattle from Ireland and Scotland into England was prohibited by a law, 1663 ; but the export of cattle from Ireland became very extensive. In 1842 the importation of cattle into England from foreign countries was subjected to a moderate duty, and in 1846 they were made duty free.—In 1850, were imported of all sorts of cattle, 217,247 ; in 1854, 397,430 ; in 1859, 347,341 ; in 1864, 727,977. In 1849, 53,480 horned cattle were imported ; in 1863, 150,898 ; in 1864, 496,243 from all countries. In April, 1857, great disease arose among cattle abroad, but by great care it was almost excluded from this country. The cattle-plague now raging in England (Sept., 1865) appeared in June. The nature and origin of the disease caused much dispute. It is generally considered to be a typhoid fever, and of foreign origin. Active preventive and remedial measures have been adopted, under the authority of the privy council. The importation of cattle from England into Ireland was prohibited Aug. 25, 1865. See *Metropolitan Cattle-market* and *Smithfield*.

CAUCASUS, a lofty mountain, a continuation of the ridge of Mount Taurus, between the Euxine and Caspian seas. Prometheus was said to have been tied on the top of Caucasus by Jupiter and continually devoured by vultures, (according to ancient authors, 1548 B.C.). The passes near the mountain were called *Caucasie Portæ*, and it is supposed that through them the Sarmatians or Huns invaded the provinces of Rome, A.D. 447. See *Circassia*.

CAUDINE FORKS, according to Livy, the *Furculæ Caudinæ* (in Samnium, S. Italy), were two narrow defiles or gorges, united by a range of mountains on each side. The Romans went through the first pass, but found the second blocked up ; on returning they found the first similarly obstructed. Being thus hemmed in by the Samnites, under the command of C. Pontius, they surrendered at discretion, 321 B.C. (after a fruitless contest, according to Cicero). The Roman senate broke the treaty.

CAULIFLOWER, said to have been first planted in England about 1603 ; it came from Cyprus.

CAUSTIC IN PAINTING, a method of burning colours into wood or ivory, invented by Gausias of Sicily. He painted his mistress Glycère sitting on the ground making garlands with flowers ; the picture was hence named *Stephanoplocon*. It was bought by Lucullus for two talents, 335 B.C. *Pliny*.

CAUTIONARY TOWNS (Holland), (the Briel, Flushing, Rammekins, and Walcheren), were given to queen Elizabeth in 1585 as security for their repaying her for assistance in their struggle with Spain. They were restored to the Dutch republic by James I. in 1616.

CAVALIER. The appellation given to the supporters of the king during the civil war, from a number of gentlemen forming themselves into a body-guard for the king in 1641. They were opposed to the Roundheads, or friends of the parliament. *Hume*.

CAVALRY. The Romans were celebrated for the discipline and efficiency of their cavalry. Attached to each Roman legion was a body of 300 horse, in ten turmae ; the commander always a veteran. The Persians had 10,000 horse at Marathon, 490 B.C. ; and 10,000 Persian horse were slain at the battle of Issus, 333 B.C. *Plutarch*. In the wars with Napoleon I. the British cavalry reached to 31,000 men. Our cavalry force, in 1840, was, in household troops, 1209 ; dragoons, hussars and lancers, 9524 ; total, 10,733. In 1856 the total was stated to be 21,651 ; in 1861, 23,210. See *Horse Guards, &c.*

CAVENDISH EXPERIMENT. In 1798 the hon. Henry Cavendish described his experiment for determining the mean density of the earth, by comparing the force of terrestrial attraction with that of the attraction of leaden spheres of known magnitude and density, by means of the torsion balance. *Brande*.

CAWNPORE, a town in India, on the Doab, a peninsula between the Ganges and Jumna. During the mutiny in 1857 it was garrisoned by native troops under sir Hugh Wheeler. These broke out into revolt. An adopted son of the old Peishwa Bajee Rao, Nana Sahib, who had long lived on friendly terms with the British, came apparently to their assistance, but joined the rebels. He took the place after three weeks' siege, June 26 ; and in spite of a treaty massacred great numbers of the British, without respect to age or sex, in the most cruel manner. General Havelock defeated Nana Sahib, July 16, at Futtehpore, and retook Cawnpore, July 17. A column was erected here, in memory of the sufferers, by their relatives of the 32nd regiment. In Dec. 1860, Nana was said to be living at Thibet ; and in Dec. 1861 was incorrectly said to have been captured at Kurrachee. See *India*, 1857.

CAYENNE, French Guiana (S. America), settled by the French 1604-35. It afterwards came successively into the hands of the English (1654), French, and Dutch. The last were expelled by the French in 1677. Cayenne was taken by the British, Jan. 12, 1809, but was restored to the French in 1814. Here is produced the *capsicum baccatum*, or cayenne pepper. Many French political prisoners have been sent here since 1848.

CECILIAN SOCIETY. See under *Music*.

CEDAR TREE. The red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*) came from North America before 1664 ; the Bermudas cedar from Bermudas before 1683 ; the cedar of Lebanon (*Pinus Cedrus*) from the Levant before 1683. In 1850 a grove of venerable cedars, about 40 feet high, remained on Lebanon. The cedar of Goa (*Cupressus Lusitanica*) was brought to Europe by the Portuguese about 1683. See *Cypress*.

CELERY is said to have been introduced into England by the French marshal, Tallard, during his captivity in England, after his defeat at Blenheim by Marlborough in 1704.

CELESTIAL GLOBE. See *Globes*.

CELIBACY (from *cælebs*, unmarried), was preached by St. Anthony in Egypt about 305. His early converts lived in caves, &c., till monasteries were founded. The doctrine was rejected in the council of Nice, 325. Celibacy was enjoined to bishops only in 692. The Romish clergy generally were compelled to a vow of celibacy by pope Gregory VII. in 1073-85. The decree was opposed in England, 958-978. Its observance was finally established by the council of Placentia, held in 1095. The privilege of marriage was restored to the English clergy in 1547. The marriage of the clergy was proposed, but negatived at the council of Trent (1563).

CELL THEORY (propounded by Schwann in 1839) supposes that the ultimate particles of all animal and vegetable tissues are small cells. Some of the lowest forms of animal and vegetable life are said to be composed of merely a single cell, as the germinal vesicle in the egg and the red-snow plant.

CELTIBERI. See *Numantine War*. **CELTIS**, a group of the Aryan family. See *Gauls*.

CEMETERIES. The burying-places of the Greeks and Romans were at a distance from their towns; and the Jews had their sepulchres in gardens and in fields. (*John* xix. 41. *Matthew* xxvii. 60.) Public cemeteries planted after the manner of the great cemetery at Paris, named Père La Chaise* have been opened in all parts of the kingdom. See *Catacombs*.

Kensal-green cemetery, 53 acres; consecrated Nov. 2, 1832
South Metropolitan and Norwood cemetery; 40 acres; consecrated Dec. 6, 1837
Highgate and Kentish-town cemetery, 22 acres; opened and consecrated May 20, 1839
Abney Park cemetery, Stoke Newington, 30 acres; opened by the lord mayor May 20, 1840
Westminster, or West London cemetery, Kensington-road; consecrated June 15, 1840

Nunhead cemetery, about 50 acres; consecrated July 29, 1840
City of London and Tower Hamlets cemetery, 30 acres; consecrated 1841
London Necropolis and National Mausoleum, at Woking, Surrey, 2000 acres; the company incorporated in July 1852; opened Jan. 1855
City of London cemetery, Ilford; opened June 24, 1856

CENIS, MOUNT. See under *Alps*.

CENSORS, Roman magistrates, whose duty was to survey, rate, and correct the manners of the people. The two first censors were appointed 443 B.C. Plebeian censors were first appointed 131 B.C. The office, abolished by the emperors, was revived by Decius, 251 A.D. See *Press*.

CENSUS. The Israelites were numbered by Moses, 1490 B.C.; and by David, 1017 B.C.; and Demetrius Thaleus is said to have taken a census of Attica, 317 B.C. In the Roman polity, a general estimate of every man's estate and personal effects, delivered to the government upon oath every five years; established by Servius Tullius, 566 B.C. In England the census, formerly not periodical, is now taken at decennial periods, of which the latest were in 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, 1851 and 1861 (April 7). For the latest census taken in other countries, see Table, p. viii., after the preface.

CENTRAL AMERICA. See *America*. A large American steamer of this name was wrecked during a gale in the gulf of Mexico, Sept. 12, 1857. Of about 550 persons only 152 were saved: several of these after drifting on rafts above 600 miles. The loss of about 2½ million dollars in specie aggravated the commercial panic at New York shortly after. The captain and crew behaved heroically.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, established in 1834. Commissions are issued to the fifteen judges of England (of whom three attend in rotation at the Old Bailey) for the periodical delivery of the gaol of Newgate, and the trial of offences of greater degree, committed in Middlesex and parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey; the new district is considered as one county.

CENTURION, the captain, head, or commander of a subdivision of a Roman legion which consisted of 100 men, and was called a *centuria*. By the Roman census each hundred of the people was called a *centuria*, 556 B.C.

CENTURY. The Greeks computed time by the Olympiads, beginning 776 B.C., and the Roman church, by Indictions, the first of which began Sept. 24, A.D. 312. The method of computing time by centuries commenced from the incarnation of Christ, and was adopted in chronological history first in France. *Dupin*.

CEPHALONIA, one of the Ionian islands, was taken from the Ætolians by the Romans 189 B.C., and given to the Athenians by Hadrian, A.D. 135. See *Ionian Isles*.

CEPHESUS, a river in Attica, near which Walter de Brienne, duke of Athens, was defeated and slain by the Catalans, 1311.

CERBÈRE, French brig, mounted nine large guns, had a crew of eighty-seven men, and was lying at Port Louis. The harbour was entered in a ten-oared cutter manned with only eighteen men, commanded by lieut. Paddon, who cut out and made good their prize, July 29, 1800.

* Père La Chaise was the favourite and confessor of Louis XIV. who made him superior of a great establishment of the Jesuits on this spot, then named Mont Louis. The house and grounds were bought for a national cemetery, which was laid out by M. Brongniart, and first used on May 21, 1804.

CEREMONIES, MASTER OF THE, an office instituted for the more honourable reception of ambassadors and persons of quality at court, 1 James I. 1603. The order maintained by the master of the ceremonies at Bath, "Beau Nash," the "King of Bath," led to the adoption of the office in ordinary assemblies: he died in his 88th year, 1761. *Ashe*.

CERES, a planet, 160 miles in diameter, was discovered by M. Piazzi, at Palermo, Jan. 1, 1801; he named it after the goddess highly esteemed by the ancient Sicilians.

CERESUOLA (N. Italy). Here Francis de Bourbon, count d'Enghien, defeated the imperialists under the marquis de Guasto, April 14, 1544.

CERIGNOLA (S. Italy). Here the great captain Gonsalvo de Cordova and the Spaniards defeated the duc de Nemours and the French, April 28, 1503.

CERINTHIANS, followers of Cerinthus, a Jew, who lived about 80, are said to have combined Judaism with pagan philosophy.

CERIUM, a very rare metal, discovered by Klaproth and others in 1803.

CEUTA (the ancient Septa), a town on N. coast of Africa, stands on the site of the ancient Abyla, the southern pillar of Hercules. It was taken from the Vandals by Belisarius for Justinian 534; by the Goths 618; by the Moors (about 709), from whom it was taken by the Portuguese 1415. With Portugal, it was annexed in 1580 to Spain, which power still retains it.

CEYLON (the ancient Taprobane), an island in the Indian Ocean, called by the natives the seat of paradise. It was discovered by the Portuguese Almeyda, 1505; but it was known to the Romans in the time of Claudius, 41. The Dutch landed in Ceylon in 1602; they captured the capital, Colombo, in 1603. Frequent conflicts ensued between the Candians and the Europeans, and peaceful commercial relations were established only in 1664. Inter-course with the British began in 1713. A large portion of the country was taken by them in 1782, but was restored in 1783. The Dutch settlements were seized by the British; Trincomalee, Aug. 26, 1795, and Jeffnapatam, in Sept. same year. Ceylon was ceded to Great Britain by the peace of Amiens in 1802. The British troops were treacherously massacred or imprisoned by the Adigar of Candy, at Colombo, June 26, 1803. The complete sovereignty of the island was assumed by England in 1815. The governor, lord Torrington, was absolved from a charge of undue severity in suppressing a rebellion, May 1851. The prosperity of Ceylon greatly increased under the administration of sir H. Ward, 1855-60. Sir J. E. Tennent's work, "Ceylon," appeared in 1859.

CHERONEA (Bœotia). Here Greece lost its liberty to Philip; 32,000 Macedonians defeating 30,000 Thebans, Athenians, &c., Aug. 6 or 7, 338 B.C. Here Archelaus, lieutenant of Mithridates, was defeated by Sylla, and 110,000 Cappadocians were slain, 86 B.C. See *Coronea*.

CHAIN-BRIDGES. The largest and oldest chain-bridge in the world is said to be that at Kingtung, in China, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one mountain to the top of another. Mr. Telford constructed the first chain-bridge on a grand scale in England, over the strait between Anglesey and the coast of Wales, 1818-25. See *Menai Straits*.

CHAIN-CABLES, PUMPS, AND SHOT. Iron chain-cables were in use by the Veneti, a people intimately connected with the Belge of Britain in the time of Cæsar, 55 B.C. These cables came into modern use, and generally in the royal navy of England, in 1812. An Act for the proving and sale of chain-cables and anchors was passed in 1864.—**CHAIN-SHOT**, to destroy the rigging of an enemy's ship, were invented by the Dutch admiral, De Witt, in 1666.—**CHAIN-PUMPS** were first used on board the *Flora*, British frigate, in 1787.

CHAINS, HANGING IN. By the 25th Geo. II. 1752, it was enacted that the judge should direct the bodies of pirates and murderers to be dissected and anatomised, or hung in chains. The custom of hanging in chains was abolished in 1834.

CHALCEDON, Asia Minor, opposite Byzantium, colonised by Megarians, about 684 B.C. It was taken by Darius, B.C. 505; by the Romans, 74; plundered by the Goths, A.D. 259; taken by Chosroes, the Persian, 609; by Orchan, the Turk, 1338. Here was held the "Synod of the Oak," 403; and the fourth general council, which annulled the act of the "Robber Synod," Oct. 8, 451.

CHALCIS. See *Eubœa*.

CHALDÆA, the ancient name of Babylonia, but afterwards restricted to the S. W. portion. The Chaldæans were devoted to astronomy and astrology. See *Dan.* ii. &c.—The **CHALDÆAN** REGISTERS of celestial observations were commenced 2234 B.C., and were brought down to the taking of Babylon by Alexander, 331 B.C. (a period of 1903 years). These registers were sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle.—**CHALDÆAN** CHARACTERS: the Bible was transcribed from the original Hebrew into these characters, now called Hebrew, by Ezra, about 445 B.C.

CHALGROVE (Oxfordshire). At a skirmish here with prince Rupert, June 18, 1643, John Hampden, of the parliament party, was mortally wounded. A column was erected to his memory June 18, 1843.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE (N. E. France). Here the emperor Aurelian defeated Tetricus, the last of the pretenders to the throne, termed the Thirty Tyrants, 274; and here in 451 Aëtius defeated Attila the Hun, compelling him to retire into Pannonia.

CHAMBERLAIN, early a high court officer in France, Germany, and England. The office of chamberlain of the exchequer was discontinued in 1834. The chamberlain is also a civic officer, as in London, of ancient origin.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND.—The sixth great officer of state, whose duties, among others, relate to coronations and public solemnities. The rank long appertained to the family of De Vere, earls of Oxford, granted to it by Henry I. in 1101. On the death of John De Vere, the sixteenth earl, Mary, his sole daughter, marrying lord Willoughby d'Eresby, the right was established in that nobleman's family by a judgment of the house of peers, 2 Charles I. 1625. On the death of his descendant, unmarried, in July 1779, the house of lords and twelve judges concurred that the office devolved to lady Willoughby d'Eresby, and her sister the lady Georgina Charlotta Bertie, as heirs to their brother Robert, duke of Ancaster, deceased; and that they had powers to appoint a deputy to act for them, not

under the degree of a knight, who, if his majesty approved of him, might officiate accordingly. *Beaton.* The office is now held by the present lord Willoughby d'Eresby (1865).

LORD CHAMBERLAIN OF THE HOUSEHOLD.—An ancient office. The title is from the French *Chambellan*, in Latin *Camerarius*. He has the oversight of the king's chaplains, the officers of the standing and removing wardrobes, beds, tents, revels, music, hunting, and of all the physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, messengers, tradesmen, and artisans retained in his majesty's service. Sir William Stanley, knt., afterwards beheaded, was lord chamberlain, 1 Henry VII. 1485. A vice-chamberlain acts in the absence of the chief; the offices are co-existent. *Beaton.*

CHAMBERS. See *Commerce, Agriculture.*

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL was first published in Feb., 1832.

CHAMBRE ARDENTE (fiery chamber), an extraordinary French tribunal so named from the punishment frequently awarded by it. Francis I. in 1535 and Henry II. in 1549 employed it for the extirpation of heresy, which led to the civil war with the Huguenots in 1560; and in 1679 Louis XIV. appointed one to investigate the poisoning cases which arose after the execution of the marchioness Brinvilliers.

CHAMP DE MARS,* an open square in front of the Military School at Paris, with artificial embankments on each side, extending nearly to the river Seine. Here was held, July 14, 1790, the "fédération," or solemnity of swearing fidelity to the "patriot king" and new constitution: great rejoicings followed, public balls were given by the municipality in the *Champs Elysées*, and Paris was illuminated. On July 14, 1791, a second great meeting was held here, directed by the Jacobin clubs, to sign petitions on the "altar of the country," praying for the abdication of Louis XVI. A commemoration meeting took place July 14, 1792. Another constitution was sworn to here, under the eye of Napoleon I., May 1, 1815, at a ceremony called the *Champ de Mai*. The prince president (now Napoleon III.) had a grand review in the Champ de Mars, and distributed eagles to the army, May 10, 1852.

CHAMPAGNE, an ancient province, N.E. France, formed part of the kingdom of Burgundy, and was governed by counts from the 10th century till it was united to Navarre, count Thibaut becoming king, in 1234. The countess Joanna married Philip V. of France in 1284; and in 1361 Champagne was annexed by their descendant king John.

CHAMPION OF THE KING OF ENGLAND, an ancient office, which since 1377 has been attached to the manor of Scrivelsby, held by the Marmion family. Their descendant, sir Henry Dymoke, the seventeenth of his family who has held the office, died Apr. 28, 1865, and was succeeded by his brother John. At the coronation of the English kings, the champion used to challenge any one that should deny their title.

CHAMPLAIN. See *Lake Champlain.*

* The ancient assemblies of the Frankish people, the germ of parliaments, held annually in March, received this name. In 747, Pepin changed the month to May.

CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH, ranks after the princes of the blood royal as the first lay subject. Anciently the office was conferred upon some dignified ecclesiastic termed *cancellarius*, or doorkeeper, who admitted suitors to the sovereign's presence. Arfastus or Herefast, chaplain to the king (William the Conqueror) and bishop of Elmham, was lord chancellor in 1067. *Hardy*. Thomas à Becket was made chancellor in 1154. The first person qualified by education, to decide causes upon his own judgment, was sir Thomas More, appointed in 1529, before which time the office was more that of a high state functionary than the president of a court of justice. Sir Christopher Hatton, appointed lord chancellor in 1587, was very ignorant, on which account the first reference was made to a master in 1588. In England, the great seal has been frequently put in commission; in 1813 the office of *Vice-Chancellor* was established.* See *Keeper*, and *Vice-Chancellor*.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS OF ENGLAND.

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| 1487. John Moreton, archbishop of Canterbury. | 1710. In commission. |
| 1504. William Warham, aft. archbshp. of Canterbury. | " Sir Simon Harcourt, cr. lord Harcourt, keeper. |
| 1515. Thomas Wolsey, cardinal and abp. of York. | 1713. Simon, lord Harcourt, lord chancellor. |
| 1520. Sir Thomas More. | 1714. William, lord Cowper, lord chancellor. |
| 1532. Sir Thomas Audley, keeper. | 1718. In commission. |
| 1533. Sir Thomas Audley, chancellor, aft. ld. Audley. | " Thomas, lord Parker, lord chancellor; afterwards earl of Macclesfield. |
| 1544. Thomas, lord Wriothesley. | 1725. In commission. |
| 1547. William, lord St. John, keeper. | " Sir Peter King, cr. lord King, chancellor. |
| " Richard, lord Rich, lord chancellor. | 1733. Charles Talbot, created lord Talbot, chancellor. |
| 1551. Thomas Goodrich, bishop of Ely, keeper. | 1737. Philip Yorke, lord Hardwicke, lord chancellor. |
| 1552. The same; now lord chancellor. | 1756. In commission. |
| 1553. Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester. | 1757. Sir Robert Henley, afterwards lord Henley, last lord keeper. |
| 1556. Nicholas Heath, archbishop of York. | 1761. Lord Henley, lord chancellor, afterwards earl of Northampton. |
| 1558. Sir Nicholas Bacon, keeper. | 1766. Charles, lord Camden, lord chancellor. |
| 1579. Sir Thomas Bromley, lord chancellor. | 1770. Hon. Charles Yorke, lord chancellor. |
| 1587. Sir Christopher Hatton. | [Created lord Mordan; died within three days, and before the seals were put to his patent of peerage.] |
| 1591. The great seal in commission. | 1770. In commission. |
| 1592. Sir John Puckering, lord keeper. | 1771. Hon. Henry Bathurst, lord Apsley; succeeded as earl Bathurst. |
| 1596. Sir Thomas Egerton, lord keeper. | 1778. Edward Thurlow, created lord Thurlow. |
| 1603. Sir Thomas Egerton, now lord Ellesmere, lord chancellor. | 1783. Alexander, lord Loughborough, and others, commissioners. |
| 1617. Sir Francis Bacon, lord keeper. | " Edward, lord Thurlow, again. |
| 1618. Sir Francis Bacon, cr. lord Verulam, ld. chancellor. | 1792. In commission. |
| 1621. The great seal in commission. | 1793. Alexander Wedderburne, lord Loughborough, lord chancellor. |
| 1625. John, bishop of Lincoln, lord keeper. | 1801. John Scott, lord Eldon. |
| 1628. Sir Thomas Coventry, afterwards lord Coventry, lord keeper. | 1806. Hon. Thomas Erskine, created lord Erskine. |
| 1640. Sir John Finch, afterwards lord Finch. | 1807. John, lord Eldon, again. |
| 1641. Sir Edward Lyttelton, afterwards lord Lyttelton, lord keeper. | 1807. John Singleton Copley, created lord Lyndhurst. |
| 1643. The great seal in the hands of commissioners. | 1830. Henry Brougham, created lord Brougham. |
| 1645. Sir Richard Lane, royal keeper. | 1834. Lord Lyndhurst, again. |
| 1646. In the hands of commissioners. | 1835. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor Shadwell, and Mr. justice Bosanquet, C. P., commissioners. |
| 1649. In commission for the commonwealth. | 1836. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, created lord Cottenham, lord chancellor. Jan. 16. |
| 1653. Sir Edward Herbert, king's lord keeper. | 1841. Lord Lyndhurst, a third time. Sept. 3. |
| 1654. In commission during the remainder of the commonwealth. | 1846. Lord Cottenham, again lord chancellor. July 6. [His lordship on signifying his intention to retire, June 19, 1850, was created earl of Cottenham.] |
| 1660. Sir Edward Hyde, lord chancellor, afterwards created lord Hyde, and earl of Clarendon. | 1850. Lord Langdale, master of the rolls, Sir Launcelot Shadwell, vice-chancellor of England, and sir Robert Monsey Rolfe, B.E., commissioners of the great seal. June 19. |
| 1667. Sir Orlando Bridgman, lord keeper. | " Sir Thomas Wilde, lord Truro. July 15. |
| 1672. Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, lord chancellor. | 1852. Sir Edward Sugden, lord St. Leonards. Feb. 27. |
| 1673. Sir Heneage Finch, lord keeper. | " Robt. Monsey Rolfe, lord Cranworth. Dec. 28. |
| 1675. Heneage, now lord Finch, lord chancellor, afterwards earl of Nottingham. | 1858. Sir Frederic Thesiger, lord Chelmsford. Feb. 26. |
| 1682. Sir Francis North, cr. lord Guilford, ld. keeper. | 1859. John, lord Campbell, June 18; died June 23, 1861. |
| 1685. Francis, lord Guilford; succeeded by George, lord Jeffreys, lord chancellor. | 1861. Richard Bethell, lord Westbury, June 26. Resigned July 4, 1865. |
| 1689. In commission. | 1865. Thomas, lord Cranworth, again. July 6. |
| 1690. Sir John Trevor, knt., sir William Rawlinson, knt., and sir George Hutchins, knt., commissioners or keepers. | |
| 1693. Sir John Somers, lord keeper. | |
| 1697. Sir John Somers, cr. lord Somers, chancellor. | |
| 1700. Lord chief justice Holt, sir George Treby, chief justice C. P., and chief baron sir Edward Ward, lord keepers. | |
| " Sir Nathan Wright, lord keeper. | |
| 1705. Right hon. William Cowper, lord keeper, afterwards lord Cowper. | |
| 1707. William, lord Cowper, lord chancellor. | |

* In 1863 was passed the Lord Chancellor's Augmentation Act. It enabled him to sell the advowson of certain livings in his gift for the augmentation of poor benefices.

CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, LORD HIGH. The earliest nomination was by Richard I., 1189, when Stephen Ridel was elevated to this rank. The office of vice-chancellor was known in Ireland in 1232, Geoffrey Turvillo, archdeacon of Dublin, being so named.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLORS OF IRELAND.

From the Revolution.

Patent.

- 1690. Dec. 29. Sir Charles Porter.
- 1697. Jan. 12. Sir John Jeffreys, Thomas Coote, and Nehemiah Donellan, lords keepers.
- „ March 11. J. Methuen.
- „ Dec. 21. Edward, earl of Meath, Francis, earl of Longford, and Murrough, viscount Blesington, lord keepers.
- 1702. Aug. 26. Lord Methuen, lord chancellor.
- 1705. Aug. 6. Sir Richd. Cox, bart.; resigned in 1707.
- 1707. June. Richard Freeman.
- 1710. Nov. 28. Robert, earl of Kildare, archbishop (Hoadley) of Dublin, and Thomas Keightley, commissioners.
- 1711. Jan. 22. Sir Constantine Phipps; resigned Sept. 1714.
- 1714. Oct. 11. Alan Brodrick, afterwards viscount Middleton; resigned May, 1725.
- 1725. June. Richard West.
- 1726. Dec. 21. Thomas Wyndham, afterwards lord Wyndham of Finglas.
- 1739. Sept. 7. Robert Jocelyn, afterwards lord Newport and viset. Jocelyn; died Oct. 25, 1756.
- 1757. March 22. John Bowes, afterwards lord Bowes of Clonlony; died 1767.
- 1768. Jan. 9. James Hewitt, afterwards viscount Lifford; died April 28, 1789.

Patent.

- 1789. June 20. John, baron Fitzgibbon, afterwards earl of Clare; died Jan. 28, 1802.
- 1802. March 15. John, baron Redesdale; resigned Feb. 1806.
- 1806. Mar. 25. George Ponsonby; resigned Ap. 1807.
- 1807. May. Thomas, lord Manners, previously an English baron of the exchequer; resigned Nov. 1827.
- 1827. Nov. 5. Sir Anthony Hart, previously vice-chancellor of England; resigned Nov. 1830.
- 1830. Dec. 23. William, baron Plunket; resigned Nov. 1834.
- 1835. Jan. 13. Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, resigned April 1835.
- „ April 30. William, baron Plunket, a second time; resigned June, 1841.
- 1841. June. John, baron Campbell; resigned Sept. 1841.
- „ Oct. Sir Edward Sugden, afterwards lord St. Leonards, a second time; resigned July, 1846.
- 1846. July 16. Maziere Brady; resigned Feb. 1852.
- 1852. March. Francis Blackburn; resigned Dec. 1853.
- 1853. Jan. Maziere Brady, again.
- 1858. Feb. Joseph Napier.
- 1859. June. Maziere Brady, again. The **PRESENT** lord chancellor of Ireland (1865).

CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND, LORD. In the laws of Malcolm II., who reigned 1004, this officer is thus mentioned:—"The chancellor sall at al tymes assist the king in giving him counsall mair secretly nor the rest of the nobility. . . The chancellor sall be ludgit neir unto the kingis Grace, for keiping of his bodie, and the seill, and that he may be readie, baith day and night, at the kingis command." *Sir James Balfour.* Evan was lord chancellor to Malcolm III., surnamed Canmore, in 1057; and James, earl of Seafield, afterwards Findlater, was the last lord chancellor of Scotland, the office having been abolished in 1708, after the union. See *Keeper, Lord.*

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER. See *Exchequer.*

CHANCELLORSVILLE, Virginia, U. S., a large brick hotel, once kept by a Mr. Chancellor, was the site of severe sanguinary conflicts, on May 2, 3, and 4, 1863, between the American federal army of the Potomac under general Hooker, and the confederates under general Lee. On Apr. 28, the federal army crossed the Rappahannock; on May 2, general "Stonewall" Jackson furiously attacked and routed the right wing, but was unfortunately mortally wounded by his own party firing on him by mistake. Gen. Stuart took his command, and after a severe conflict on May 3 and 4, with great loss to both parties, the federals were compelled once more to retreat across the Rappahannock. The struggle has been compared to that at Hougomont during the battle of Waterloo. Jackson died May 9.

CHANCERY, COURT OF. According to some, instituted as early as 605, to others, by Alfred, in 887; settled upon a better footing by William I., in 1067 (*Stow*) or 1070. This court had its origin in the desire to render justice complete, and to moderate the rigour of other courts that are bound to the strict letter of the law. It gives relief to or against infants, notwithstanding their minority: and to or against married women, notwithstanding their coverture; and all frauds, deceits, breaches of trust and confidence, for which there is no redress at common law, are relieviable here. *Blackstone.* See *Chancellors of England.* The delays in chancery proceedings having long given dissatisfaction, the subject was brought before parliament in 1825, and frequently since; which led to the passing of important acts in 1852, 1853, and 1855, to amend the practice in the court of chancery. See *County Courts.*

CHANDOS CLAUSE. See *Counties.*

CHANTING the psalms was adopted by Ambrose from the pagan ceremonies of the Romans, about 350. *Lenglet.* About 602, Gregory the Great added tones to the Ambrosian chant, and established singing schools. Chanting was adopted by some dissenters about 1859.

CHANTRY, a chapel endowed with revenue for priests to sing mass for the souls of the donors. See *Chanting*. Chantries were abolished in England in 1545.

CHAPEL. There are free chapels, chapels of ease, the chapel royal, &c. *Cowel*. The gentlemen pensioners (formerly poor knights of Windsor, who were instituted by the direction of Henry VIII. in his testament, 1546-7) were called knights of the chapel. See *Poor Knights of Windsor*.—The place of conference among printers, and the conference itself, are by them called a *chapel*, it is said because the first work printed in England by Caxton was executed in a ruined chapel in Westminster-abbey.

CHAPLAIN, a clergyman who performs divine service in a chapel, or who is retained by a prince or nobleman. About seventy chaplains are attached to the chapel royal. The chief personages invested with the privilege of retaining chaplains are the following, with the number that was originally allotted to each rank, by 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13 (1529):—

Archbishop 8	Earl 5	Knight of the Garter . 3	Baroness 2
Duke 6	Viscount 4	Duchess 2	Master of the Rolls . 2
Bishop 6	Baron 3	Marchioness 2	Almoner 2
Marquess 5	Chancellor 3	Countess 2	Chief Justice 1

CHAPLETS, the string of beads used by the Roman Catholics in reciting the Lord's prayer, Ave Maria, &c. See *Beads*.

CHAPTER. Anciently the bishop and clergy lived in the cathedral, the latter to assist the former in performing holy offices and governing the church, until the reign of Henry VIII. The chapter is now an assembly of the clergy of a collegiate church or cathedral. *Cowel*. The chapter-house of Westminster-abbey was built in 1250. By consent of the abbot, the commons of England held their parliaments there from 1377 until 1547, when Edward VI. granted them the chapel of St. Stephen.

CHARCOAL AIR-FILTERS were devised by Dr. John Stenhouse, F.R.S., in 1853. About the end of the last century Löwitz, a German chemist, discovered that charcoal (carbon) possessed the property of deodorising putrid substances, by absorbing effluvia and gases. Air-filters, based on this property, have been successfully applied to public buildings, &c. Dr. Stenhouse also invented charcoal respirators.

CHARING CROSS, so called from one of the crosses which Edward I. erected to the memory of his queen Eleanor, who died 1291; Charing being the name of the village in which it was built. Some contend that it derived its name from being the resting-place of the *chère reine, dear queen*. It was yet a small village in 1353, and the cross remained till the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., when it was destroyed as a monument of popish superstition. A new cross was erected by the South Eastern Railway Company in 1865.—Charing-cross was built about 1678, nearly as it appeared before the new buildings were commenced in 1829. The first stone of Charing-cross hospital was laid by the duke of Sussex, Sept. 15, 1831. Hungerford-bridge (or Charing-cross bridge) was opened May 1, 1845; taken down July, 1862, and the materials employed in erecting Clifton suspension bridge, beginning March, 1863. See *Clifton*. The **CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY**. The first train passed over it Dec. 2, 1863, and it was opened to the public on Jan. 11, 1864. The new Hungerford railway bridge is built of iron with brick piers. It was constructed by Mr. Hawkshaw.

CHARIOTS. Chariot racing was one of the exercises of Greece. The chariot of the Ethiopian officer (*Acts viii. 27*), is supposed to have been in the form of our chaise with four wheels. Cæsar relates that Cassibelaunus, after dismissing all his other forces, retained no fewer than 4000 war-chariots about his person. See *Carriages, Coaches, &c.*

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS, &c. Boards for their recovery were constituted in 1764 and 1800, and a board for Ireland (chiefly prelates of the established church), in 1825. The Roman Catholic Charitable Bequests act passed in 1844, and an act for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in 1853, when commissioners were appointed, who have from time to time published voluminous reports. The law relating to the conveyance of land for Charitable Uses was amended in 1861.

CHARITABLE BRETHERN, an order founded by St. John of God, and approved by pope Pius V. 1572; introduced into France, 1601; settled at Paris, 1602. *Henault*.

CHARITIES AND CHARITY SCHOOLS are very numerous in this country. The Charity Commission reported to parliament that the endowed charities alone of Great Britain amounted to 1,500,000*l.* annually, in 1840. *Parl. Rep.* Charity schools were instituted in London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman Catholic seminaries, 3 James

II., 1687. *Rapin*. See *Education*. Mr. Low's "Charities of London" (2nd edition) was published 1862.

CHARLEROI, in Belgium. Great battles have been fought near this town in several wars; the principal in 1690 and 1794. See *Fleurus*. Charleroi was besieged by the prince of Orange in 1672, and was again invested by the same prince with 60,000 men, in 1677; but he was soon obliged to retire. Near here, at Ligny, Napoleon attacked the Prussian line, making it fall back upon Wavres, June 16, 1815.

CHARLES-ET-GEORGES. Two French vessels of this name, professedly conveying free African emigrants (but really slaves), were seized by the Portuguese, in Conducia Bay, Nov. 29, 1857, sent to Lisbon, and condemned as slavers. They were demanded haughtily by the French government, who, on the hesitation of the Portuguese, sent two ships of war to the Tagus. The captured vessels were then surrendered under protest. The conduct of the British government (that of Lord Derby), to whom the Portuguese had referred the dispute, was considered more prudent than dignified. The emperor of France, however, gave up the free emigration scheme.

CHARLESTOWN (Massachusetts) was burnt by the British forces under general Gage, June 17, 1775. Charleston taken by the British, May 7, 1779.

CHARLESTON (South Carolina). The English fleet here was repulsed with great loss, June 28, 1776. It was besieged by the British troops at the latter end of March, 1780, and surrendered May 13 following, with 6000 prisoners; it was evacuated April 14, 1783. Great commotion arose here on Nov. 1860, through the election of Mr. Lincoln for the presidency, he being opposed to slavery. On April 12, 1861, the war began, by the confederates capturing Fort Sumter. See *United States*, 1863. In Dec. 1861, the federals sank a number of vessels laden with stone in order to choke up the entrance to Charleston harbour. On Feb. 17, 1865, the confederates were compelled to retire from Charleston, and the federals replaced their standard on Fort Sumter, April 14, the day on which president Lincoln was assassinated.

"CHARTÉ," the French political constitution acknowledged by Louis XVIII. in 1814. The infraction of this constitution led to the revolution of 1830. The "Charte" was sworn to by Louis-Philippe, Aug. 29, 1830; but set aside by the revolution of 1848.

CHARTER-HOUSE (a corruption of Chartreuse, *which see*), London, formerly a Carthusian monastery, founded in 1371 by sir Walter de Manny, one of the knights of Edward III., now an extensive charitable establishment. The last prior, John Houghton, was executed as a traitor, for denying the king's supremacy, in 1535. After the dissolution of monasteries in 1539, it passed through various hands till Nov. 1, 1611, when it was sold by the earl of Suffolk to Mr. Thomas Sutton for 13,000*l.*, who obtained letters patent directing that it should be called "the hospital of king James, founded in the Charter-house," and that "there should be for ever 16 governors," &c. On the foundation are 80 poor brothers, and 44 poor scholars. Sutton died Dec. 12, 1611. The expenditure for 1853-4 was 22,396*l.*; the receipts 28,908*l.*

CHARTER-PARTY, a covenant between merchants and masters of ships relating to the ship and cargo, is said to have been first used in England about 1243.

CHARTERS granted to corporate towns to protect their manufactures by Henry II. in 1132; called in and modified by Charles II. in 1682; the ancient charters restored in 1698. Alterations were made by the Municipal Reform Act in 1835. See *Magna Charta* and *Boroughs*.

CHARTISTS, the name assumed by large bodies of the working people, shortly after the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, from their demanding the people's *Charter*, the six points of which were *Universal Suffrage*, *Vote by Ballot*, *Annual Parliaments*, *Payment of the Members*, *the Abolition of the Property Qualification* (which was enacted, June, 1858), and *Equal Electoral Districts*. In 1838 the Chartists assembled in various parts of the country, armed with guns, pikes, and other weapons, and carrying torches and flags. They conducted themselves so tumultuously, that a proclamation was issued against them, Dec. 12. Their petition (agreed to at Birmingham, Aug. 6, 1838) was presented by Mr. T. Attwood, June 14, 1839. They committed great outrages at Birmingham, July 15, 1839, and at Newport (*which see*), Nov. 4, 1839. They held for some time a sort of parliament called the "National Convention," the leading men being Feergus O'Connor, Henry Vincent, Mr. Stephens, &c. On April 10, 1848, they proposed to hold a meeting of 200,000 men on Kennington Common, London, to march thence in procession to Westminster, and present a petition to parliament; but only about 20,000 came. The bank and other establishments

were fortified by military ; and the preventive measures adopted by the government proved so completely successful, that the rioters dispersed after some slight encounters with the police. The monster petition, in detached rolls, was sent in cabs to the house of commons, and not less than 150,000 persons of all ranks (including Louis Napoleon, now emperor) were voluntarily sworn to act as special constables. From this time the proceedings of the Chartists became insignificant.

CHARTREUSE, LA GRANDE, famous as the chief of the monasteries of the Carthusian order, is situated among the rugged mountains near Grenoble, in France. It was founded by Bruno of Cologne about 1084. At the revolution in 1792, the monks were expelled and their valuable library destroyed. They returned to the monastery after the restoration in 1814.

CHARTS AND MAPS. Anaximander of Miletus was the inventor of geographical and celestial charts, about 570 B.C. Modern sea-charts were brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, 1489. The first tolerably accurate map of England was drawn by George Lilly, who died in 1559. Gerard Mercator published an atlas of maps in 1595. See *Mercator*.

CHASTITY. The Roman laws justified homicide in defence of one's self or relatives ; and our laws justify a woman for killing a man in defence of her chastity ; and a husband or a father in taking the life of him who attempts to violate his wife or daughter. In 1000 years from the time of Numa, 710 B.C., to the reign of Theodosius the Great, A.D. 394, only eighteen Roman vestals had been condemned for incontinence. See *Vestals, Acre*, and *Coldingham*.

CHATHAM (Kent), a principal station of the royal navy. Its dockyard, commenced by queen Elizabeth, contains immense naval magazines. The *Chatham Chest*, for the relief of wounded and decayed seamen, originally established here by the queen and admirals Drake and Hawkins, in 1588, was removed to Greenwich in 1803. In 1667, on the 10th June, the Dutch fleet, under admiral De Ruyter, sailed up to this town and burnt several men-of-war ; but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerness and other forts, and additional fortifications were made at Chatham. On Feb. 8, 1861, a violent outbreak of the convicts was suppressed by the military, and many of the rioters severely flogged. About 1000l. worth of property was destroyed, and many persons were seriously hurt.

CHATHAM ADMINISTRATION.* Formed Aug. 1766; terminated Dec. 1767.

Earl of Chatham, *first minister and lord privy seal*.
Duke of Grafton, *first lord of the treasury*.
Lord Camden, *lord chancellor*.
Charles Townshend, *cancellor of the exchequer*.
Earl of Northington, *lord president*.
Earl of Shelburne and general Conway, *secretaries of state*.

Sir Charles Saunders (succeeded by sir Edward Hawke), *admiralty*.
Marquess of Granby, *ordnance*.
Lord Hillsborough, *first lord of trade*.
Lord Barrington, *secretary at war*.
Lord North and Sir George Cooke, *joint paymasters*.
Viscount Howe, *treasurer of the navy*.
Duke of Ancaster, *lord le Despenser, &c.*

CHATILLON (on the Seine, France). Here a congress was held by the four great powers allied against France, at which Caulaincourt attended for Napoleon, Feb. 5, 1814 ; the negotiations for peace were broken off on March 19, following.

CHAT MOSS (Lancashire), a peat bog twelve miles square, in most places so soft as to be incapable of supporting a man or horse, over which George Stephenson, the railway engineer, carried the Liverpool and Manchester railway, after overcoming difficulties considered invincible. The road (literally a floating one) was completed by Jan. 1, 1830, when the first experimental train, drawn by the Rocket locomotive, passed over it.

CHATTANOOGA (Tennessee). Near here the federal generals, Sherman and Thomas, defeated the confederate general Bragg, after storming the entrenchments, Nov. 25, 1863. The result was very injurious to the confederates. Bragg retreated into Georgia, and Longstreet into Virginia.

CHAUMONT (on the Marne, France), **TREATY OF**, entered into between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and signed by these powers respectively, March 1, 1814. This

* William Pitt, earl of Chatham, (called the *great commoner*), was born Nov. 15, 1708, entered parliament in 1735 ; became secretary of state (but virtually the premier) in the Devonshire administration, Nov. 1756, and secretary in the Newcastle administration, Jan. 1757. In 1766 he became premier, lord privy seal, and earl of Chatham, which lord Chesterfield called a *full upstairs*. He opposed the taxation of the American colonies, but protested against the recognition of their independence, April 7, 1778, and died May 11 following.

treaty was succeeded by the celebrated treaty of Paris, April 11 following, by which Napoleon renounced his sovereignty over France. See *Paris*.

CHEATS are punishable by pillory (since abolished), imprisonment, and fine, 1 *Hawk. L.C.* 188. A rigorous statute was enacted against them in 1542. Persons cheating at play, or winning at any time more than 10*l.* or any valuable thing, were deemed infamous, and were to suffer punishment as in cases of perjury, 9 *Anne*, 1711. *Blackstone*.

CHEESE. It is supposed by Camden and others that the English learned cheese-making from the Romans about the Christian era. Wilts, Gloucester, and Cheshire make vast quantities; the last alone, annually, about 31,000 tons. In 1840 we imported from abroad about 10,000 tons; and in 1864, 41,742 tons. The duty on foreign cheese, producing annually about 50,000*l.*, was taken off in 1860.

CHELSEA. On the site of a college founded by James I. in 1609 for theological disputations against popery, but converted by Charles II. in 1682 to its present purpose, stands *Chelsea college*, an asylum for wounded and superannuated soldiers.—The erection was carried on by James II., and completed by William III. in 1690. The real projector was sir Stephen Fox, grandfather of the orator C. J. Fox. The architect was sir Christopher Wren, and the cost 150,000*l.* In 1850 there were 70,000 *out-* and 539 *in-pensioners*.—The body of the duke of Wellington lay here in state, Nov. 10—17, 1852.—The physic garden of sir Hans Sloane, at Chelsea, was given to the Apothecaries' company in 1721. The Chelsea waterworks were incorporated 1722. The first stone of the Military Asylum, Chelsea, was laid by Frederick, duke of York, June 19, 1801.—The bridge, constructed by Mr. T. Page to connect Chelsea with Battersea-park, was opened in the spring of 1858.

CHELTENHAM (Gloucestershire). Its celebrated mineral spring was discovered in 1718. The king's-well was sunk in 1778; and other wells by Mr. Thompson in 1806. Magnesian salt was first found in the waters in 1811. The theatre was erected in 1804.

CHEMICAL SOCIETIES. One formed in London in 1780, did not long continue. The present chemical society was established in 1841. The Chemical Society at Paris was established in 1857.

CHEMISTRY was introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors, about 1150; they had learned it from the African Moors, and these from the Egyptians. In Egypt they had, in very early ages, extracted salts from their bases, separated oils, and prepared vinegar and wine; and embalming was a kind of chemical process. The Chinese also claim an early acquaintance with chemistry. The first chemical students in Europe were the Alchemists (see *Alchemy*); but chemistry could not be said to exist as a science till the 17th century; during which its study was promoted by the writings of Bacon and the researches of Hooke, Mayow, and Boyle. In the early part of the 18th century, Dr. Stephen Hales laid the foundation of *Pneumatic Chemistry*, and his contemporary Boerhaave combined the study of chemistry with medicine. These were succeeded by Black, Bergman, Stahl, &c. In 1772, Priestley published his researches on air, having discovered the gases oxygen, ammonia, &c.; and thus commenced a new era in the history of chemistry. He was ably seconded by Lavoisier, Cavendish, Scheele, Chaptal, &c. The 19th century opened with the brilliant discoveries of Davy, continued by Dalton, Faraday, Thomson, &c. *Organic Chemistry* has been very greatly advanced by the labours of Berzelius, Liebig, Dumas, Laurent, Hofmann, Cahours, Frankland,* &c., since 1830. See *Pharmacy*, *Electricity*, *Galvanism*. For the analytical processes termed "*Spectrum analysis*," invented by Kirchhoff and Bunsen (1861), and "*Dialysis*" (1861), and "*Atmolysis*" (1863), invented by Mr. T. Graham, see those articles. The *Royal College of Chemistry*, Oxford Street, London, was established in 1845. The publication of Watt's great "*Dictionary of Chemistry*" began in April, 1863.

CHEQUES. See *Drafts*.

CHERBOURG, the great naval fortress and arsenal of France on the coast of Brittany, about 60 or 70 miles equi-distant from Portsmouth and Plymouth. It was captured by our Henry V. in 1418, and lost in 1450. Under the direction of Louis XIV., some works were erected here by the great Vauban, which with some shipping, &c., were destroyed by the British, Aug. 6, 7, 1758. The works were resumed on a stupendous scale by Louis XVI.;

* In 1828 Wöhler succeeded in producing artificially *urea*, a body hitherto known only as a product of the animal organism. Since then, acetic acid, alcohol, grape sugar, various essential oils, similar to those of the pine apple, pear, garlic, &c., have been formed by combinations of the gases, oxygen, hydrogen, and carbonic acid. The barrier formed by chemists between organic and inorganic bodies is thus broken down, though the names are still retained.

but their progress was interrupted by the revolution. The breakwater, commenced in 1783, resumed by Napoleon I. about 1803, and finally completed in 1813, is a magnificent work, forming a secure harbour, capable of affording anchorage for nearly the whole navy of France, and protected by strong fortifications, increased by the present emperor. On Aug. 4, 5, 1858, the railway and the Grand Napoleon docks were opened, the latter in the presence of the queen of England and court. The British fleet visited Cherbourg, Aug. 15-17, 1865, and the officers and men were treated with much hospitality.

CHERITON DOWN (Hants). Here sir Wm. Waller defeated the royalists under lord Hopton, May 29, 1644.

CHERRY, the *Prunus Cerasus* (so called from Cerasus, a city of Pontus, whence the tree was brought by Lucullus to Rome, about 70 B.C.), was first planted in Britain, it is said, about 100. Fine kinds were brought from Flanders, in 1540, and planted in Kent, with much success.

CHERSON. See *Kherson*.

CHERSONESUS. See *Crimea*.

CHESAPEAKE. At the mouth of this river a contest took place between the British admiral Greaves and the French admiral De Grasse, in the interest of the revolted states of America; the former was obliged to retire, 1781. The Chesapeake and Delaware were blockaded by the British fleet in the American war of 1812, and the bay was, at that period, the scene of great hostilities of various results.—The *Chesapeake* American frigate, commanded by capt. Lawrence (50 guns, 376 men), struck to the *Shannon* British frigate (49 guns, 330 men), commanded by capt. Philip Vere Broke, after a severe action of eleven minutes, June 1, 1813. Capt. Lawrence, who had invited the contest, died of his wounds.

CHESS, a game invented, according to some authorities, by Palamedes, 680 B.C.; and according to others, in the fifth century of our era. The learned Hyde and sir William Jones concur in stating that the origin of chess is to be traced to India. The automaton chess-player (a piece of machinery) was exhibited in England in 1769.* A chess congress was held at New York in 1857, and an international one in London in June and July, 1862.

CHESTER (England, N. W.), the British Caerleon and the Roman Deva, the station of the twentieth legion, *Valeria Victrix*, quitted by them about 476. The city wall was first built by Edelfleda, 908; and Hugh Lupus, the earl, nephew of William I., rebuilt the Saxon castle in 1084, and the abbey of St. Werburgh. Chester was incorporated by Henry III. and made a distinct county. It was ravaged by the Danes, 980; and nearly destroyed by an accidental fire in 1471. A fatal gunpowder explosion occurred Nov. 5, 1772. The exchange and town hall were burnt Dec. 30, 1862.—The see was anciently part of Lichfield, one of whose bishops, Peter, removing the seat hither in 1075, occasioned his successors to be styled bishops of Chester; but it was not erected into a distinct bishopric until the dissolution of monasteries. Henry VIII. in 1542 raised it to this dignity, and allotted the church of the abbey of St. Werburgh for the cathedral. This see is valued in the king's books at 420*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per annum. Present income 4500*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF CHESTER.

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| 1800. Henry Wm. Majendie, trans. to Bangor, 1809. | 1828. John Bird Sumner, trans. to Canterbury, 1848. |
| 1810. Bowyer Edward Sparkie, trans. to Ely, 1812. | 1848. John Graham, died June 15, 1865. |
| 1812. George Henry Law, translated to Bath, 1824. | 1865. William Jacobson (PRESENT bishop). |
| 1824. Chas. J. Blomfield, trans. to London, Aug. 1828. | |

CHEVALIER D'EON. See *D'Eon*.

CHEVY CHASE. See *Otterburne*.

CHICAMAUGA ("the stream of death"), near the Chattanooga, Tennessee, North America. Near here the confederates under general Bragg, aided by Longstreet, totally defeated the federals under Rosencrans, Sept. 19, 20, 1863. The loss was severe on both sides. The credit of the victory is attributed to Longstreet; its fruitlessness is assigned to Bragg.

CHICHESTER (Sussex), built by Cissa, about 540. The cathedral was completed about 1088, burnt with the city in 1114, and rebuilt by bishop Seffrid about 1187. The present cathedral was erected during the 13th century. The spire fell Feb. 20, 1861, and the foundation of a new one was laid May 2, 1865. The bishopric originated thus: Wilfrida, archbishop of York, compelled to flee by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, preached the gospel in this country, and built a church in the Isle of Selsey, about 673. In 681 Selsey

* A chess-club was formed at Slaughter's coffee-house, St. Martin's lane, in 1747. M. F. A. Danican, known as Phillidor, played three matches blindfold at the Salopian; he died in 1795. The London Chess-club was founded in 1807, and St. George's in 1833. In Dec. 1861 Herr Paulsen played ten games at once, of which he won five, and lost one; three were drawn, and one not played out.

became a bishopric, and so continued until it was removed to Chichester, then called Cissan-Caester, from its builder, Cissa, by Stigand, 1070. This see has yielded to the church two saints, and to the nation three lord chancellors. It is valued in the king's books at 677*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* per annum. Present income, 4200*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF CHICHESTER.

1793. John Buckner, died May 2, 1824.	1836. Charles Otter, died Aug. 20, 1840.
1824. Robert J. Carr, trans. to Worcester, Sept. 1831.	1840. Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth, died Jan. 7, 1842.
1831. Edward Maltby, translated to Durham, 1836.	1842. Ashurst Turner Gilbert (PRESENT bishop).

CHICKAHOMINY BATTLES. See *Fairoaks*.

CHICORY, the wild endive, or *Cichorium Intybus* of Linnæus, grows wild in calcareous soils. It has been raised to some extent in England as herbage, its excellence in this respect having been much insisted upon by Arthur Young.*

CHILDERMAS DAY, Dec. 28, observed by the Roman church, in memory of the slaughter of the Holy Innocents. (*Matt.* ii.)

CHILDREN. Many ancient nations exposed their infants,—the Egyptians on the banks of rivers, and the Greeks on highways,—when they could not support or educate them; in such cases, they were taken care of, and humanely protected by the state. The custom, which long previously existed, of English parents selling their children to the Irish for slaves, was prohibited in the reign of Canute, about 1017. *Mat. Paris.* See *Foundling*.

CHILI (S. America), discovered by Diego de Almagro, one of the conquerors of Peru, 1535. When Almagro crossed the Cordilleras, the natives, regarding the Spaniards on their first visit as allied to the Divinity, collected for them gold and silver amounting to 290,000 ducats, a present which led to the subsequent cruelties and rapacity of the invaders. Chili was subdued, but not wholly, in 1546. Population in 1857, 1,558,319.

The Chilians declare their independence of Spain . . . Sept. 18, 1810
 Fight with varying success; decisive victory gained by San Martin over the royal forces, Feb. 12; the province was declared independent . . . 1817
 Present constitution established in . . . 1833
 Manuel Montt elected president . . . Oct. 18, 1856

Insurrection headed by Pedro Gallo, Dec. 1853, suppressed . . . April, 1859
 José Perez, president . . . Sept. 18, 1861
 Conflagration of the Jesuits' church at Santiago (see *Santiago*), more than 2000 persons perished . . . Dec. 8, 1863
 Rupture between Chili and Bolivia respecting the "Guano" isles . . . March 1, 1864

CHILLIANWALLAH, BATTLE OF, India, between the Sikh forces in considerable strength, and the British commanded by lord (afterwards viscount) Gough, fought Jan. 13, 1849. The Sikhs were completely routed, but the loss of the British was very severe: 26 officers were killed and 66 wounded, and 731 rank and file killed, and 1446 wounded. The Sikh loss was 3000 killed and 4000 wounded.† On Feb. 21, lord Gough attacked the Sikh army, under Shere Singh, in its position at Goojerat, with complete success; and the whole of the enemy's camp fell into the hands of the British.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS (viz. Burnham, Desborough, and Stoke), an estate of the crown on the chain of chalk hills that pass from east to west through the middle of Buckinghamshire, the stewardship whereof is a nominal office, with a salary of 20*s.*, conferred on members of parliament when they wish to vacate their seats, as, by accepting an office under the crown, a member becomes disqualified, unless he be again returned by his constituents. The strict legality of the practice is questioned.

CHIMNEY-TAX. See *Hearth*.

CHIMNEYS. Chafing-dishes were in use previous to the invention of chimneys, which were first introduced into these countries, in 1200, when they were confined to the kitchen and large hall. The family sat round a stove, the funnel of which passed through the

* Chicory had been for many years so largely mixed with coffee in England, that it became a matter of serious complaint, the loss of revenue being estimated at 100,000*l.* a-year. An excise order was issued, Aug. 3, 1852, interdicting the mixture of chicory with coffee. The admixture, however, has since been permitted, provided the word "chicory" be plainly printed on each parcel sold. In 1860 a duty of 3*s.* per cwt. was put upon English-grown chicory until April 1861; after that date to be 5*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

† The duke of Wellington (commander in chief) did not think the victory complete. Gough was superseded, and sir C. Napier sent out (March 1849), who did not arrive in India till Gough had redeemed his reputation.

ceiling, in 1300. Chimneys were general in domestic architecture in 1310. Act to regulate chimney-sweeping, 28 Geo. III. 1789. The *chimney-sweeping machine* was invented by Smart in 1805. A statute regulating the trade, the apprenticeship of children, the construction of flues, preventing calling "sweep" in the streets, &c., passed 1834. By 5 Vict. 1840, it is not lawful for master sweeps to take apprentices under sixteen years of age : and since July 1, 1842, no individual under twenty-one may ascend a chimney. In 1864, the enforcement of this law was made more stringent, it having been neglected. At the chemical works, Glasgow, is a chimney (there termed a *stalk*) 420 feet in height ; the height of the Monument in London being 202 feet ; of St. Paul's, 404 feet.

CHINA, the "Celestial Empire," in Eastern Asia, for which the Chinese annals claim an antiquity of from 80,000 to 100,000 years B.C., is allowed to have commenced about 2500 B.C.; by others to have been founded by Fohi, supposed to be the Noah of the Bible, 2240 B.C. We are told that the Chinese were acute astronomers in the reign of Yao, 2357 B.C. Towards the close of the 7th century B.C., the history of China becomes more distinct. Twenty-two dynasties have reigned, including the present. In the battle between Phraates and the Scythians, 129 B.C., the Chinese aided the latter, and afterwards ravaged the coasts of the Caspian, which is their first appearance in history. *Lenglet*. The population of China was estimated at 190,348,228 in 1757 ; and at 414,607,000 in 1860.

The Chinese state their first cycle to have commenced	B.C. 2700
The first dates fixed to his history, by Se-ma-tsen, begin	651
Supposed age of Confucius (Kungfutze), the Chinese philosopher	550
Stupendous wall of China completed	293 or 211
The dynasty of Han	202 or 206
Literature and the art of printing encouraged(?)	202
Religion of Tao-tse commenced	15
Religion of Fo commenced	about A.D. 60
Pretended embassy from Rome	166
Nankin becomes the capital	420
The atheistical philosopher, San-Shin, flourishes	449
The Nestorian Christians permitted to preach	635
They are proscribed and extirpated	845
China ravaged by Tartars, 6th to 11th centuries	
Seat of government transferred to Peking	1260
Marco Polo introduces missionaries	1275
Canal, called the Yu Ho, completed	about 1400
Europeans first arrive at Canton	1517
Macao is granted to the Portuguese	1536
Jesuit missionaries are sent from Rome	1575
The country is conquered by the eastern or Mantchou Tartars, who establish the present reigning house	1616-47
Tea brought to England	1660
An earthquake throughout China, buries 300,000 persons at Peking alone	1662
Commerce with East India Company begins	1680
Jesuit missionaries preach	1692
Commercial relations with Russia	1719-27
The Jesuits expelled	1724-32
Another general earthquake destroys 100,000 persons at Peking, and 80,000 in a suburb	1731
In a salute by one of our India ships in China, a loaded gun was inadvertently fired, which killed a native ; the government demanded the gunner to be given up ; he was soon strangled.— <i>Sir George Staunton</i>	July 2, 1785
Earl Macartney's embassy* arrives at Peking ; his reception by the emperor	Sept. 14, 1793
He is ordered to depart	Oct. 7, "
And arrives in England	Sept. 6, 1794
The affair of the Company's ship <i>Neptune</i> , when a Chinese was killed	1807
Edict against Christianity	1812
Lord Amherst's embassy ; † he leaves England	Feb. 8, 1816

Exclusive rights of the E. I. Co. cease	April 22, 1834
Opium dispute begins	"
Free-trade ships sail for England	April 25, "
Lord Napier arrives at Macao, to superintend British commerce	July 15, "
Affair between the natives and two British ships of war ; several Chinese killed, Sept. 5, "	"
Lord Napier dies, and is succeeded by Mr. (afterwards sir John) Davis	Oct. 11, "
Opium trade interdicted by the Chinese, Nov. 7, "	"
Chinese seize the <i>Argyle</i> and crew	Jan. 31, 1835
Opium burnt at Canton by the Chinese, Feb. 23, "	"
Captain Elliot becomes chief British commissioner	Dec. 14, 1836
Admiral Maitland arrives at Macao	July 12, 1838
Commissioner Lin orders seizure of opium, March 18 ; British and other residents forbidden to leave Canton, March 19 ; the factories surrounded, and outrages committed, March 24 ; captain Elliot requires of British subjects their surrender to him of all opium, promising them on the part of government the full value of it, March 27 ; half of it is given up as contraband to the Chinese, April 20 ; the remainder (20,283 chests) surrendered, May 21 ; captain Elliot and the British merchants leave Canton, May 24 ; the opium destroyed by the Chinese	June 3, 1839
Affair between the British and American seamen and the Chinese ; a native killed, July 7, "	"
Hong-Kong taken	Aug. 23, "
The British boat <i>Black Joke</i> attacked, and the crew murdered, Aug. 24 ; the British merchants retire from Macao	Aug. 26, "
Affair at Kow-lung between British boats and Chinese junks	Sept. 4, "
Attack by 28 armed junks on the British frigates <i>Folage</i> and <i>Hyacinth</i> ; several junks blown up	Nov. 3, "
The British trade with China ceases, by an edict of the emperor, and the last servant of the company leaves this day	Dec. 6, "
Edict of the emperor interdicting all trade and intercourse with England for ever	Jan. 5, 1840
The <i>Hellas</i> ship attacked by armed junks, May 22 ; blockade of Canton by a British fleet, by orders from sir Gordon Bremer, June 28 ; the <i>Blonde</i> with a flag of truce fired on at Amoy, July 2 ; Ting-hai, in Chusan, sur-	

* This embassy threw some light on the political circumstances of the empire ; it appeared to be divided into 15 provinces, containing 4402 walled cities ; the population of the whole was given at 333,000,000 : its annual revenues at 66,000,000l. : and the army, including the Tartars, 1,000,000 of infantry, and 800,000 cavalry ; the religion Pagan, and the government absolute. Learning, and the arts and sciences, were encouraged, and ethics studied.

† His lordship failed in the objects of his mission, having refused to make the prostration of the *kou-tou*, lest he should thereby compromise the majesty of England.

CHINA, *continued.*

renders, July 5; blockade established along the Chinese coast, July 10; Mr. Staunton carried off to Canton	Aug. 6, 1840
Captain Elliot, on board a British steam-ship, enters the Peiho river, near Pekin, Aug. 11, " "	" "
The ship <i>Kite</i> lost on a sand-bank, and the captain's wife and a part of the crew are captured by the natives, and confined in cages Sept. 15, " "	" "
Lin finally degraded; Keshin appointed imperial commissioner, Sept. 16; capt. Elliot's truce with him	Nov. 6, " "
British plenipotentiaries arrive off Macao, Nov. 20, " "	Nov. 20, " "
Admiral Elliot's resignation announced, Nov. 29, " "	Nov. 29, " "
Mr. Staunton released	Dec. 12, " "
Negotiations cease, owing to breaches of faith on the part of the Chinese emperor	Jan. 6, 1841
Chuen-pe and Tae-coc-tow, and 173 guns (some sent to England), captured	Jan. 7, " "
Hong-Kong ceded by Keshin to Great Britain, and 6,000,000 dollars agreed to be paid within ten days to the British authorities	Jan. 20, " "
Hong-Kong taken possession of	Jan. 26, " "
The emperor rejects Keshin's treaty, Feb. 11; hostilities resumed, Feb. 23; Chusan evacuated, Feb. 24; rewards proclaimed at Canton for the bodies of Englishmen, dead or alive; 50,000 dollars to be given for ringleaders and chiefs	Feb. 25, " "
Bogue forts taken by sir G. Bremer; admiral Kwan killed; 459 guns captured	Feb. 26, " "
The British squadron proceeds to Canton March 1; sir H. Gough takes command of the army, March 2; hostilities again suspended, March 3; and again resumed, March 6; Keshin degraded by the emperor, March 12, " "	March 12, " "
Flotilla of boats destroyed, Canton threatened, the foreign factories seized, and 461 guns taken by the British forces	March 18, " "
New commissioners from Pekin arrive at Canton	April 14, " "
<i>Hong Kong Gazette</i> first published	May 1, " "
Capt. Elliot prepares to attack Canton May 17, " "	May 17, " "
Heights behind Canton taken	May 25, " "
The city ransomed for 6,000,000 dollars; 5,000,000 paid down; hostilities cease May 31, " "	May 31, " "
British forces withdrawn, June 1; and British trade re-opened	July 16, " "
Arrival at Macao of sir Henry Pottinger, who, as plenipotentiary, proclaims the objects of his mission; capt. Elliot superseded Aug. 10, " "	Aug. 10, " "
Amoy taken, and 206 guns destroyed	Aug. 27, " "
The Bogue forts destroyed	Sept. 14, " "
Ting-hae taken, 136 guns captured, and Chusan re-occupied by the British, Oct. 1; they take Chin-hae, Oct. 10; Ning-po, Oct. 13; Yu-yaou, Tsze-kee, and Foong-hua	Dec. 28, " "
Chinese attack Ning-po and Chin-hae, and are repulsed with great loss, March 10; 8000 Chinese are routed near Tsze-kee	March 15, 1842
Cha-pou attacked; its defences destroyed, May 18, " "	May 18, " "
The British squadron enters the river Kiang, June 13; capture of Woosung, and of 230 guns and stores, June 16; Shang-hae taken, June 19; the British armament anchors near the "Golden Isle," July 20; Chin-Keang taken; the Tartar general and many of the garrison commit suicide, July 21; the advanced ships reach Nankin, Aug. 4; the whole fleet arrives, and the disembarkation commences, Aug. 9; Keying arrives at Nankin, with full powers to treat for peace	Aug. 12, " "
Treaty of peace signed before Nankin, on board the <i>Cornwallis</i> by sir Henry Pottinger for England, and Keying Elepoo* and Neu-Kien on the part of the Chinese emperor—(Conditions: lasting peace and friendship between the two empires; China to pay 21,000,000 of dollars; Canton, Amoy, Foochoofoo, Ning-po, and Shang-hae to be thrown open to the British, and consuls to reside at these cities; Hong-Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to England, &c.; Chusan and Ku-lang-su to be held by the British until the provisions are fulfilled)†	Aug. 29, " "
The ratifications signed by queen Victoria and the emperor formally exchanged, July 22; Canton opened to the British by an imperial edict	July 27, 1843
Appointment of Mr. Davis in the room of sir Henry Pottinger	Feb. 16, 1844
Bogue forts captured by the British	April 5, 1847
Hong-Kong and the neighbourhood visited by a violent typhoon; immense damage done to the shipping; upwards of 1000 boat-dwellers on the Canton river drowned	Oct. 1848
H.M. steam-ship <i>Medea</i> destroys 13 pirate junks in the Chinese seas	March 4, 1850
Rebellion breaks out in Quang-si	Aug. " "
Appearance of the pretender Tien-teh,‡ March 1851	March 1851
Defeat of Len, the imperial commissioner, and destruction of half the army	June 19, 1852
Successful progress of the rebels; the emperor applies to the Europeans for help, without success	March and April, 1853
The rebels take Nankin, March 19, 20; Amoy, May 19; Shang-hae	Sept. 7, " "
And besiege Canton without success Aug.-Nov. 1854	Aug.-Nov. 1854
The scanty accounts are unfavourable to the rebels, the imperialists having retaken Shang-hae, Amoy, and many important places	" 1855
Outrage on the British lorcha <i>Arrow</i> , in Canton river§	Oct. 8, 1856

* He took part (it was said without authority) in arranging the treaty of Tien-sin in June, 1858. He was in consequence condemned to death—by suicide.

† The non-fulfilment of this treaty led gradually to the war of 1856-7.

‡ The emperor Taou-Kwang, who died Feb. 25, 1850, during the latter part of his reign, became liberal in his views, and favoured the introduction of European arts; but his son, the late emperor, a rash and narrow-minded prince, quickly departed from his father's wise policy, and adopted reactionary measures, particularly against English influence. An insurrection broke out in consequence, Aug. 1850, and quickly became of alarming importance. The insurgents at first proposed only to expel the Tartars; but in March 1851, a pretender was announced among them, first by the name of Tien-teh (Celestial Virtue), but afterwards assuming other names. He is stated to have been a native of Quang-si, of obscure origin, but to have obtained some literary knowledge at Canton about 1835, and also to have become acquainted at that time with the principles of Christianity from a Chinese Christian, named Leang-afa, and also from the missionary Roberts in 1844. He announced himself as the restorer of the worship of the true God, Shang-ti, but has derived many of his dogmas from the Bible. He declared himself to be the monarch of all beneath the sky, the true lord of China (and thus of all the world), the brother of Jesus, and the second son of God, and demanded universal submission. He made overtures for alliance to lord Elgin, in November, 1860. His followers are termed *Taepings*, "princes of peace," a title utterly belied by their atrocious deeds. The rebellion was virtually terminated July 18, 1864, by the capture of Nankin, the suicide of the Tien-wang, and the execution of the military leaders.

§ It was boarded by the Chinese officers, 12 men out of the crew of 14 being carried off, and the national ensign taken down. Sir J. Bowring, governor of Hong-Kong, being compelled to resort to hostilities,

CHINA, *continued.*

After vain negotiations with commissioner Yeh, Canton forts attacked and taken . Oct. 23, 1856
 A Chinese fleet destroyed and Canton bombarded, by sir M. Seymour . Nov. 3, 4, "
 Imperialists defeated, quit Shang-hae . Nov. 6, "
 The Americans revenge an attack by capturing three forts . Nov. 21-23, "
 Rebels take Kukiing . Nov. 25, "
 Other forts taken by the British . Dec. "
 The Chinese burn European factories . Dec. 14, "
 And murder the crew of the *Thistle* . Dec. 30, "
 A-lum, a Chinese baker, acquitted of charge of poisoning the bread . Feb. 2, 1857
 Troops arrive from Madras, and England; and lord Elgin appointed envoy . March, "
 No change on either side: Yeh said to be straitened for money; the imperialists seem to be gaining ground upon the rebels . May, "
 Total destruction of the Chinese fleet by commodore Elliot, May 25, 27; and sir M. Seymour and commodore Keppel . June 1, "
 Blockade of Canton . Aug. "
 Stagnation in the war—lord Elgin departs to Calcutta, with assistance to the English against the Sepoys, July 16; returns to Hong-Kong . Sept. 25, "
 Gen. Ashburnham departs for India, and gen. Straubenzee assumes the command . Oct. 19, "
 Canton bombarded and taken by English and French, Dec. 28, 29, 1857; who enter it Jan. 5, 1858
 Yeh* sent a prisoner to Calcutta . Jan. "
 The allies proceed towards Peking, and take the Pei-ho forts . May 20, "
 The expedition arrives at Tien-Sin . May 20, "
 Negotiations commence June 5; treaty of peace signed at *Tien-sin* by lord Elgin, baron Gros, and Keying (who signed the treaty of 1842)—[Ambassadors to be at both courts; freedom of trade; toleration of Christianity; expenses of war to be paid by China; a revised tariff; term (*barbarian*) to be no longer applied to Europeans] . June 26, 28, 29, "
 Lord Elgin visits Japan, and concludes an important treaty with the emperor . Aug. 28, "
 The British destroy about 130 piratical junks in the Chinese seas . Aug. and Sept. "
 Lord Elgin proceeds up the Yang-tse-Kiang to Nankin, Jan.; returns to England . May, 1859
 Mr. Bruce, the British envoy, on his way to Peking, is stopped in the river Pei-ho (or Tien-sin); admiral Hope attempting to force a passage, is repulsed with the loss of 81 killed, and about 300 wounded . June 25, "
 The American envoy Ward arrives at Peking, and refusing to submit to degrading ceremonies, does not see the emperor, July 29; the commercial treaty with America is concluded . Nov. 24, "
 The English and French prepare an expedition against China . Oct. "
 Lord Elgin and baron Gros sail for China, April 26; wrecked near point de Galle, Ceylon, May 23; arrive at Shang-hae . June 29, 1860
 The war begins: the British commanded by sir Hope Grant, the French by general Montauban. The Chinese defeated in a skirmish near the Pei-ho . Aug. 12, "
 The allies repulse the Tae-ping rebels attacking Shang-hae, Aug. 18-20; and take the Takuforts, losing 500 killed and wounded; the Tartar general San-ko-lin-sin retreats . Aug. 21, "
 After vain negotiations, the allies advance towards Peking; they defeat the Chinese at Chang-kia-wan and Pa-li-chiau Sept. 18 & 21, "
 Consul Parkes, captains Anderson and Bra-

bazon, Mr. De Norman, Mr. Bowlby (the *Times'* correspondent), and 14 others (Europeans and Sikhs), advance to Tung-chow, to arrange conditions for a meeting of the ministers, and are captured by San-ko-lin-sin; capt. Brabazon and abbé de Luc beheaded, and said to be thrown into the canal; others carried into Peking . Sept. 21, 1860
 The allies march towards Peking; the French ravage the emperor's summer palace, Oct. 6; Mr. Parkes, Mr. Loch, and others, restored alive, Oct. 8; capt. Anderson, Mr. De Norman, and others die of ill-usage . Oct. 8-11, "
 Peking invested; surrenders, Oct. 12; severe proclamation of sir Hope Grant . Oct. 15, "
 The bodies of Mr. De Norman and Mr. Bowlby buried with great solemnity in the Russian cemetery in Peking, Oct. 17; the summer palace (Yuen-ming-yuen) burnt by the British, in memory of the outraged prisoners . Oct. 18, "
 Convention signed in Peking by lord Elgin and the prince of Kung, by which the treaty of Tien-sin is ratified; apology made for the attack at Pei-ho (June 25, 1859); a large indemnity to be paid immediately, and compensation in money given to the families of the murdered prisoners, &c.; Kow-loon ceded in exchange for Chusan, and the treaty and convention to be proclaimed throughout the empire . Oct. 24, "
 Allies quit Peking . Nov. 31
 Treaty between Russia and China—the former obtaining free trade, territories, &c. . Nov. 14, "
 Mr. Loch arrives in England with the treaty . Dec. 27, "
 First instalment of indemnity paid . Nov. 30, "
 Part of the allied troops comfortably settled at Tien-sin . Jan. 5, 1861
 Adm. Hope examines Yang-tse-Kiang, &c. Feb. "
 English and French embassies established at Peking . March, "
 The emperor Hienfung dies . Aug. 24, "
 Canton restored to the Chinese . Oct. 21, "
 Ministerial crisis; several ministers put to death; Kung appointed regent . Dec. 13, "
 Advance of the rebels; they seize and desolate Ning-po and Hang-chow . Dec. "
 They advance on Shang-hae, which is placed under protection of the English and French, and fortified . Jan. 1862
 Rebels defeated in two engagements . April, "
 English and French assist the government against the rebels—Ning-po retaken May 10, "
 French admiral Protet killed in an attack on rebels . May 17, "
 Captain Sherard Osborne permitted by the British government to organise a small fleet of gun-boats to aid the imperialists to establish order . July, "
 Imperialists gaining ground, take Kah-sing, &c. . Oct. "
 Commercial treaty with Prussia ratified Jan. 14, 1863
 The imperialists under Gordon, defeat the Taepings under Burgevine, &c. . Oct. "
 Gordon, commanding the imperialists, captures Sow-chow (after a severe attack on Nov. 27, 28); the rebel chiefs treacherously butchered by the Chinese . Dec. 4, 5, "
 Capt. Osborne came to China; but retired in consequence of the Chinese government departing from its engagements . Dec. 31, "
 Gordon's successes continue . Jan. to April, 1864
 After a severe repulse he takes Chang-chow-foo, Mar. 23, "

applied to India and Ceylon for troops. On March 3, 1857, the house of commons, by a majority of 19, censured sir John for the "violent measures" he had pursued. The ministry (who took his part) dissolved the parliament; but obtained a large majority in the new one.

* He died peacefully at Calcutta, April 9, 1859. He is said to have beheaded above 100,000 rebels.

CHINA, *continued*.

He takes Nankin (a heap of ruins); the Tien-wang, the rebel emperor, commits suicide by eating gold leaf. Chang-wang and Kan-wang, the rebel generals, are "cut into a thousand pieces," July 18, 1864
 The Taepings hold Ming-chow; the Mahometan rebellion progressing in Honan March, 1865
 Taepings evacuate Ming-chow May 23
 A rebellion in the north, headed by Nien-fei; Peking in danger July
 The Chinese general San-ko-lin-sin defeated and slain; his son more successful July

CHINESE EMPERORS.

1627. Chwang-lei.
 1644. Shun-che (first of the Tsing dynasty).
 1669. Kang-he.
 1693. Yung-ching.
 1735. Keen-lung.
 1795. Kea-king.
 1820. Taou-Kwang.
 1850. Hieng-fung, Feb. 25.
 1861. Ki-tsiang, Aug. 22; born April 5, 1855.

CHINA PORCELAIN introduced into England about 1531. See *Pottery*.

CHINA ROSE, &c. The *Rosa indica* was brought from China, and successfully planted in England, 1786; the Chinese apple-tree, or *Pyrus spectabilis*, about 1780.

CHIOS (now Scio), an isle in the Greek Archipelago, revolted against Athens, 412 B.C. It partook of the fortunes of the Greeks, being conquered by the Venetians, A.D. 1124; by the Crusaders, 1204; by the Greek emperor and Romans, 1329; by the Genoese, 1329, and by the Turks in 1459. A dreadful massacre of the inhabitants by the Turks took place April 11, 1822, during the Greek insurrection.*

CHIPPAWA (N. America). Here the British under Riall were defeated by the Americans under Browne, July 5, 1814. The Americans were defeated by the British, under generals Drummond and Riall, July 25 following, but the latter was wounded and taken prisoner.

CHIVALRY arose out of the feudal system in the latter part of the 8th century (*chevalier*, or knight, being derived from the *caballarius*, the equipped feudal tenant on horseback). From the 12th to the 15th century it tended to refine manners. The knight swore to accomplish the duties of his profession, as the champion of God and the ladies; to speak the truth, to maintain the right, to protect the distressed, to practise courtesy, to fulfil obligations, and to vindicate in every perilous adventure his honour and character. Chivalry, which owed its origin to the feudal system, expired with it. See *Tournaments*. By letters patent of James I. the earl-marshal of England had "the like jurisdiction in the courts of chivalry, when the office of lord high constable was vacant, as this latter and the marshal did jointly exercise," 1623. See *Knighthood*.

CHLORINE (Greek *chloros*, pale green), a gas first obtained by Scheele in 1774, by treating manganese with muriatic (hydrochloric) acid. Sir H. Davy, in 1810, proved this gas to be an element, and named it chlorine. Combined with sodium it forms common salt (chloride of sodium), and combined with lime, the bleaching powder and disinfectant—chloride of lime. The bleaching powers of chlorine were made known by Berthollet in 1785. In 1823 chlorine was condensed into a liquid by Faraday.

CHLOROFORM (the ter-chloride of the hypothetical radical formyl) is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine, and was made from alcohol, water, and bleaching powder. It was discovered by Soubeiran in 1831, and its composition was determined by Dumas in 1834. The term "chloric ether" was applied in 1820 to a mixture of chlorine and olefiant gas. Chloroform was first applied as an anæsthetic by Dr. Simpson of Edinburgh; it was first administered in England on Dec. 14, 1848, by Mr. James Robinson, surgeon-dentist.†

CHOBHAM COMMON, in Surrey. A military camp was formed here on June 14, 1853, by a force between 8000 and 10,000 strong. The last field-day took place Aug. 17, 1860. Only one serious case of misconduct was reported during all the time.

CHOCOLATE, made of the cocoa berry, introduced into Europe (from Mexico and the Brazils) about 1520, was sold in the London coffee-houses soon after their establishment, 1650.

* The slaughter lasted 10 days: 40,000 of both sexes falling victims to the sword, or to the fire, which raged until every house, save those of the foreign consuls, was burned to the ground. 7000 Greeks, who had fled to the mountains, were induced to surrender by a promise of amnesty, guaranteed by the consuls of England, France, and Austria: yet even they were all butchered! The only exception made during the massacre was in favour of the young and more beautiful women and boys, 30,000 of whom were reserved for the markets.

† A committee of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in July, 1864, after examining statistics, reported that the use of anæsthetics had in no degree increased the rate of mortality.

CHOIR. This was separated from the nave of the church in the time of Constantine. The choral service was first used in England at Canterbury, 677. See *Chanting*.

CHOLERA MORBUS, known in its more malignant form as the Indian cholera, made great ravages in the north, east, and south of Europe, and in Asia, where alone it carried off more than 900,000 persons, in 1829-30. In England and Wales in 1848-9, 53,293 persons died of cholera, and in 1854, 20,097.

Cholera appears at Sunderland . . . Oct. 26, 1831
 And at Edinburgh . . . Feb. 6, 1832
 First observed at Rotherhithe and Limehouse,
 London, Feb. 13; and in Dublin . . . March 3
 The mortality very great, but more so on the
 Continent; 18,000 deaths at Paris, between
 March and August, 1832
 Cholera rages in Rome, the Two Sicilies, Genoa,
 Berlin, &c., in . . . July and August, 1837
 Another visitation of cholera in England: the
 number of deaths in London, for the week
 ending Sept. 15, 1849, was 3183; the ordinary
 average 1008; and the number of deaths
 by cholera from June 17 to Oct. 2, in London
 alone, 13,161. The mortality lessened and
 the distemper disappeared . . . Oct. 13, 1849
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hexham, Tynemouth,

and other northern towns, suffer much from
 cholera . . . Sept. 1853
 It rages in Italy and Sicily; above 10,000 are
 said to have died at Naples; it was also very
 fatal to the allied troops at Varna, autumn, 1854
 Cholera very severe for a short time in the
 southern parts of London, and in Soho and
 St. James's, Westminster . . . Aug. and Sept.
 Raging in Alexandria, June; abated . . . July, 1865
 Prevailing in Ancona (843 deaths) Aug., sub-
 siding . . . Sept. "
 Very severe in Constantinople, nearly 50,000
 deaths, Aug.; subsides after the great fire,
 Sept. 6 "
 Cases at Marseilles, Toulon, and Southampton, "
 end of . . . Sept. "

CHORAGUS, a Greek officer who regulated the chorus in the public feasts, worship, &c. Stesichorus (or Tysias) received this name, he having first taught the chorus to dance to the lyre, 556 B.C. *Quintil.*

CHORUS-SINGING was early practised at Athens. Hypodicius, of Chalcides, carried off the prize for the best voice, 508 B.C. *Parian marbles.* See *Music*.

CHOUANS, a name given to the Bretons during the war of La Vendée in 1792, from their chief Jean Cotttereau, using the cry of the *Chat-haunt*, or screech-owl, as a signal. He was killed in 1794. Georges Cadoudal, their last chief, was connected with Pichegru in a conspiracy against Napoleon when first consul, and was executed in 1804.

CHRISM, consecrated oil, was used early in the ceremonies of the Roman and Greek churches. Musk, saffron, cinnamon, roses, and frankincense, are mentioned as used with the oil, in 1541. It was ordained that chrism should consist of oil and balsam only; the one representing the human nature of Christ, and the other his divine nature, 1596.

CHRIST. See *Jesus Christ*. **CHRIST'S HOSPITAL** (the *Blue-Coat* school) was established by Edward VI. 1553, on the site of the Grey Friars monastery. A mathematical ward was founded by Charles II., 1672, and the city of London and the community of England have contributed to render it a richly endowed charity. The *Times* ward was founded in 1841. Large portions of the edifice having fallen into decay, it was rebuilt: in 1822 a new infirmary was completed, and in 1825 (April 25) the duke of York laid the first stone of the magnificent new hall.—On Sept. 24, 1854, the master, Dr. Jacob, in a sermon, in the church of the hospital, censured the system of education and the general administration of the establishment, and many improvements have since been made. The subordinate school at Hertford, for 416 younger boys and 80 girls, was founded in 1683. **CHRIST'S-THORN**, conjectured to be the plant of which our Saviour's crown of thorns was composed, came hither from the south of Europe before 1596.

CHRISTIAN ERA. See *Anno Domini*. **CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY** was founded in 1698 to promote charity schools, and to disperse bibles and religious tracts. It has an annual revenue of about 100,000*l.* **MOST CHRISTIAN KING**; *Christianissimus Rex*, a title conferred by pope Paul II. in 1469 on the crafty Louis XI. of France.

CHRISTIANIA, the capital of Norway, built in 1624, by Christian IV. of Denmark, to replace Opslo (the ancient capital founded by Harold Haardrade, 1058), which had been destroyed by fire. On April 13, 1858, Christiania suffered by fire, the loss being about 250,000*l.* The university was established in 1811. New Storthing (parliament house) built 1861-2.

CHRISTIANITY. The name Christian was first given to the believers and followers of Christ's doctrines at Antioch, in Syria, 43 (*Acts* xi. 26, 1 *Peter* iv. 6). The first Christians were divided into *episcopoi* (bishops or overseers), *presbyteroi* (elders), *diaconoi* (ministers or deacons), and *pistoi* (believers); afterwards were added *catechumens*, or learners, and *ener-gumens*, who were to be exorcised. See *Persecutions*.

CHRISTIANITY, *continued.*

Christianity said to be taught in Britain, about 64; and propagated with some success (<i>Bede</i>)	156	Into Russia, by Swiatoslaw	about 940
Christianity said to be introduced into Scotland in the reign of Donald I., about	212	Into Poland, under Meicislaus I.	992
Constantine the Great professes the Christian religion	312	Into Hungary, under Geisa	994
Frumentius preaches in Abyssinia	346	Into Norway and Iceland, under Olaf I.	998
Introduced among the Goths by Ulfilas	376	Into Sweden, between 10th and 11th centuries.	
Into Ireland in the second century, but with more success after the arrival of St. Patrick in Christianity established in France by Clovis	432	Into Prussia, by the Teutonic knights, when they were returning from the holy wars	1227
Conversion of the Saxons* by Augustin	597	Into Lithuania; paganism was abolished about	1386
Introduced into Helvetia, by Irish missionaries	643	Into Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the 15th century.	
Into Flanders in the 7th century.		Into China, where it made some progress (but was afterwards extirpated, and thousands of Chinese Christians were put to death)	1575
Into Saxony, by Charlemagne	785	Into India and America, in the 16th century.	
Into Denmark, under Harold	827	Into Japan, by Xavier and the Jesuits, 1549; but the Christians were exterminated in	1638
Into Bohemia, under Borzivoi	894	Christianity re-established in Greece	1628

CHRISTMAS-DAY, Dec. 25 (from *Christ* and the Saxon *mæsse*, signifying the *mass* and a *feast*), a festival in commemoration of the nativity of our Saviour, said to have been first kept 98; and ordered to be held as a solemn feast, by pope Telesphorus, about 137.† In the eastern church, Christmas and the Epiphany (*which see*) are deemed but one and the same feast. The holly and mistletoe used at Christmas are said to be the remains of the religious observances of the Druids. See *Anno Domini*.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, so named by captain Cook, who landed here on Christmas-day, 1777. He had passed Christmas-day at Christmas-sound, 1774. On the shore of Christmas Harbour, visited by him in 1776, one of his men found a piece of parchment with this inscription: "*Ludovico XV. Galliarum rege, et d. Bognes regi a secretis ad res maritimas, annis 1772 et 1773.*" On the other side of it captain Cook wrote: "*Naves Resolution et Discovery de rege Magnæ Britannia, Dec. 1776,*" and placed it in a bottle safely.

CHRISTOPHER'S, St. (or St. Kitt's), a West India island, discovered in 1493, by Columbus, who gave it his own name. Settled by the English and French 1623 or 1626. Ceded to England by the peace of Utrecht, 1713. Taken by the French in 1782, but restored the next year. The town of Basseterre suffered from a fire, Sept. 3, 1776.

CHROMIUM (Greek, *chrome* colour), a rare metal, discovered by Vauquelin in 1797. It is found combined with iron and lead, and forms the colouring matter of the emerald.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY. See *Printing in Colours*.

CHRONICLES. The earliest are those of the Jews, Chinese, and Hindoos. In Scripture there are two "Books of Chronicles." Collections of the British chroniclers have been published by Camden, Gale, &c., since 1602; in the present century by the English Historical Society, &c. In 1858, the publication of "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages," commenced under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. Macray's "Manual of British Historians" was published 1845.

CHRONOLOGY (the science of time) has for its object the arrangement and exhibition of the various events of the history of the world in the order of their succession, and the ascertaining the intervals between them. See *Eras* and *Epochs*. Valuable works on the subject are *l'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, compiled by the Benedictines (1783—1820). Playfair's *Chronology*, 1784; Blair's *Chronology*, 1753 (new editions by sir H. Ellis, in 1844, and by Mr. Rosse, in 1856). The Oxford *Chronological Tables*, 1838. Sir Harris Nicolas' *Chronology of History*, 1833; new edition, 1852. Hales' *Chronology*, 2nd edition, 1830; Mr. H. Fynes-Clinton's *Fasti Hellenici* and *Fasti Romani* (1824-50).

CHRONOMETER. See *Clocks* and *Harrison*.

* It is, traditionally, said that Gregory the Great, shortly before his elevation to the papal chair, chanced one day to pass through the slave-market at Rome, and perceiving some children of great beauty who were set up for sale, he inquired about their country, and finding they were English pagans, he is said to have cried out in the Latin language, "*Non Angli sed Angeli forent, si essent Christiani.*" that is, "They would not be English, but angels, if they were Christians." From that time he was struck with an ardent desire to convert that unenlightened nation, and ordered a monk named Austin, or Augustin, and others of the same fraternity, to undertake the mission to Britain in the year 565.

† Diocletian, the Roman emperor, keeping his court at Nicomedia, being informed that the Christians were assembled on this day in great multitudes to celebrate Christ's nativity, ordered the doors to be shut, and the church to be set on fire, and 600 perished in the burning pile. This was the commencement of the tenth persecution, which lasted ten years, 303.

CHRONOSCOPE, an apparatus invented by professor Wheatstone in 1840, to measure small intervals of time. It has been applied to the velocity of projectiles, and of the electric current. Chronoscopes were invented by Pouillet, and others in 1844.

CHUNAR, TREATY OF, concluded between the nabob of Oude and governor Hastings, by which the nabob was relieved of all his debts to the East India Company, on condition of his seizing the property of the begums, his mother and grandmother, and delivering it up to the English, Sep. 19, 1781. This treaty enabled the nabob to take the lands of Fyzoola Khan, a Rohilla chief, who had settled at Rampoor, under guarantee of the English. The nabob presented to Mr. Hastings 100,000*l*.

CHURCH (probably derived from the Greek *kyriakos*, pertaining to the Lord, *Kyrios*), signifies a collective body of Christians, and also the place where they meet. In the New Testament, it signifies "congregation," in the original *ekklesia*. Christian architecture commenced with Constantine, who, after he was settled in his government, erected, at Rome, churches (called basilicas, from the Greek *basileus*, a king); St. Peter's being erected about 330. His successors erected others; and adopted the heathen temples as places of worship. Several very ancient churches exist in Britain and Ireland. See *Architecture*; *Choir* and *Chanting*; *Rome, Modern*: and *Popes*.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.* The following are important facts in her history: for details, refer to separate articles.—See *Clergy*.

Britain converted to Christianity ("Christo subdita," Tertullian)	2nd century
Invasion of the Saxons, 477; converted by Augustin and his companions	596
Dunstan establishes the supremacy of the monastic orders, about	960
The aggrandising policy of the Church, fostered by Edward the Confessor, was checked by William I. and his successors	1066 <i>et seq.</i>
Contest between Henry II. and Becket respecting the "Constitutions of Clarendon,"	1164-1170
John surrenders his crown to the papal legate	1213
Rise of the Lollards—Wickliffe publishes tracts against the errors of the Church of Rome, 1356; and a version of the Bible, about	1383
The clergy regulated by parliament, 1529; they lose the first fruits	1534
The royal supremacy imposed on the clergy by Henry VIII., 1531; many suffer death for refusing to acknowledge it	1535
Coverdale's translation of the Bible commanded to be read in churches	
"Six Articles of Religion" promulgated	1539
First book of Common Prayer issued	1548
The clergy permitted to marry	1549
"Forty-two Articles of Religion" issued	1552
Restoration of the Roman forms, and fierce persecution of the Protestants by Mary	1553-8
The Protestant forms restored by Elizabeth; the Puritan dissensions begin	1558-1603
"Thirty nine" Articles published	1563
Hampton Court conference with the Puritans	1604
New translation of the Bible published	1611
Book of Common Prayer suppressed and Directory established by parliament	1644
Presbyterians established by the Commonwealth	1649
Act of Uniformity (14 Chas. II. c. 4) passed—2000 nonconforming ministers resign their livings	1662
Attempts of James II. to revive Romanism; "Declaration of Indulgence" published	1687
Acquittal of the seven bishops on a charge of "seditious libel"	1688
The Non-juring bishops and others deprived; (they formed a separate communion) Feb. 1, 1691	1691
"Queen Anne's Bounty," for the augmentation of poor livings	1704
Act for building 50 new churches passed	1710
Fierce disputes between the low church and high church; trial of Sacheverell	"
The Bangorian controversy begins	1717
John Wesley and George Whitefield commence preaching	1738
Rise of the Evangelical party in the church, under Newton, Romaine, and others, in the latter part of the 18th century.	
Church of England united with that of Ireland at the Union	1800
Clergy Incapacitation Act passed	1801
Acts for building and enlarging churches 1823, 1838	1823, 1838
200 new churches erected in the diocese of London during the episcopate of C. J. Blomfield	1828-56
"Tracts for the Times" (No. 1-90) published (much controversy ensued)	1833-41
Ecclesiastical Commission established	1834
New Church Discipline Act (3 & 4 Vict. c. 86)	1841
"Essays and Reviews" published, 1860; numerous Replies issued (see <i>Essays and Reviews</i>)	1861-2
[The Church of England is now said to be divided into High, Low (or Evangelical), and Broad Church: the last including persons who hold the opinions of the late Dr. Arnold, the Rev. F. D. Maurice, and others.]	
Dr. Colenso, bishop of Natal, publishes his work on "The Pentateuch," about Oct., 1862; great cry against it; the bishops, in convocation, declare that it contains "errors of the gravest and most dangerous character,"	May 20, 1863
A Church Congress at Manchester, Oct. 13, 14, 15,	"

* The church of England consists of three *orders of clergy*—bishops, priests, and deacons; viz., two archbishops and twenty-five bishops, exclusive of the see of Sodor and Man. The other dignities are chancellors, deans (of cathedrals and collegiate churches), archdeacons, prebendaries, canons, minor canons, and priest-vicars: these and the incumbents of rectories, vicarages, and chapelries, make the number of preferments of the established church, according to official returns, 12,327. The number of *benefices* in England and Wales, according to parliamentary returns, in 1844, was 11,127, and the number of glebe-houses 5527. The number of parishes is 11,077, and of churches and chapels about 14,100. The number of benefices in Ireland was 1495, to which there were not more than about 600 glebe-houses attached, the rest having no glebe-houses. An act was passed in 1860 for the union of contiguous benefices. See *Church of England*.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, *continued.*

Bishop Colenso deposed by his metropolitan,
Dr. Gray, bishop of Capetown . . . April 16, 1864
Bishop Colenso's appeal came before the privy
council, which declared bishop Gray's pro-
ceedings null and void (since a colonial
bishop can have no authority except what
is granted by parliament or by the colonial
legislature) . . . March 21, 1865
Church congress at Bristol . . . Oct. 1864
"Oxford Declaration" (authorship ascribed to
archdeacon Denison and Dr. Pusey), respect-
ing belief in eternal punishment, drawn up
and signed on Feb. 25, and sent by post to
the clergy at large for signature: about 3000

are said to have signed; it was presented to
the archbishop of Canterbury . . . May 12, 1864
"Bishop of London's Fund," for remedying
spiritual destitution in London, established;
the Queen engages to give (in three years)
3000*l.*, and prince of Wales 1000*l.* . . . March 7, "
100,456*l.* received; 72,003*l.* promised, Dec. 31, "
The Queen engages to give 15,000*l.* in 10 years, "
April, 1865
New form of clerical subscription proposed by
a commission in 1864; adopted by parliament,
July, "
Church congress met at Norwich . . . Oct. 3-7, "
Congress to be at York in . . . 1866

CHURCH OF IRELAND is now in connection with that of England—the United Church of England and Ireland. Previously to the Church Temporalities Act of Will. IV. in 1833, there were four archbishoprics and eighteen bishoprics in Ireland, of which two archbishoprics and eight bishoprics have ceased; that act providing for the union or abolition of certain sees, according as the possessors of them died. See *Bishops*.

CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA. The Episcopal church was established in Nov. 1784, when bishop Seabury, chosen by the churches in Connecticut, was consecrated in Scotland. The first convention was held at Philadelphia in 1785. On Feb. 4, 1787, two more American bishops were consecrated at Lambeth. In 1851 there were 37 bishops.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. See *Bishops in Scotland*. On the abolition of Episcopacy in Scotland in 1638, Presbyterianism became the established religion. Its distinguishing tenets were first embodied in the formulary of faith, said to have been compiled by John Knox, in 1560, which was approved by the parliament and ratified in 1567, finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate in 1696, and secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707. The church of Scotland is regulated by four courts—the general assembly,* the synod, the presbytery, and kirk sessions. See *Presbyterians*. A large body seceded from this church in 1843, and took the name of the "Free Church of Scotland," *which see*.

CHURCH-RATES. The maintaining the church (*i. e.* the building) in repair belongs to the parishioners, who have the sole power of taxing themselves for the expense when assembled in vestry. The enforcement of payment, which is continually disputed by dissenters and others, belongs to the ecclesiastical courts. Many attempts have been made to abolish church-rates. A bill for this purpose has passed the commons only several times since 1855; one was thrown out in May, 1861. See *Braintree*.

CHURCH-SERVICES were ordered by pope Vitellianus to be read in Latin 663; by queen Elizabeth in 1558 to be read in English.

CHURCH-WARDENS, officers of the church, appointed by the first canon of the synod of London in 1127. Overseers in every parish were also appointed by the same body, and they continue now nearly as then constituted. *Johnson's Canons*.

CHURCHING OF WOMEN is the act of returning thanks in the church by women after child-birth. It began about 214. *Wheatley*. See *Purification*.

CHUSAN, a Chinese isle. See *China*, 1840, 1841, 1860.

CIDER (*Zider*, German), when first made in England, was called wine, about 1284. The earl of Manchester, when ambassador in France, is said to have frequently passed off cider for a delicious wine. It was subjected to the excise in 1763 *et seq.* A powerful spirit is drawn from cider by distillation.—Many orchards were planted in Herefordshire by lord Scudamore, ambassador from Charles I. to France. John Philips published his poem "Cider" in 1706.

CILICIA, in Asia Minor, partook of the fortunes of that country. It became a Roman province 67 B.C., and was conquered by the Turks, A.D. 1387.

* The first general assembly of the church was held Dec. 20, 1560. The general assembly constitutes the highest ecclesiastical court in the kingdom; it meets annually in Edinburgh in May, and sits about ten days. It consists of a grand commissioner, appointed by the sovereign, and delegates from presbyteries, royal boroughs, and universities, some being laymen. To this court all appeals from the inferior ecclesiastical courts lie, and its decision is final.

CIMBRI, a Teutonic race, who came from Jutland, and invaded the Roman empire about 120 B.C. They defeated the Romans, under Cn. Paperius Carbo, 113 B.C.; under the consul, Marcus Silanus, 109 B.C., and under Manlius, on the banks of the Rhine, where 80,000 Romans were slain, 105 B.C. Their allies, the Teutones, were defeated by Marius in two battles at Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix) in Gaul; 200,000 were killed, and 70,000 made prisoners, 102 B.C. The Cimbri were defeated by Marius and Catulus, as they were again endeavouring to enter Italy; 120,000 were killed, and 60,000 taken prisoners, 101 B.C. They were afterwards absorbed into the Teutones or Saxons.

CIMENTO (Italian, *experiment*). The "Accademia del Cimento," at Florence, held its first meeting for making scientific experiments, June 18, 1657. It was patronised by Ferdinand, grand duke of Tuscany. Its establishment was followed by the foundation of the Royal Society of London in 1660, and the Academy of Sciences at Paris in 1666.

CINCINNATI. A society established in the American army soon after the peace of 1783, "to perpetuate friendship," and to raise a fund for relieving the widows and orphans of those who had fallen during the war." On the badge was a figure of Cincinnatus. The people dreading military influence, the officers gave up the society.

CINNAMON, a species of laurel in Ceylon, is mentioned among the perfumes of the sanctuary, *Exodus* xxx. 23. It was found in the American forests, by Don Ulloa, in 1736, and was cultivated in Jamaica and Dominica in 1788.

CINQUE-CENTO (five hundred); *ter-cento*, &c., see note to article *Italy*.

CINQUE PORTS, on the south coast of England, were originally *five* (hence the name) — Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich: Winchelsea and Rye were afterwards added. *Jeake*. Their jurisdiction was vested in barons, called wardens, for the better security of the coast, these ports being nearest to France, and considered the keys of the kingdom; instituted by William I. in 1078. *Rapin*. The latest lord-wardens were the duke of Wellington, 1828-52; the marquess of Dalhousie, 1852-60; lord Palmerston, appointed March, 1861.

CINTRA (Portugal). The convention of Cintra was concluded between the British army under sir Hew Dalrymple, and the French under marshal Junot. By this compact, on Aug. 30, 1808, shortly after the battle of Vimeira (Aug. 22), the defeated French army was allowed to evacuate Portugal in British ships, carrying with them all their spoil. The convention was publicly condemned, and in consequence a court of inquiry was held at Chelsea, which exonerated the British commanders, who, however, were never again employed. Wellington and Napoleon both justified sir Hew Dalrymple.

CIRCASSIA (Asia, on N. side of the Caucasus). The Circassians are said to be descended from the Albanians. They were unsubdued, even by Timour. In the 16th century the greater part of them acknowledged the authority of the czar, Ivan II. of Russia, and about 1745, the princes of Kabarda took oaths of fealty. Many Circassians became Mahometans in the 18th century.

Circassia surrendered to Russia by Turkey by the treaty of Adrianople (but the Circassians, under Schamyl, long resisted) . . . 1830
Victories of Orbelliani over them . . . June, Nov., Dec., 1857
He subdues much of the country, and expels the inhabitants . . . April, 1858
Schamyl, their great leader, captured, and treated with much respect . . . Sept. 7, 1859
About 20,000 Circassians emigrate to Constantinople, and suffer much distress, and are relieved . . . 1860

The last of the Circassian strongholds captured, and the grand duke Michael declares the war at an end . . . June 8, 1864
Above a million Circassians emigrate into Turkey, and suffer many privations, partially relieved by the sultan's government, . . . June, et seq. ,,

CIRCENSIAN GAMES were combats in the Roman circus (at first in honour of Consus, the god of councils, but afterwards of Jupiter, Neptune, Juno, and Minerva), instituted by Evander, and established at Rome 732 B.C. by Romulus, at the time of the rape of the Sabines. They were an imitation of the Olympian games among the Greeks, and, by way of eminence, were called the Great games, but Tarquin named them Circensian; their celebration continued from Sept. 4 to 12.

CIRCLE. The quadrature, or ratio of the diameter of the circle to its circumference, has exercised the ingenuity of mathematicians of all ages. Archimedes, about 221 B.C., gave it as 7 to 22; Abraham Sharp (1717) as 1 to 3 and 72 decimals, and Lagny (1719) as 1 to 3 and 122 decimals.

CIRCLES OF GERMANY (formed about 1500, to distinguish the members of the diet of the empire) were, in 1512, Franconia, Bavaria, Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and Saxony; in 1789, Austria, Burgundy, Westphalia, Palatinate, Upper Rhine, Suabia, Bavaria, Franconia, and Upper and Lower Saxony. In 1804 these divisions were annulled by the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine, in 1806 (*which see*).

CIRCUITS IN ENGLAND were divided into three, and three justices were appointed to each, 1176. They were afterwards divided into four, with five justices to each division, 1180. *Rapin*. They have been frequently altered. England and Wales are at present divided into eight—each travelled in spring and summer for the trial of civil and criminal cases; the larger towns are visited in winter for trials of criminals only: this is called “going the circuit.” There are monthly sessions for the city of London and county of Middlesex.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Stationers lent books on hire in the middle ages. The public circulating library in England, opened by Samuel Fancourt, a dissenting minister of Salisbury, about 1740, failed; but similar institutions at Bath and in London succeeded, and others were established throughout the kingdom. There was a circulating library at Crane-court, London, in 1748, of which a catalogue in two vols. was published.—No books can be taken from the British Museum except for judicial purposes, but the libraries of the Royal Society and the principal scientific societies, except that of the Royal Institution, London, are circulating.—The London Library (circulating) was founded in 1841, under the highest auspices, and is of great value to literary men.—Of the subscription libraries belonging to individuals, that of Mr. C. E. Mudie, in New Oxford-street, is the most remarkable for the large quantity and good quality of the books: several hundreds, sometimes thousands, of copies of a new work being in circulation. It was founded in 1842, and grew into celebrity in Dec. 1848, when the first two volumes of Macaulay's History of England were published, for which there was an unprecedented demand, which this library supplied. The hall, having the walls covered with shelves filled with new books, was opened in Dec. 1860. The “Circulating Library Company” was founded in Jan. 1862.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD. See *Blood*.

CIRCUMCISION (instituted 1897 B.C.) was the seal of the covenant made by God with Abraham. It was practised by the ancient Egyptians, and is still by the Copts and some oriental nations. The Festival of the Circumcision (of Christ), originally “the Octave of Christmas,” is mentioned about 487. It was introduced into the Liturgy in 1550.

CIRCUMNAVIGATORS. Among the most daring human enterprises at the period when it was first attempted, was the circumnavigation of the earth in 1519.*

Magellan first entered the Pacific Ocean	1519	Tasman, Dutch	1642	James Cook	1768
Groalva, Spaniard	1537	Cowley, British	1683	On his death the voyage was continued by King	1779
Avalradi, Spaniard	1567	Dampier, English	1689	Bougainville, French	1776
Mendana, Spaniard	1567	Cooke, English	1708	Porlocke, British	1783
Sir Francis Drake, first English	1577	Clipperton, British	1719	King and Fitzroy, British	1826-36
Cavendish, first voyage	1586	Roggewein, Dutch	1721	Belcher, British	1836-42
Le Maire, Dutch	1615	Anson (<i>afterwards</i> lord)	1740	Wilkes, American	1838-42
Quiros, Spaniard	1625	Byron, English	1764	See <i>North-West Passage</i> .	
		Wallis, British	1766		
		Carteret, English	1766		

CIRCUS. There were eight (some say ten) buildings of this kind at Rome; the largest, the *Circus Maximus*, was built by the elder Tarquin, 605 B.C. It was an oval figure; length three stadia and a half, or more than three English furlongs; breadth 960 Roman feet. It was enlarged by Julius Cæsar so as to seat 150,000 persons, and was rebuilt by Augustus. Julius Cæsar introduced in it large canals of water, which could be quickly covered with vessels, and represent a sea fight. *Pliny*. See *Amphitheatres*. In the 5th and 6th centuries after Christ, Constantinople was greatly disturbed by the white, red, green, and blue factions of the circus. In 501, about 3000 persons were killed. In Jan. 532 a fierce conflict between the blue and green factions lasted five days, and was only suppressed by the efforts of Belisarius after a frightful slaughter. The watchword was “Nika!” (conquer).

CIRRHA, a town of Phocis (N. Greece), razed to the ground in the Sacred War, 586 B.C., for sacrilege.

* The first ship that sailed round the earth, and hence determined its being globular, was Magellan's, or Magelhaen's; he was a native of Portugal, in the service of Spain, and by keeping a westerly course he returned to the same place he had set out from in 1519. The voyage was completed in 3 years and 29 days; but Magellan was killed on his homeward passage, at the Philippines, in 1521.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC (N. Italy) was formed by the French in May, 1797, out of the *Cispadane* and *Transpadane* republics, acknowledged by the emperor of Germany to be independent, by the treaty of Campo Formio (*which see*), Oct. 17 following. It received a new constitution in Sept. 1798; but merged into the kingdom of Italy in March, 1805. See *Italy*.

CISTERCIANS, an order of monks founded by Robert, a Benedictine, abbot of Citeaux (the order of Citeaux), in France, near the end of the 11th century. For a time it governed almost all Europe. The monks observed silence, abstained from flesh, lay on straw, and wore neither shoes nor shirts. *De Vitri*. They were reformed by St. Bernard. See *Bernardines*.

CITATE. The Russian general Gortschakoff, intending to storm Kalafat, threw up redoubts at Citate, close to the Danube, which were stormed by the Turks under Omer Pacha, Jan. 6, 1854. The fighting continued on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, when the Russians were compelled to retire to their former position at Krajowa, having lost 1500 killed and 2000 wounded. The loss of the Turks was estimated at 338 killed and 700 wounded.

CITY. (French *cit  *, Italian *citt  *, Latin *civitas*.) The word has been used in England only since the conquest, when London was called *Londonburgh*. Cities were first incorporated 1079. A town corporate is called a city when made the seat of a bishop and having a cathedral church. *Camden*.

CITIZEN. It is not lawful to scourge a citizen of Rome. *Livy*. In England a citizen is a person who is free of a city, or who doth carry on a trade therein. *Camden*. Various privileges have been conferred on citizens as freemen in several reigns.—The wives of citizens of London (not being aldermen's wives, nor gentlewomen by descent) were obliged to wear miniver caps, being white woollen knit three-cornered, with the peaks projecting three or four inches beyond their foreheads; aldermen's wives made them of velvet, 1 Eliz. 1558. *Stow*. On Oct. 10, 1792, the convention decreed that "citoyen" and "citoyenne" should be the only titles in France.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, a strong fortress of Spain, invested by the French, June 11, 1810, and surrendered to them July 10. It remained in their possession until it was stormed by the British, under Wellington, Jan. 19, 1812.

CIVIL ENGINEERS. See *Engineers*.

CIVIL LAW. A body of Roman laws, founded upon the laws of nature and of nations, was first collected by Alfenus Varus, the civilian, who flourished about 66 B.C.; and a digest of them was made by Servius Sulpicius, the civilian, 53 B.C. The Gregorian code was issued A.D. 290; the Theodosian in 438. Many of the former laws having grown out of use, the emperor Justinian ordered a revision of them (in 529-534), which was called the Justinian code, and constitutes a large part of the present civil law. Civil law was restored in Italy, Germany, &c. 1127. *Blair*. It was introduced into England by Theobald, a Norman abbot, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury in 1138. It is now used in the spiritual courts only, and in maritime affairs. See *Doctors' Commons*, and *Laws*.

CIVIL LIST. This now comprehends the revenue awarded to the kings of England in lieu of their ancient hereditary income. The entire revenue of Elizabeth was not more than 600,000*l.*, and that of Charles I. was about 800,000*l.* After the revolution a civil list revenue was settled on the new king and queen of 700,000*l.*, the parliament taking into its own hands the support of the forces both maritime and military. The civil list of George II. was increased to 800,000*l.*; and that of George III. in the 55th year of his reign, was 1,030,000*l.*

In 1831, the civil list of the sovereign was fixed at 500,000*l.*, and in Dec., 1837, the civil list of the queen was fixed at 385,000*l.*
Prince Albert obtained an exclusive sum from parliament of 30,000*l.* per an. on Feb. 7, 1840

Sir H. Parnell's motion for inquiry into the civil list led to the resignation of the Wellington administration Nov. 15, 1830
A select committee was appointed by the house of commons for the purpose Feb. 2, 1865

CIVIL SERVICE. Nearly 17,000 persons are employed in this service under the direction of the treasury, and the home, foreign, colonial, post, and revenue offices, &c. In 1855 a commission reported most unfavourably on the existing system of appointments, and on May 21 commissioners were appointed to examine into the qualifications of the candidates, who report annually. The civil service superannuation act passed in April, 1859. Civil service for the year (ending March 31) 1855, cost 7,735,515*l.*; 1865, 10,205,413*l.*

CIVIL WARS. See *England, France, &c.*

CLANSHIPS were tribes of the same race, and commonly of the same name, and originated in feudal times. See *Feudal Laws*. They are said to have arisen in Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm II., about 1008. The legal power of the chiefs of clans and other remains of heritable jurisdiction were abolished in Scotland, and the liberty of the English was granted to clansmen in 1747, in consequence of the rebellion of 1745. The following is a list of all the known clans of Scotland, with the badge of distinction anciently worn by each. The chief of each respective clan was, and is, entitled to wear two eagle's feathers in his bonnet, in addition to the distinguishing badge of his clan. *Chambers*. A history of the clans by Wm. Buchanan was published in 1775.

Name.	Badge.	Name.	Badge.	Name.	Badge.
Buchanan	Birch.	Lamont	Crab-apple tree.	M'Neil	Sea-ware.
Cameron	Oak.	M'Alister	Five-leaved heath.	M'Pherson	Variegated box-wd.
Campbell	Myrtle.	M'Donald	Bell-heath.	M'Quarrie	Blackthorn.
Chisholm	Alder.	M'Donnell	Mountain heath.	M'Rae	Fir-club moss.
Colquhoun	Hazel.	M'Dougall	Cypress.	Menzies	Ash.
Cumming	Common swallow.	M'Farlane	Cloud-berry bush.	Munro	Eagle's feathers.
Drummond	Holly.	M'Gregor	Pine.	Murray	Juniper.
Farquharson	Purple foxglove.	M'Intosh	Box-wood.	Ogilvie	Hawthorn.
Ferguson	Poplar.	M'Kay	Bull-rush.	Oliphant	Great maple.
Forbes	Broom.	M'Kenzie	Deer-grass.	Robertson	Fern, or brechans.
Frazer	Yew.	M'Kinnon	St. John's wort.	Rose	Briar-rose.
Gordon	Ivy.	M'Lachlan	Mountain-ash.	Ross	Bear-berries.
Graham	Laurel.	M'Lean	Blackberry heath.	Sinclair	Clover.
Grant	Cranberry heath.	M'Leod	Red whortle-berries.	Stewart	Thistle.
Gun	Rosewort.	M'Nab	Rose blackberries.	Sutherland	Cat's-tail grass.

CLARE AND CLARENCE (Suffolk). Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester, is said to have seated here a monastery of the order of Friars Eremites, the first of this kind of mendicants who came to England, 1248. *Tanner*. Lionel, third son of Edward III. becoming possessed of the honour of Clare, by marriage, was created duke of Clarence. The title has ever since belonged to a branch of the royal family.*—CLARE was the first place in Ireland for 140 years that elected a Roman Catholic member of parliament. See *Roman Catholics*. At the election, held at Ennis, the county town, Mr. Daniel O'Connell was returned, July 5, 1828. He did not sit till after the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act, in 1829, being re-elected July 30, 1829.

CLARE, NUNS OF ST., a sisterhood, called Minorettes, founded in Italy about 1212. This order settled in England, in the Minorities without Aldgate, London, about 1293. by Blanche, queen of Navarre, wife of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I. At the suppression, the site was granted to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, 1539. *Tanner*.

CLAREMONT (Surrey), the residence of the princess Charlotte (daughter of the prince-regent, afterwards George IV.), and the scene of her death, Nov. 6, 1817. The house was originally built by sir John Vanbrugh, and was the seat successively of the earl of Clare, afterwards duke of Newcastle, of lord Clive, lord Galloway, and the earl of Tyrconnel. It was purchased of Mr. Ellis by government for 65,000*l.* for the prince and princess of Saxe-Coburg; and the former, now king of Belgium, assigned it to prince Albert in 1840. The exiled royal family of France took up their residence at Claremont, March 4, 1848; and the king, Louis-Philippe, died there, Aug. 29, 1850.

CLARENCIEUX, the second king-at-arms, formerly subject to the duke of Clarence; his duty was to arrange the funerals of all the lower nobility, as baronets, knights, esquires, and gentlemen, on the south side of the Trent, from whence he is also called sur-roy or south-roy.

CLARENDON, CONSTITUTIONS OF, were enacted at a council held Jan. 25, 1164, at Clarendon, in Wiltshire, the object of which was to retrench the then enormous power of the clergy. They were the ground of Becket's quarrel with Henry II., and were at first condemned by the pope, but afterwards agreed to in 1173.

* DUKES OF CLARENCE: 1362, Lionel, born 1338, died 1369. See *York, dukes of*.—1411, Thomas (second son of Henry IV.), born 1389, killed at Baugé 1421.—1461, George (brother of Edward IV.), murdered 1478.—1789, William (third son of George III.), afterwards William IV.

CLARENDON, CONSTITUTIONS OF, *continued.*

I. All suits concerning advowsons to be determined in civil courts.

II. The clergy accused of any crime to be tried by civil judges.

III. No person of any rank whatever to be permitted to leave the realm without the royal licence.

IV. Laics not to be accused in spiritual courts, except by legal and reputable promoters and witnesses.

V. No chief tenant of the crown to be excommunicated, or his lands put under interdict.

VI. Revenues of vacant sees to belong to the king.

VII. Goods forfeited to the crown not to be protected in churches.

VIII. Sons of villains not to be ordained clerks without the consent of their lord.

IX. Bishops to be regarded as barons, and be sub-

jected to the burthens belonging to that rank.

X. Churches belonging to the king's see not to be granted in perpetuity against his will.

XI. Excommunicated persons not to be bound to give security for continuing in their abode.

XII. No inhabitant in demesne to be excommunicated for non-appearance in a spiritual court.

XIII. If any tenant *in capite* should refuse submission to spiritual courts, the case to be referred to the king.

XIV. The clergy no longer to pretend to the right of enforcing debts contracted by oath or promise.

XV. Causes between laymen and ecclesiastics to be determined by a jury.

XVI. Appeals to be ultimately carried to the king, and no further without his consent.

CLARENDON PRINTING-OFFICE, OXFORD, erected by sir John Vanbrugh, in 1711-13, the expense being defrayed out of the profits of lord Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, the copyright of which was given by his son to the university. The original building has been converted into a museum, lecture-rooms, &c., and a new printing-office erected by Blore and Robertson, 1826-9. *Sharp.*

CLARION, it is said by Spanish writers, invented by the Moors in Spain, about 800, was at first a trumpet, serving as a treble to trumpets sounding tenor and bass. *Ash.* Its tube is narrower and its tone shriller than the common trumpet. *Pardon.*

CLARIONET, a wind instrument of the reed kind, invented by Joseph Denner, in Nuremberg, about 1690.

CLASSIS. The name was first used by Tullius Servius (the sixth king of ancient Rome), in making divisions of the Roman people, 573 B.C. The first of the six classes were called *classici*, by way of eminence, and hence authors of the first rank (especially Greek and Latin) came to be called *classics*.

CLAVICHORD, a musical instrument in the form of a spinnet (called also a manichord); much in use in France, Spain, and Germany, in the 17th century.

CLEARING-HOUSE. In 1775, a building in Lombard-street was set apart for the use of bankers, in which they might exchange cheques, bills, and securities, and thereby save labour and curtail the amount of floating cash requisite to meet the settlement of the different houses, if effected singly. By means of transfer tickets, transactions to the amount of millions daily are settled without the intervention of a bank note. In 1861, the clearing-house was used by 117 companies, and on May, 1864, it was joined by the Bank of England. The *railway clearing-house* in Seymour-street, near Euston-square, is regulated by an act passed in 1850.

CLEMENTINES, apocryphal pieces, attributed to Clemens Romanus, a contemporary of St. Paul, and said to have succeeded St. Peter as bishop of Rome. He died 102. *Niceron.* Also the decretals of pope Clement V. who died 1314, published by his successor. *Bowyer.* Also Augustine monks, each of whom having been a superior nine years, then merged into a common monk. CLEMENTINES were the adherents of Robert, son of the count of Geneva, who took the title of Clement VII. on the death of Gregory XI., 1378, and URBANISTS, those of pope Urban VI. All Christendom was divided by the claims of these two pontiffs: France, Castile, Scotland, &c., adhering to Clement; Rome, Italy, and England, declaring for Urban. The schism ended in 1409, when Alexander V. was elected pope, and his rivals resigned. See *Anti-Popes*.

CLEPSYDRA, a water-clock. See *Clocks*.

CLERGY (from the Greek *kleros*, a lot or inheritance) in the first century were termed presbyters, elders, or bishops, and deacons. The bishops (*episcopoi* or *overseers*), elected from the presbyters, in the second century assumed higher functions (about 330), and, under Constantine, obtained the recognition and protection of the secular power. Under the Lombard and Norman kings in the 7th and 8th centuries, the clergy began to possess temporal power, as owners of lands; and after the establishment of monachism, a distinction was made

between the regular clergy, who lived apart from the world, in accordance with a *regula* or rule, and the *secular* (worldly) or beneficed clergy. See *Church of England*.*

CLERGY CHARITIES. The Clergymen's Widows' and Orphans' Corporation was established in England, 1670, and incorporated 1678. William Assheton, an eminent theological writer, was the first proposer of a plan to provide for the families of deceased clergy. *Watts's Life of Assheton*. The festival of the "Sons of the Clergy," held annually at St. Paul's cathedral, was instituted about 1655; the charity called the "Sons of the Clergy" was incorporated July 1, 1678. There are several other charities for the relatives of the clergy.

CLERICAL SUBSCRIPTION ACT, passed July, 1865.

CLERK. See *Clergy*.

CLERKENWELL, a parish near London, so called from a well (*fons clericorum*) in Raystreet, where the parish-clerks occasionally acted mystery-plays; once before Richard II. in 1390. Hunt's political meetings in 1817 were held in Spa-fields in this parish. In St. John's parish are the remains of the priory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Clerkenwell prison was built in 1615, in lieu of the noted prison called the Cage, which was taken down in 1614; the then Bridewell having been found insufficient. The prison called the House of Detention, erected in 1775, was rebuilt in 1818; again 1844. At Clerkenwell-close formerly stood the house of Oliver Cromwell, where some suppose the death-warrant of Charles I. was signed, Jan. 1649.

CLERMONT (France). Here was held the council under pope Urban II. in 1095, in which the first crusade against the infidels was determined upon, and Godfrey of Bouillon appointed to command it. In this council the name of pope was first given to the head of the Roman Catholic Church, exclusively of the bishops who used previously to assume the title. Philip I. of France was (a second time) excommunicated by this assembly. *Hénault*.

CLEVES (N.E. Germany). Rutger, count of Cleves, lived at the beginning of the 11th century. Adolphus, count of Mark, was made duke of Cleves by the emperor Sigismund, 1417. John William, duke of Cleves, Berg, Juliers, &c., died without issue, March 25, 1609, which led to a war of succession. Eventually Cleves was assigned to the elector of Brandenburg in 1666; seized by the French in 1757; restored at the peace in 1763, and now forms part of the Prussian dominions.

CLIFTON SUSPENSION-BRIDGE, over the Avon, connecting Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, constructed of the removed Hungerford-bridge, was completed in Oct. 1864; opened Dec. 8, 1864. It is said to have the largest span (702 feet) of any chain bridge in the world. In 1753 alderman Vick of Bristol, bequeathed 1000*l.* to accumulate for the erection of a bridge over the Avon. In 1831 Brunel began one which was abandoned after the expenditure of 45,000*l.*

CLIMACTERIC, the term applied to certain periods of time in a man's life (multiples of 7 or 9), in which it is affirmed notable alterations in the health and constitution of a person happen, and expose him to imminent dangers. Cotgrave says, "Every 7th or 9th or 63rd year of a man's life, all very dangerous, but the last most." The *grand climacteric* is 63. Hippocrates is said to have referred to these periods in 383 B.C. Much misemployed erudition has been expended on this subject.

* The clergy were first styled clerks, owing to the judges being chosen after the Norman custom from the sacred order, and the officers being clergy: this gave them that denomination, which they keep to this day. *Blackstone's Comm.* "As the Druids," says Pasquier, "kept the keys of their religion and of letters, so did the priests keep both these to themselves; they alone made profession of letters, and a man of letters was called a clerk, and hence learning went by the name of clerkship." The English clergy add "clerk" to their name in legal documents.—In 992, the distinction began in France. *Hénault*.—The **BENEFIT OF CLERGY**, *Privilegium Clericale*, arose in the regard paid by Christian princes to the church, and consisted of: 1st, an exemption of places consecrated to religious duties from criminal arrests, which was the foundation of sanctuaries; 2nd, exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process before the secular judge, in particular cases, which was the original meaning of the *privilegium clericale*. In the course of time, however, the *benefit of clergy* extended to every one who could read, which was thought a great proof of learning; and it was enacted, that there should be a prerogative allowed to the clergy, that if any man who could read were to be condemned to death, the bishop of the diocese might, if he would, claim him as a clerk, and dispose of him in some places of the clergy as he might deem meet. The ordinary gave the prisoner at the bar a Latin book, in a black Gothic character, from which to read a verse or two; and if the ordinary said, "*Legit ut Clericus*" ("He reads like a clerk"), the offender was only burnt in the hand; otherwise he suffered death, 3 Edw. I. (1274). This privilege was restricted by Henry VII. in 1489, and abolished, with respect to murderers and other great criminals, by Henry VIII., 1512. *Stow*. The reading was discontinued by 5 Anne, c. 6 (1706). Benefit of clergy was wholly repealed by statute 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 28 (1827).

CLIO. The initials C. L. I. O., forming the name of the muse of history, were rendered famous from the most admired papers of Addison, in the *Spectator*, having been marked by one or other of them, signed consecutively, in 1713. *Cibber*.

CLOACA MAXIMA, the chief of the celebrated sewers at Rome, the construction of which is attributed to king Tarquinius Priscus (588 B.C.) and his successors.

CLOCK. The clepsydra, or water-clock, was introduced at Rome about 158 B.C. by Scipio Nasica. Toothed wheels were applied to them by Ctesibius, about 140 B.C. Said to have been found by Cæsar on invading Britain, 55 B.C. The only clock supposed to be then in the world was sent by pope Paul I. to Pepin, king of France A.D. 760. Pacificus, arch-deacon of Genoa, invented one in the 9th century. Originally the wheels were three feet in diameter. The earliest complete clock of which there is any certain record was made by a Saracen mechanic in the thirteenth century. Alfred is said to have measured time by wax tapers, and to have invented lanterns to defend them from the wind about 837.

The escapement ascribed to Gerbert	1000	lum, about	1659
A great clock put up at Canterbury cathedral, cost 30l.	1292	Repeating clocks and watches invented by Barlow, about	1676
A clock constructed by Richard, abbot of St. Alban's, about	1326	The dead beat, and horizontal escapements, by Graham, about	1700
John Visconte sets up a clock at Genoa	1353	The spiral balance spring suggested, and the duplex escapement, invented by Dr. Hooke; pivot holes jewelled by Facio; the detached escapement, invented by Mudge, and improved by Berthoud, Arnold, Earnshaw, and others in the 18th century.	1735
A striking clock in Westminster	1368	Harrison's time-piece (<i>which see</i>) constructed	1793
A perfect one made at Paris, by Vick	1370	Clocks and watches taxed, 1707; tax repealed	1798
The first portable one made	1530	The Horological Institute established	1858
In England no clock went accurately before that set up at Hampton-court (maker's initials, N.O.)	1540	The great Westminster clock set up . May 30,	1859
Richard Harris (who erected a clock at St. Paul's, Covent-garden) and the younger Galileo constructed the pendulum	1641	266,750 clocks and 88,621 watches imported into the United Kingdom in 1857; the duty came off in 1861.	
Christian Huygens contested this discovery, and made his pendulum clock some time previously to	1658	(See <i>Electric Clock</i> , under <i>Electricity</i> .)	
Fromantil, a Dutchman, improved the pendu-			

CLOGHER (Ireland). St. Macartin, a disciple of St. Patrick, fixed a bishopric at Clogher, where he also built an abbey "in the street before the royal seat of the kings of Ergal." He died in 506. Clogher takes its name from a golden stone, from which, in times of paganism, the devil used to pronounce juggling answers, like the oracles of *Apollo Pythius*. *Sir James Ware*. In 1041 the cathedral was built anew and dedicated to its founder. Clogher merged, on the death of its last prelate (Dr. Tottenham), into the archiepiscopal see of Armagh, by the act of 1834.

CLONFERT (Ireland). St. Brendan founded an abbey at Clonfert in 558: his life is extant in jingling monkish metre in the Cottonian library at Westminster. In his time the cathedral, famous in ancient days for its seven altars, was erected; and Colgan makes St. Brendan its founder and the first bishop; but it is said in the *Ulster Annals*, under the year 571, "Mæna, bishop of Clonfert-Brenain, went to rest." Clonfert, in Irish, signifies a wonderful den or retirement. In 1839 the see merged into that of Killaloe. See *Bishops*.

CLONTARF (near Dublin), the site of a battle fought on Good Friday, April 23, 1014, between the Irish and Danes, the former headed by Bryan Boromhe, monarch of Ireland, who signally defeated the invaders, after a long and bloody engagement, but was wounded, and soon afterwards died. His son Murchard also fell with many of the nobility; 11,000 of the Danes are said to have perished in the battle.

CLOSTERSEVEN (Hanover), CONVENTION OF, was entered into Sept. 8, 1757, between the duke of Cumberland, third son of George II., and the duke of Richelieu, commander of the French armies. By its humiliating stipulations, 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms, and were dispersed. The duke immediately afterwards resigned all his military commands. The convention was soon broken by both parties.

CLOTH. See *Woollen Cloth* and *Calico*.

CLOUD, St., a palace, near Paris, named from prince Clodoald or Cloud, who became a monk there in 533, after the murder of his brothers, and died in 560. The palace was built in the 16th century, and in it Henry II. was assassinated by Clement in 1589.

CLOUDS consist of minute particles of water, often in a frozen state, floating in the air. In 1803 Mr. Luke Howard published his classification of clouds, now generally adopted, consisting of three primary forms—cirrus, cumulus, and stratus; three compounds of these

forms; and the nimbus or black rain-clouds (cumulo-cirro-stratus). A new edition of Howard's Essay on the Clouds appeared in 1865.

CLOVESHOO (now Cliff), Kent. Here was held an important council of nobility and clergy concerning the government and discipline of the church, Sept. 747; and others were held here 800, 803, 822, 824.

CLOYNE (S. Ireland), a bishopric, founded in the 6th century by St. Coleman, in 1431 united to that of Cork, and so continued for 200 years. It was united with that of Cork and Ross, 1834. See *Bishops*.

CLUBMEN, associations formed in the southern and western counties of England, to restrain the excesses of the armies during the civil wars, 1642-9. They professed neutrality, but inclined towards the king, and were considered enemies by his opponents.

CLUBS, originally consisted of a small number of persons of kindred tastes and pursuits, who met together at stated times for social intercourse. The club at the Mermaid tavern, established about the end of the 16th century, consisted of Raleigh, Shakspeare, and others. Ben Jonson set up a club at the Devil tavern. Addison, Steele, and others, frequently met at Button's coffee-house, as described in the *Spectator*. The present London clubs, some comprising 300, others about 1500 members, possess luxuriously furnished edifices, several of great architectural pretensions, in or near Pall Mall. The members obtain the choicest viands and wines at very moderate charges. Many of the clubs possess excellent libraries, particularly the Athenæum (*which see*). The annual payment varies from 6*l.* to 11*l.* 11*s.*; the entrance fee from 9*l.* 9*s.* to 31*l.* 11*s.* The following are the principal clubs:—

Kit-Cat (<i>which see</i>)	1703	United Service	1815	Abbotsford, Edinburgh	1835
Beef-Steak (<i>which see</i>)	1735	Travellers'	1819	Reform (<i>Liberal</i>)	1836
White's (<i>Tory</i>), established	1736	Union	1821	Parthenon	"
Boodle's	1762	United University	1822	Army and Navy	1837
Literary Club (<i>which see</i>),		Bannatyne, Edinburgh	1823	Etching, London	1838
termed also "The Club,"		Athenæum (<i>which see</i>)	1824	Spalding, Aberdeen	1839
and Johnson's Club	1763	Oriental	"	Conservative	1840
Brooke's (<i>Whig</i>)	1764	United Service (Junior)	1827	Whittington (founded by	
Alfred	1808	Wyndham	1828	Douglas Jerrold and others)	1846
Guards'	May 1, 1810	Maitland, Glasgow	"		
Arthur's	1811	Oxford and Cambridge	1829		
Roxburghe, London	1812	Carlton (<i>Conservative</i>)	1832	See <i>Working Men's Clubs</i> .	

CLUBS, FRENCH. The first of these arose about 1782. They were essentially political, and were greatly concerned in the revolution. The *Club Breton* became the celebrated *Club des Jacobins*, and the *Club des Cordeliers* comprised among its members Danton and Camille Desmoulins. From these two clubs came the *Mountain* party which overthrew the Girondists in 1793, and fell in its turn in 1794. The clubs disappeared with the Directory in 1799. They were revived in 1848 in considerable numbers, but did not attain to their former eminence, and were suppressed by decrees, in June 22, 1849, and June 6, 1850. *Bouillet*.

CLUB-FOOT, a deformity produced by the shortening of one or more of the muscles, although attempted to be cured by Lorenz in 1784, by cutting the tendo Achillis, was not effectually cured till 1831, when Stromeyer of Erlangen cured Dr. Little by dividing the tendons of the contracted muscles with a very thin knife. Judicious after-treatment is required.

CLUGNY, OR CLUNY, ABBEY OF, in France, formerly most magnificent, founded by Benedictines, under the abbot Bern, about 910, and sustained afterwards by William, duke of Berry and Aquitaine. English foundations for Cluniac monks were instituted soon after.

CLYDE AND FORTH WALL was built by Agricola 84. The Forth and Clyde CANAL was commenced by Mr. Smeaton, July 10, 1768, and was opened July 28, 1790. It forms a communication between the seas on the eastern and western coasts of Scotland.

CNIDUS, in Caria, Asia Minor; near here Conon the Athenian defeated the Lacedæmonian fleet, under Peisander, 394 B.C.

COACH (from *coucher*, to lie). Beckmann states that Charles of Anjou's queen entered Naples in a *caretta* (about 1282). Under Francis I. there were but two in Paris, one belonging to the queen, the other to Diana, the natural daughter of Henry II. There were but three in Paris in 1550; and Henry IV. had one without straps or springs. John de Laval de Bois-Dauphin set up a coach on account of his enormous bulk. The first coach seen in England was about 1553. Coaches were introduced by Fitz-Allen, earl of Arundel,

in 1580. *Stow*. A bill was brought into parliament to prevent the effeminacy of men riding in coaches, 43 Eliz. 1601.* *Carte*. Repealed 1625. The coach-tax commenced in 1747. Horace Walpole says that the present royal state coach (first used Nov. 16, 1762) cost 752*l*. See *Car, Carriages, Chariots, Hackney Coaches, Mail Coaches, &c.*

COAL.† It is contended, with much seeming truth, that coal, although not mentioned by the Romans in their notices of Britain, was yet in use by the ancient Britons. *Brandt*. Henry III. is said to have granted a licence to dig coals near Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1234; some say earlier, and others in 1239. Sea-coal was prohibited from being used in and near London, as being "prejudicial to human health;" and even smiths were obliged to burn wood, 1273. *Stow*. In 1306 the gentry petitioned against its use. Coal was first made an article of trade from Newcastle to London, 4 Rich. II. 1381. *Rymer's Fœdera*. Notwithstanding the many previous complaints against coal as a public nuisance, it was at length generally burned in London in 1400; but it was not in common use in England until the reign of Charles I. 1625.

COAL CONSUMED IN LONDON IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

1700	317,000 chald.	1810	980,372 chald.	1835	2,299,816 tons.
1750	510,000 ditto.	1820	1,171,178 ditto.	1840	2,638,256 ditto.
1800	814,000 ditto.	1830	1,588,360 ditto.	1850	3,638,883 ditto.

1860.—Coal brought to London, 3,573,377 tons coast ways; 1,499,899 tons by railways and canals.
1861.—" " " 5,232,082 tons; in 1862, 4,973,823 tons.

The coal-fields of Great Britain are estimated at 5400 square miles; of Durham and Northumberland, 723 square miles. *Bakewell*. In 1857 about 65½ millions of tons were extracted (value about 16,348,676*l*.) from 2095 collieries; about 25 millions are consumed annually in Great Britain.

Coal obtained in Great Britain and Ireland:—In 1861, 86,417,947 tons; in 1862, 81,638,338 tons; in 1863, 86,292,215 tons (valued at 51,000,000*l*.); in 1864 (from 3268 collieries), 92,787,873 tons.

Mr. Sopwith, in 1855, computed the annual product of the coal-mines of Durham and Northumberland at 14 million tons;—6 millions for London, 2½ millions exported, 2½ millions for coke, 1 million for colliery engines, &c., and 2 millions for local consumption.

By a stipulation in the commercial treaty of 1860, in consequence of the French government greatly reducing the duty on imported coal, the British government (it is thought by many imprudently) engaged to lay no duty on exported coal for ten years. In 1859 about 7,000,000 tons of British coals were exported, of which 1,391,009 tons went to France.

The first ship laden with Irish coal arrived in Dublin from Newry 1742

Sale of Coal Regulation Act 1831

The duties on the exportation of British coal, which had existed since the 16th century, were practically repealed 1834

Sir R. Peel imposed a duty of 4*s*. a ton in 1842; caused much dissatisfaction; repealed 1845

Women were prohibited from working in English collieries in 1842

The consumption of coal in France, in 1780 only 400,000 tons, rises to 6,000,000 tons in 1845.

The United States produced between 8 and 9 millions of tons; Belgium, 5,000,000; and France, 4,500,000, in 1855

An act for the regulation and inspection of mines was passed in 1860
Coal-pitmen's strikes frequently occur; a long and severe one arose in Staffordshire in 1864

ACCIDENTS.—About 1000 lives are lost annually by accidents in coal-mines.

In 1858, by explosions in coal-mines, 52 persons perished at Bardsley; 20 at Duffryn, near Newport; 52 at Tyldesley, near Leeds; and about 36 in different parts of the country.

On April 5, 1859, 26 lives were lost at the chain colliery, near Neath, through the interruption of water.

In 1860, 76 lives were lost on March 2, at Burradon, near Killingworth; 145 at the Risca mine, near Newport, Dec. 1; and 22 at the Hetton mine, Northumberland, Dec. 20.

On June 11, 1861, 21 lives were lost through an inundation in the Claycross mines, Derbyshire.

In 1862, 47 lives were lost at Cethin mine, Merthyr Tydvill, S. Wales, Feb. 19; at Walker, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, 15 lives lost, Nov. 22; Edmund's Main, near Barnsley, 60 lives lost, Dec. 8.

In 1863, 13 lives lost at Coxbridge, near Newcastle, March 6; 39 lives lost at Margam, S. Wales, Oct. 17; 14 lives lost at Moestig, S. Wales, Dec. 26.

In 1865, 6 lives lost at Claycross, May 3; 24 at New Bedwelty pit, near Tredegar, June 16.

(For still more fatal accidents, see *Lundhill* and *Hartley*.)

85 lives were lost at Lalle coal-mine, in France, in Oct. 1861.

COAL EXCHANGE, London, established by 47 Geo. III. c. 68 (1807). The present building (a most interesting structure) was erected by Mr. J. B. Bunning, and opened by prince Albert Oct. 30, 1849

COAL-WHIPPERS' BOARD, to protect the men employed in unloading coal-vessels from publicans, formed by an act of parliament in 1843, lasted till 1856, when the coal-owners themselves established a whipping-office.

* In the beginning of the year 1619, the earl of Northumberland, who had been imprisoned ever since the gunpowder plot, obtained his liberation. Hearing that Buckingham was drawn about with six horses in his coach (being the first that was so), the earl put on eight to his, and in that manner passed from the Tower through the city. *Rapin*.

† There are five kinds of fossil fuel: anthracite, coal, lignite, bituminous shale, and bitumen. No satisfactory definition of coal has yet been given. The composition of wood is 49½ carbon, 6½ hydrogen, 44½ oxygen; of coal 84 carbon, 5½ hydrogen, 11½ oxygen.

COALITIONS AGAINST FRANCE generally arose through England subsidising the great powers of the continent. They were entered into as follows :—

Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain	1793	Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony,	Oct. 6, 1806
Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Naples, Portugal, and Turkey, signed	June 22, 1799	England and Austria	April 6, 1809
Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Naples,	Aug. 5, 1805	Russia and Prussia; the treaty ratified at Kalisch	March 17, 1813
		See <i>Treaties</i> .	

COALITION MINISTRY. See *Portland*.

COAST GUARD. In 1856, the raising and governing this body was transferred to the admiralty. A coast brigade of artillery was established in Nov. 1859.

COAST VOLUNTEERS. See under *Navy of England*.

COBALT, a rare mineral found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone, at an early date, in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundic. *Hill*. It was distinguished as a metal by Brandt, in 1733.

COBURG. See *Saxe-Coburg*.

COCCEIANS, a small sect founded by John Cocceius, of Bremen, about 1665, who held, amongst other opinions, that of a visible reign of Christ in this world, after a general conversion of the Jews and all other people to the Christian faith.

COCHIN (India), held by the Portuguese, 1503; by the Dutch, 1663; taken by the British, 1735; ceded to them 1814.

COCHIN CHINA OR ANAM, *which see*.

COCHINEAL INSECT (*Coccus cacti*), derives its colour from feeding on the *cactus*, and became known to the Spaniards soon after their conquest of Mexico in 1518. Cochineal was brought to Europe about 1523, but was not known in Italy in 1548, although the art of dyeing then flourished there. In 1853 it was cultivated successfully in Teneriffe, the vines having failed through disease. 260,000 lbs. of cochineal were imported into England in 1830; 1,081,776 lbs. in 1845; 2,360,000 lbs. in 1850; and 3,034,976 lbs. in 1859. Duty repealed 1845.

COCKER'S ARITHMETIC. The work edited by John Hawkins, first appeared in 1677.

COCK-FIGHTING, practised by the Greeks. It was introduced at Rome after a victory over the Persians, 476 B.C.; and was brought by the Romans into England. William Fitz-Stephen, in the reign of Henry II., describes cock-fighting as the sport of school-boys on Shrove-Tuesday. It was prohibited by Edward III. 1365; by Henry VIII.; and by Cromwell, 1653. Part of the site of Drury-lane theatre was a cock-pit in the reign of James I.; and the cock-pit at Whitehall was erected by Charles II. Till within these few years there was a *Cock-pit Royal* in St. James's Park; but the governors of Christ's Hospital would not renew the lease for a building devoted to cruelty.* Cock-fighting is now forbidden by law.

COCK-LANE GHOST, an imposition practised by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter, by means of a female ventriloquist, during 1760 and 1761, carried on at No. 33, Cock-lane, London, was at length detected, and the parents were condemned to the pillory and imprisonment, July 10, 1762.

COCOA, OR CACAO, the kernel or seed of the tree *Theobroma cacao* (Linn.), was introduced into this country shortly after the discovery of Mexico, where it forms an important article of diet. From cocoa is produced chocolate. The cocoa imported into the United Kingdom, chiefly from the British West Indies and Guiana, was in 1849, 1,989,477 lbs.; in 1851, 4,349,051 lbs.; in 1855, 7,343,458 lbs.; in 1859, 6,006,759 lbs.; in 1861, 9,080,288 lbs.; in 1864, 7,920,912 lbs., about half for home consumption.

* Mr. Ardesoif, a gentleman of large fortune and great hospitality, who was almost unrivalled in the splendour of his equipages, had a favourite cock, upon which he had won many profitable matches. The last wager he laid upon this cock he lost, which so enraged him, that in a fit of passion he thrust the bird into the fire. A delirious fever, the result of his rage and inebriety, in three days put an end to his life. He died at Tottenham, near London, April 4, 1788.—On April 22, 1865, 34 persons were fined at Marlborough-street police-office, for being present at a cock-fight.

COCOA-NUT TREE (*Cocos nucifera*, Linn.), supplies the Indians with almost all they need, as bread, water, wine, vinegar, brandy, milk, oil, honey, sugar, needles, clothes, thread, cups, spoons, basins, baskets, paper, masts for ships, sails, cordage, nails, covering for their houses, &c. *Ray*. In Sept. 1829, Mr. Soames patented his mode of procuring stearine and elaine from cocoa-nut oil. It is said that 32 tons of candles have been made in a month from these materials at the Belmont works, Lambeth.

CODES, see *Laws*. Alfrenus Varus, the civilian, first collected the Roman laws about 66 B.C.; and Servius Sulpicius, the civilian, embodied them about 53 B.C. The Gregorian and Hermoginian codes were published A.D. 290; the Theodosian code in 438; the celebrated code of the emperor Justinian, in 529—a digest from this last was made in 533. Alfred's code of laws is the foundation of the common law of England, 887. The CODE NAPOLEON, the civil code of France, was promulgated from 1803 to 1810. The emperor considered it his most enduring monument. It was prepared under his supervision by the most eminent jurists, from the 400 systems previously existing. It has been adopted by other countries.

CODFISH. See *Holland*, 1347.

COD-LIVER OIL was recommended as a remedy for chronic rheumatism by Dr. Percival in 1782, and for diseases of the lungs about 1838. De Jongh's treatise on cod-liver oil was published in Latin in 1844; in English in 1849.

CŒUR DE LION, OR THE LION-HEARTED, a surname given to Richard I. of England, on account of his courage about 1192; and also to Louis VIII. of France, who signalised himself in the crusades, and in his wars against England, about 1223.

COFFEE. The tree was conveyed from Mocha in Arabia to Holland about 1616; and carried to the West Indies in 1726. First cultivated at Surinam by the Dutch, 1718. The culture was encouraged in the plantations about 1732, and the British and French colonies now grow the coffee-tree abundantly. Its use as a *beverage* is traced to the Persians. It came into great repute in Arabia Felix, about 1454; and passed thence into Egypt and Syria, and thence (in 1511) to Constantinople, where a coffee-house was opened in 1551. M. Thevenot, the traveller, was the first who brought it into France, to which country he returned after an absence of seven years, in 1662. *Chambers*.

Coffee was brought into England by Mr. Nathaniel Canopus, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage at Balliol college, Oxford, in 1641. *Anderson*.

The quantity of coffee imported into these realms and entered for home consumption in 1843 was 29,979,404 lbs.; in 1850, 31,166,358 lbs.; in 1857, 34,367,484 lbs.; in 1859, 34,492,947 lbs.; in 1860, 35,674,381 lbs. (duty 3d. per lb. raw coffee; 4d. roasted.) Total imported in 1861, 83,532,525 lbs.; in 1863, 117,354,217 lbs.; in 1864, 109,370,213 lbs.

The first coffee-house in England was kept by a Jew, named Jacobs, in Oxford . . . 1650

Mr. Edwards, an English Turkey merchant, brought home with him a Greek servant, named Pasquet, who opened the first coffee-house in London, in George-yard, Lombard-street . . . 1652

Pasquet afterwards went to Holland, and opened the first house in that country. *Anderson*.

The Rainbow coffee-house, near Temple-bar, was represented as a nuisance to the neighbourhood . . . 1657

Coffee-houses were suppressed by proclamation in 1675; but the order was revoked in 1676, on the petition of the traders in tea and coffee.

COFFERER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, formerly an officer of state, and a member of the privy council, who had special charge of the other officers of the household. Sir Henry Cocks was cofferer to queen Elizabeth. Some of the highest statesmen filled the office up to 1782, when it was suppressed by act of parliament, and the duties of it ordered to be discharged by the lord steward and the paymaster of the household. *Beatson*.

COFFINS. Athenian heroes were buried in coffins of cedar; owing to its aromatic and incorruptible qualities. *Thucydides*. Coffins of marble and stone were used by the Romans. Alexander is said to have been buried in one of gold; and glass coffins have been found in England. *Gough*. The earliest record of wooden coffins amongst us is that of the burial of king Arthur in an entire trunk of oak hollowed, A.D. 542. *Asser*. Patent coffins were invented in 1796. Air-tight metallic coffins were advertised at Birmingham in 1861.

COHORT. A division of the Roman army consisting of about 600 men. It was the sixth part of a legion, and its number, consequently, was under the same fluctuation as that of the legions, being sometimes more and sometimes less. The cohort was divided into centuries. In the time of the empire the cohort often amounted to a thousand men.

COIF. The serjeant's coif was originally an iron skull-cap, worn by knights under their helmets. The coif was introduced before 1259, and was used to hide the tonsure of such renegade clergymen as chose to remain advocates in the secular courts, notwithstanding their prohibition by canon. *Blackstone*. The coif was at first a thin linen cover gathered together in the form of a skull or helmet, the material being afterwards changed into white silk, and the form eventually into the black patch at the top of the forensic wig, which is now the distinguishing mark of the degree of serjeant-at-law. *Foss's Lives of the Judges*.

COIMBRA was made the capital of Portugal by Alfonso, the first king, 1139. The only Portuguese university was transferred from Lisbon to Coimbra in 1308; but only and finally settled in 1527. In a convent here, Alfonso IV. caused Iñez de Castro, at first mistress and afterwards wife of his son Pedro, to be cruelly murdered in 1355.

COIN. Homer speaks of brass money as existing 1184 B.C. The invention of coin is ascribed to the Lydians, who cherished commerce, and whose money was of gold and silver. Both were coined by Pheidon, tyrant of Argos, 862 B.C. Money was coined at Rome under Servius Tullius, about 573 B.C. The most ancient known coins are Macedonian of the fifth century B.C.; but others are believed to be more ancient. Brass money only was in use at Rome previously to 269 B.C. (when Fabius Pictor coined silver), a proof that little correspondence was then held with the east, where gold and silver were in use long before. Gold was coined 206 B.C. Iron money was used in Sparta, and iron and tin in Britain. *Dufresnoy*. Julius Cæsar was the first who obtained the express permission of the senate to place his portrait on the coins, and the example was soon followed. In the earlier days of Rome the heads were those of deities, or of those who had received divine honours. The gold and silver coinage in the world is about 250,000,000*l.* silver, and 150,000,000*l.* gold. *Times*, June 25, 1852. See *Gold, Silver, and Copper*.

COIN OF ENGLAND.

The first coinage in England was under the Romans at Camalodunum, or Colchester. English coin was of different shapes, as square, oblong, and round, until the middle ages, when round coin only was used.

Coin was made sterling in 1216, before which time rents were mostly paid in kind, and money was found only in the coffers of the barons. *Stow*.

Queen Elizabeth caused the *base coin* to be recalled and genuine issued in 1563. During the reigns of the Stuarts the coinage was greatly debased by clipping, &c.

A commission (lord Somers, sir Isaac Newton, and John Locke) was appointed by William III. to reform the coinage, an act was passed, withdrawing the debased coin from circulation, and 1,200,000*l.* was raised by a house duty to defray the expense 1696

English and Irish money were assimilated Jan. 1, 1826

The coin of the realm was valued at about 12,000,000*l.* in 1711. *Davenant*. At 16,000,000*l.* in 1762. *Anderson*. It was 20,000,000*l.* in 1786. *Chalmers*. 37,000,000*l.* in 1800. *Phillips*. The gold is 28,000,000*l.*, and the rest of the metallic currency is 13,000,000*l.*, while paper largely supplies the place of coin. *Duke of Wellington*, 1830. The metallic currency calculated as reaching 45,000,000*l.*, 1840; and was estimated as approaching in gold and silver 60,000,000*l.* 1853

Napier's coin-weighting machine at the bank of England was constructed in 1844

The law respecting coinage offences was consolidated in 1861

The first gold coins on certain record, struck 42 Hen. III. 1257

Gold florin first struck, Edw. III. (*Camden*) 1337

He introduced gold 6*s.* pieces, and nobles of 6*s.* 8*d.* (hence the lawyer's fee), afterwards half and quarter nobles.

Old sovereigns first minted 1494

Shillings first coined (*Dr. Kelly*) 1503

Edw. IV. coined angels with a figure of Michael and the dragon, the original of George and the dragon.

Hen. VIII. coined sovereigns and half-sovereigns of the modern value.

Crowns and half-crowns coined 1553

Irish shilling struck 1560

Milled shilling of Elizabeth 1562

First large copper coinage, putting an end to the circulation of private leaden pieces, &c. 1620

Modern milling introduced 1631

Halfpence and farthings coined 1665

By the government, 23 Car. II. 1672

Guineas first coined, 25 Car. II. 1673

Double guineas " "

Five guineas " "

Half-guineas " "

Quarter-guineas coined, 3 Geo. I. 1716

Seven-shilling pieces coined 1797

Two-penny copper pieces " "

Gold 7*s.* pieces authorised Nov. 29, "

Sovereigns, new coinage 1817

Half-farthings 1843

Silver florin 1849

Bronze coinage issued Dec. 1, 1860

AMOUNT OF MONEY COINED IN THE FOLLOWING REIGNS:—

Elizabeth	£5,832,000	Charles II.	£7,524,100	George I.	£8,725,920
James I.	2,500,000	James II.	3,740,000	George II.	11,966,576
Charles I.	10,500,000	William III.	10,511,900	George III.	74,501,586
Cromwell	1,000,000	Anne	2,691,626	George IV.	41,782,815

COIN, *continued.*

William IV. . . . £10,827,603	reigns.	silver, 209,484 <i>l.</i> ; bronze, 273,578 <i>l.</i>
Victoria, from 1837 to 1848, gold,	Value of ten years (1849-59) gold	13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> (No crowns, half-crowns,
29,886,457 <i>l.</i> ; silver, 2,440,614 <i>l.</i> ;	coinage 54,490,265 <i>l.</i>	or four-penny pieces coined.)
copper, 43,743 <i>l.</i> 1848-1852, gold,	Coined from July 1, 1854, to Dec.	Coined in 1862: gold pieces,
silver, and copper, 19,838,377 <i>l.</i>	31, 1860, gold, 27,632,039 <i>l.</i> ; sil-	7,836,413; silver pieces, 4,035,412;
Coined in 1859, 1,547,603 sove-	ver, 2,432,116 <i>l.</i>	bronze pieces, 4,125,977,600.
reigns, and 2,203,813 half sove-	Coined in 1861: gold, 8,053,069 <i>l.</i> ;	

COINING. Originally performed by the metal being placed between two steel dies, struck by a hammer. In 1553, a mill, invented by Antonie Brucher, was introduced into England, 1562. An engine was invented by Balancier, 1617. Great improvements were effected by Boulton and Watt, at Soho, 1788. The erection of the Mint machinery, London, began 1811.

COLCHESTER (Essex), *Camalodunum*, a Roman station, supposed to be the birthplace of Constantine the Great; obtained its first charter from Richard I. in 1189. Its sixteen churches and all its buildings sustained great damage at the ten weeks' siege, 1648. Two of its defenders, sir George Lisle and sir Charles Lisle, were tried and shot after surrendering. The baize manufacture was established here, 1660. *Anderson.* The railway to London was opened in 1843.

COLD. The extremes of heat and cold are found to produce the same perceptions on the skin, and when mercury is frozen at forty degrees below zero, the sensation is the same as touching red-hot iron. During the hard frost in 1740, a palace of ice was built at St. Petersburg. *Greig.* Quicksilver was frozen hard at Moscow, Jan. 13, 1810. Perhaps the coldest day ever known in London was Dec. 25, 1796, when the thermometer was 16° below zero. On Jan. 3, 1854, the thermometer marked 4° below zero; and on Dec. 25, 1860, it fell in some places to 18° and in others to 15° below zero; at Torquay, Devon, 20° below zero. From Dec. 23 to 30 the cold was excessive. See *Frosts, Ice, Congelation, and Regelation.*

COLDINGHAM, near Berwick, is celebrated for the heroism of its nuns, who, on the attack of the Danes, in order to preserve their chastity, cut off their noses and lips. The Danes burnt the whole sisterhood, with the abbess Ebba, in their monastery, 875.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. General Monk, before marching from Scotland into England to restore Charles II., raised this regiment in the town of Coldstream, 1660. The town is situated at the confluence of the Leet with the Tweed.

COLENSO CONTROVERSY. See *Church of England*, 1862.

COLIN. See *Kolin*.

COLISEUM, OR **COLOSSEUM**, at Rome, an elliptical amphitheatre, of which the external diameter is 1641 Italian feet, is supposed to have been able to contain 80,000 spectators of the fights with wild beasts, and other sports in the arena. It was erected between 75 (some say 77) and 80, by the emperors Vespasian and Titus, at an expense sufficient to have built a metropolis. Its remains are still very imposing.

COLLAR, generally a gold enamelled chain with ciphers and other devices, having the badge of some order suspended at the bottom. The collar of the order of the Garter consists of SS., with roses enamelled red, within a garter enamelled blue, 1349-50. The fashion of wearing the collar of SS., in honour of St. Simplicius, began about 1407. One was given to the mayor of Dublin, Robert Deey, by Charles II., 1660. A second was presented as a royal donation to the chief magistrate of Dublin, the former one having been lost.

COLLECTS are short prayers introduced into the Roman mass by pope Gelasius, about 493, and into the English Liturgy in 1548. The king of England coming into Normandy, appointed a collect for the relief of the Holy Land, 1166. *Rapin.*

COLLEGES. University education preceded the erection of colleges, which were munificent foundations to relieve the students from the expense of living at lodging-houses and at inns. Collegiate or academic degrees are said to have been first conferred at the university of Paris, 1140; but some authorities say not before 1215. In England, it is contended that the date is much higher, and some hold that Bede obtained a decree formerly at Cambridge, and John de Beverley at Oxford, that they were the first doctors of these universities. See *Cambridge, Oxford, Aberdeen, Queen's Colleges, Working Men's Colleges, &c.*

COLLEGES, *continued.*

FOUNDED A.D.			
Addiscombe Military College	1809	Harrow	1585
Birmingham, Queen's College	1853	Halebury, or East India College	1806; closed, 1858
Cheshunt College	1792	Highbury College	1826
Doctors' Commons, civil law	1670	Highgate	1564
Dulwich College	1619	King's College, London	1829
Durham University	1837	Maynooth College	1795
Edinburgh University	1580	Military College, Sandhurst	1799
Eton College	1441	Naval College, Portsmouth	1722
Glasgow University	1451	New College, St. John's Wood	1850
Gresham College	1581	Physicians, London	1523
		Physicians, Dublin	1667
		Physicians, Edinburgh	1681
		St. Andrew's, Scotland	1410
		Sion College, incorporated	1630
		Surgeons, London	1745
		Surgeons, re-incorporated	1800
		Surgeons, Dublin	1780
		Surgeons, Edinburgh (new)	1801
		Trinity College, Dublin	1591
		University, London	1826
		Winchester College	1387

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS. See under *Coal*.

COLLODION, a film obtained from the solution of gun-cotton in ether. The *iodised* collodion extensively employed in photography, was discovered by Mr. F. Scott Archer, and announced in the "*Chemist*," in March, 1851. On the premature death of himself and wife, a pension of 50*l.* per annum was granted by government to his three orphan children.

COLOGNE (*Colonia Agrippina*), on the Rhine, the site of a colony founded by the empress Agrippina, about 50; became a member of the Hanseatic league, 1260. The Jews were expelled from it in 1485, and the Protestants in 1618, and it then fell into decay. Cologne was taken by the French, under Jourdan, Oct. 6, 1794. In the cathedral are shown the heads of the three Magi; and in the church of St. Ursula is the tomb of that saint, and bones said to be those of 11,000 virgins put to death with her. The archbishopric was secularised in 1801, and Cologne was made over to Prussia in 1814. The building of the cathedral, begun in 1248, and suspended in consequence of the Reformation, was vigorously continued by king Frederick William IV. since 1842. An international industrial exhibition was opened at Cologne by the crown prince, June 2, 1865.

COLOMBIA, a republic of S. America, formed of states which declared their independence of the crown of Spain, Dec. 1819, but its several chiefs afterwards contending against each other, the states became a prey to civil war, and the union was dissolved.

Union of New Grenada and Venezuela, Dec. 17, 1819	He assumes the dictatorship . . . Nov. 23, 1826
The Royalists defeated at Caratobo . . . June 24, 1821	Padilla's insurrection . . . April 9, 1828
Bolivar named dictator . . . Feb. 10, 1824	Conspiracy of Santander against the life of Bolivar . . . Sept. 25, "
Alliance between Colombia and Mexico . . . June 30, "	Venezuela separates from Grenada . . . Nov. 1829
Alliance with Guatemala . . . March, 1825	Bolivar resigns the office of president, April 4; and dies . . . Dec. 17, 1830
Congress at Lima names Bolivar president of the republic . . . Aug. 1826	Santander dies . . . May 26, 1840
Bolivar's return to Bogotà . . . Nov. "	(See <i>New Grenada and Venezuela</i> .)

COLOMBO (Ceylon) was built in 1638, by the Portuguese, who were expelled by the Dutch in 1666; the latter surrendered it to the British, Feb. 15, 1796. The British troops were murdered here in cold blood by the adigar of Candy, June 6, 1803. See *Ceylon*.

COLON (:), a point known to the ancients, but not expressed. The colon and period were adopted and explained by Thrasymachus about 373 B.C. *Suidas*. It was known to Aristotle. The colon and semicolon (;) were both first used in British literature in the 16th century.

COLONEL (from Italian, *colonna*, a column), the highest regimental military officer. The term had become common in England in the 16th century.

COLONIAL NAVAL DEFENCE. Act to enable the colonies to take effectual measures for their defence against attacks by sea was passed in 1865.

COLONIES. The Phœnician and Greek colonies being frequently founded by political exiles, soon became independent of the mother country. The Roman colonies on the contrary continued in close connection with Rome itself; being governed almost entirely by military law.—The **COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN** partake of both these characters. The N. American colonies revolted in consequence of the attempt at taxation without their consent in 1764. The loyal condition of the present colonies now is due to the gradual relaxation of the pressure of the home government. The population of the British colonies in all parts of the world was estimated, in 1861, at 142,952,243 (of which 135,442,911 belong to the East Indies). The revenue of the colonies was estimated in 1865 to be 51,492,000*l.*, the expenditure, 59,353,000*l.* The act for the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, and

for compensation to the owners of slaves (20,000,000*l.* sterling), was passed in 1833. All the slaves throughout the British colonies were emancipated on Aug. 1, 1834. See *Separate Articles*.

Colony, or Possession.	Date of Settlement, &c.	Colony, or Possession.	Date of Settlement, &c.
African Forts	about 1618	Madras	See India.
Anguilla	Settlement . . . 1666	Malacca (under Bengal).	
Antigua	Settlement . . . 1632	Malta	Capitulation, Sept. 1800
Australia, South	Settlement . . . 1834	Mauritius	Capitulation, Dec. 1810
Australia, West	Settlement . . . 1829	Montserrat	Settlement, in . . 1632
Bahama Island	Settlement 1629, <i>et seq.</i>	Natal	Settlement . . . 1823
Barbadoes	Settlement . . . 1605	Nevis	Settlement, in . . 1628
Bengal	See India.	New Brunswick	Settlement, in . . 1622
Berbice	Capitulation, Sept. 1803	British Columbia	Settlement
Bermudas	Settlements 1609, <i>et seq.</i>	Newfoundland	Settlement, about . 1500
Bombay	See India.	New South Wales	Settlement, in . . 1787
British Burmah	See Pegu.	Nova Scotia	Settlement, in . . 1622
Canada, Lower	Capitulation, Sept. 1759	New Zealand	Settlement . . . 1840
Canada, Upper	Capitulation, Sept. 1760	Pegu	Conquered . . . 1852
Cape Breton	Settlement, in . . 1584	Port Phillip	See Victoria.
Cape Coast Castle	By cession . . . 1672	Prince Edward's Island	Capitulated, in . . 1745
Cape of Good Hope	Capitulation, Jan. 1806	Prince of Wales' Island	Settlement, in . . 1786
Ceylon	Capitulation, Sept. 1795	Queensland, N. S. Wales	Settlement, in . . 1860
Demerara and Essequibo	Capitulation, Sept. 1803	Sierra Leone	Settlement, in . . 1787
Dominica	Ceded by France . . 1763	Singapore	Purchased, in . . 1819
Falkland Islands	See Falkland Islands 1833	St. Christopher's	Settlement, in . . 1623
Gambia	Settlement in . . 1631	St. Helena	Capitulated, in . . 1600
Gibraltar	Capitulation, Aug. 1704	St. Lucia	Capitulation, June, 1803
Gold Coast	Settlement	St. Vincent	Ceded by France . . 1763
Goza	Capitulation, Sept. 1800	Swan River	See West Australia.
Grenada	Ceded by France . . 1763	Tobago	Ceded by France . . 1763
Guiana, British	Capitulation . . . 1803	Tortola	Settlement in . . 1666
Heligoland	Capitulation . . . 1807	Trinidad	Capitulation, Feb. 1797
Honduras	By treaty, in . . 1670	Van Diemen's Land	Settlement, in . . 1803
Hong Kong (Victoria)	Ceded in . . . 1841	Vancouver's Island	Settlement, in . . 1848
Ionian Islands (under British Protection) . . . . .	. . . . . 1815	Victoria (Port Phillip)	Settlement, in . . 1850
Jamaica	Capitulation . . . 1665	Victoria	See Hong Kong.
Lagos	Ceded 1861	Virgin Isles . . . . .	. . . . . 1666
Labuan	See Borneo . . . 1846		

COLORADO, a territory of the United States of North America, was organised March 2, 1861. Capital, Golden City.

COLOSSEUM, see *Coliseum*. The building in Regent's Park, London, was planned by Mr. Hornor, a land surveyor, and commenced in 1824, by Peto and Grissell, from designs by Decimus Burton. The chief portion is a polygon of 16 faces, 126 feet in diameter externally: the walls are three feet thick at the ground: the height to the glazed dome 112 feet. On the canvas walls of the dome is painted the panoramic view of London, completed in 1829 from sketches by Mr. Hornor taken from the summit of St. Paul's cathedral in 1821-2. The picture covers above 46,000 square feet, more than an acre of canvas. The different parts were combined by Mr. E. T. Parris, who in 1845 repainted the whole. In 1848 a panorama of Paris was exhibited; succeeded, in 1850, by the lake of Thon in Switzerland; in 1851 the panorama of London was reproduced. In 1848 the theatre with the panorama of Lisbon was added. In 1831, when Mr. Hornor failed, the establishment was sold for 40,000*l.* to Messrs. Braham and Yates. In 1843 it was bought by Mr. D. Montague for 23,000 guineas. *Timbs*. After having been closed for some time, the building was opened to the public at Christmas, 1856, all the several charges being reduced to one shilling. Under the superintendence of Dr. Bachhoffner it continued open till the spring of 1864, when it was again closed.

COLOSSUS OF RHODES, a brass statue of Apollo, seventy cubits high, esteemed one of the wonders of the world, was erected at the port of Rhodes in honour of the sun, by Chares of Lindus, disciple of Lysippos, 290 or 288 B.C. It was thrown down by an earthquake about 224 B.C. The figure is said to have stood upon two moles, a leg being extended on each side of the harbour, so that a vessel in full sail could enter between. A winding staircase led to the top, from which could be discerned the shores of Syria, and the ships that sailed on the coast of Egypt. The statue was in ruins for nearly nine centuries, and had never been repaired; when the Saracens taking Rhodes, pulled it to pieces, and sold the metal, weighing 720,900 lbs., to a Jew, who is said to have loaded 900 camels in transporting it to Alexandria about 653. *Dufresnoy*.

COLOUR is to light what pitch is to sound, according to the undulatory theory of Huyghens (about 1678) established by Dr. T. Young, and others. The shade varies according

to the number of vibrations. The number of millions of millions of vibrations in a second attributed to the red end of the spectrum is 458; to the violet, 727. See *Spectrum*.*

COLUMBIA, a federal district round the city of Washington in Maryland: established 1800. In 1862, slavery was abolished therein. It has no political rights. See *British Columbia*.

COMBAT, SINGLE. Trial by this commenced by the Lombards, 659. *Baronius*. It was introduced into England for accusations of treason, if neither the accuser nor the accused could produce good evidence, 9 Will. II. 1096. The first battle by single combat was that fought before the king and the peers between Geoffrey Baynard and William earl of Eu, who was accused by Baynard of high treason; and Baynard having conquered, Eu was deemed convicted. The last combat proposed was between lord Reay and David Ramsay, in 1631, but the king prevented it. See *High Constable* and *Appeal of Battle*. The same method of trial had also existed in *Ireland*. A trial was appointed between the prior of Kilmainham and the earl of Ormond, the former having impeached the latter of high treason; but the quarrel having been taken up by the king, was decided without fighting, 1446. Remarkable combat in Dublin castle, before the lords justices and council, between Connor MacCormack O'Connor and Teig Mac-Gilpatrick O'Connor, in which the former had his head cut off, and presented to the lords justices, 1553.

COMBINATION. Laws were enacted from the time of Edward I. downwards, regulating the price of labour and the relations between masters and workmen, and prohibiting the latter from *combining* for their own protection. All these laws were repealed in 1825, due protection being given to both parties. The act was amended in 1859, when the subject was much discussed, in consequence of the strike in the building trades.

COMEDY. Thalia is the muse of comedy and lyric poetry. Susarion and Dolon, the inventors of theatrical exhibitions, 562 B.C., performed the first comedy at Athens, on a waggon or moveable stage, on four wheels, for which they were rewarded with a basket of figs and a cask of wine. *Arundelian Marbles*. Aristophanes was called the prince of ancient comedy, 434 B.C., and Menander that of the new, 320 B.C. Of Plautus, 20 comedies are extant; he flourished 220 B.C. Statius Cæcilius wrote upwards of 30 comedies; he flourished at Rome 180 B.C. The comedies of Lælius and Terence were first acted 154 B.C. The first regular comedy was performed in England, about A.D. 1551. It was said of Sheridan that he wrote the best comedy (the *School for Scandal*), the best opera (the *Duenna*), and the best afterpiece (the *Critic*), in the English language (1775-1779). See *Drama*.

COMETS (Greek *comē*, a hair). It is recorded that more than 600 have been seen. Mr. Hind, in his little work on comets, gives a chronological list of comets. The first discovered and described accurately was by Nicæphorus. At the birth of the great Mithridates two large comets appeared, which were seen for seventy-two days together, whose splendour eclipsed that of the mid-day sun, and occupied the fourth part of the heavens, about 135 B.C. *Justin*. A grand comet was seen in 1264. Its tail is said to have extended 100°. It is considered to have re-appeared in 1556, with diminished splendour; and was expected to appear again about Aug. 1858 or Aug. 1860. *Hind*. A remarkable one was seen in England, June 1337. *Stow*. Comets were first rationally explained by Tycho Brahe, who, about 1577, demonstrated that comets are extraneous to our atmosphere. A comet, which terrified the people from its near approach to the earth, was visible from Nov. 3, 1679, to March 9, 1680. The orbits of comets were proved to be ellipses by Newton, 1704. A most brilliant comet appeared in 1769, which passed within two millions of miles of the earth.† One still more brilliant appeared in Sept. Oct. and Nov. 1811, visible all the autumn to the naked eye. Another in 1823.

HALLEY'S COMET, 1682. Named after one of the greatest astronomers of England. He first proved that many of the appearances of comets were but the periodical returns of the same bodies; and he

demonstrated that the comet of 1682 was the same with the comet of 1456, 1531, and 1607, deducing this fact from a minute observation of the first-mentioned comet, and being struck by its won-

* Some persons (about 65 out of 1154) cannot distinguish between colours, and are termed *Colour blind*. In 1859, professor J. Clerk Maxwell invented spectacles to remedy this defect, which is also called "Daltonism," after John Dalton, the chemist, to whom scarlet appeared drab-coloured.

† This beautiful comet, moving with immense swiftness, was seen in London; its tail stretched across the heavens, like a prodigious luminous arc, 36,000,000 miles in length. The computed length of that which appeared in 1811, and which was so remarkably conspicuous, was, on October 15, according to the late Dr. Herschel, upwards of 100,000,000 miles, and its apparent greatest breadth, at the same time, 15,000,000 miles. *Philos. Trans. Royal. Soc.* for 1812.

COMETS, *continued.*

derful resemblance to the comets described as having appeared in those years: Halley, therefore, first fixed the identity of comets, and predicted their periodical returns. *Vine's Astronomy.* The revolution of Halley's comet is performed in about 75 years; it appeared in 1759, and came to its perihelion on March 13; its last appearance was 1835.

ENCKE'S COMET. First discovered by M. Pons, Nov. 26, 1818, but justly named by astronomers after professor Encke, for his success in detecting its orbit, motions, and perturbations; it is, like the preceding, one of the three comets which have appeared according to prediction, and its revolutions are made in 3 years and 15 weeks.

BIELA'S COMET has been an object of fear to many on account of the nearness with which it has approached, not the earth, but a point of the earth's path; it was first discovered by M. Biela, an Austrian officer, Feb. 28, 1826. It is one of the three comets whose re-appearance was predicted, its revolution being performed in 6 years and 38 weeks. Its second appearance was in 1832, when the time of its perihelion passage was Nov. 27; its third was in 1839; its fourth in 1845; and its fifth in 1852.

DONATI'S COMET, so called from its having been first observed by Dr. Donati, of Florence, June 2, 1858,

being then calculated to be 228,000,000 miles from our earth. It was very brilliant in England in the end of September and October following, when the tail was said to be 40,000,000 miles long. On the 10th of October it was nearest to the earth; on the 18th it was near coming into collision with Venus. Opinions varied as to this comet's brilliancy compared with that of 1811.

The GREAT COMET of 1861 was first seen by Mr. Tebbutt, at Sydney, in Australia, May 13; by M. Goldschmidt and others in France and England on June 29, 30. The nucleus was about 400 miles in diameter, with a long bush-like tail, travelling at the rate of 10,000,000 miles in 24 hours. On June 30 it was suggested that we were in the tail,—there being "a phosphorescent auroral glare." *

A tailless comet was discovered in the constellation Cassiopeia, by M. Seeling, at Athens, on July 2, and by M. Tempel, at Marseilles, July 2 & 3, 1862.

M. Rosa (at Rome) discovered a comet on July 25, 1862. It was visible by the naked eye in August and September.

Six telescopic comets were observed in 1863, and several in 1864.

A fine comet appeared in the southern hemisphere, and was visible in South America and Australia, in Jan., Feb., 1865.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. This office in the British army has been very frequently vacant, and sometimes for several years consecutively. When the duke of Wellington resigned the office, on becoming minister, in 1828, his grace's successor, lord Hill, assumed the rank of commander of the forces, or general commanding in chief.

CAPTAINS-GENERAL.

Duke of Albemarle	1660
Duke of Monmouth	1678
Duke of Marlborough	1702
Duke of Ormond	1711
Duke of Marlborough, again	1714
Duke of Cumberland	1744
Duke of York	1799

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Duke of Monmouth	1674
Duke of Marlborough	1690
Duke of Schomberg	1691
Duke of Ormond	1711
Earl of Stair	1744
Field-Marshal Wade	1745

Lord Ligonier	1757
Marquess of Granby	1766
Lord Amherst, general on the staff	1778
Gen. Seymour Conway	1782
Lord Amherst, again	1793
Frederick, duke of York	1795
Sir David Dundas	March 25, 1809
Frederick, duke of York, again	May 29, 1811
Duke of Wellington	Jan. 22, 1827
Lord Hill, general commanding in chief, Feb. 25, 1828	
Duke of Wellington, again	Dec. 28, 1842
Viscount Hardinge (died Sept. 24, 1856), general commanding in chief	Sept. 28, 1852
Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief (the PRESENT, 1865)	July 15, 1856

COMMENDAM. By 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 77 (1836), future bishops were prohibited from holding in *commendam* the livings, &c. they held when consecrated.

COMMERCE flourished in Arabia, Egypt, and among the Phœnicians in the earliest ages. In later times it was spread over Europe by a confederacy of maritime cities, 1241. See *Hanse Towns*. The discoveries of Columbus, and the enterprises of the Dutch and Portuguese, enlarged the sphere of commerce, and led other nations, particularly England, to engage extensively in its pursuit.† See the various articles connected with this subject through the volume.

The first *treaty of commerce* made by England with any foreign nation was entered into with the Flemings, 1 Edw. I. 1272. The second was with Portugal and Spain, 2. Edw. II. 1308. *Anderson.* See *Treaties.* *Hertslett's*

Collection, in 10 vols. 8vo., published 1827-59, has a copious index.

An important commercial treaty was concluded with France in 1860

* M. Babinet, on May 4, 1857, considered that comets had so little density that the earth might pass through the tail of one without our being aware of it.

† *Chambers of Commerce* originated at Marseilles in the 14th century, and similar chambers were instituted in all the chief cities in France about 1700. These chambers were suppressed in 1791, but afterwards restored, and their great utility was recognised by a decree of Sept. 3, 1851. The chamber of commerce at Glasgow was established 1783; at Edinburgh, 1785; Manchester, 1820; Hull, 1837; and at other important places. On Feb. 21, 1865, 27 of these chambers of commerce (not including Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow) met at Westminster for interchange of opinions on various questions.

COMMISSION. See *High Court of Commission*.

COMMISSIONAIRES. The street messengers thus named (pensioners wounded either in the Crimea or India) were first employed in the west-end of London. They were appointed by a society, founded in Feb. 1859 by capt. Edward Walter, which is now under the patronage of the queen and the commander-in-chief. The charges are regulated by a tariff. In Jan. 1861 the society commenced the gratuitous issue of a Monthly Advertising Circular. In March, 1864, there were 250 commissionaires in London. In June 17, 1865, capt. Walter resigned the superintendence, and a permanent system of administration was formed. In 1865 commissionaires began to be employed in London as private night watchmen. Commissionaires have long existed in France.

COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON. Its organisation began about 1208. The charter of Henry I. mentions the *folk-mote*, this being a Saxon appellation, and which may fairly be rendered the court or assembly of the people. The general place of meeting of the *folk-mote* was in the open air at St. Paul's Cross, St. Paul's churchyard. It was not discontinued till after Henry III.'s reign; when certain representatives were chosen out of each ward, who, being added to the lord mayor and aldermen, constituted the court of common council. At first only two were returned for each ward; but the number was enlarged in 1347, and since. This council became the parent of similar institutions throughout the realm. It is elected annually on Dec. 21, St. Thomas's day. A *Common Hall* is held occasionally. The common council supported the prince of Orange in 1688; and queen Caroline in 1820.

COMMON LAW OF ENGLAND, an ancient collection of unwritten maxims and customs (*Leges non scriptæ*), of British, Saxon, and Danish origin, which has subsisted immemorially in this kingdom; and although somewhat impaired by the rude shock of the Norman conquest, has weathered the violence of the times. This endeared it to the people in general, as well because its decisions were universally known, as because it was found to be excellently adapted to the genius of the English nation; and accordingly, at the famous parliament of Merton, 1236, "all the earls and barons," says the parliament roll, "with one voice answered, that they would not change the laws of England, which have hitherto been used and approved;" eminently the law of the land. See *Bustard*. The process, practice, and mode of pleading in the superior courts of common law, were amended in 1852 and 1854.

COMMON PLEAS, COURT OF, IN ENGLAND. This court in ancient times followed the king's person, and is distinct from that of the King's Bench; but on the confirmation of *Magna Charta* by king John, in 1215, it was fixed at Westminster, where it still continues. In 1833 the mode of procedure in all the superior courts was made uniform. In England, no barrister under the degree of a serjeant could plead in the court of common pleas; but in 1846 the privilege was extended to barristers practising in the superior courts at Westminster.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE COMMON PLEAS OF ENGLAND (*from the reign of Elizabeth*).

1558. Sir Anthony Browne.	1639. Sir Henry Pollexfen.	1804. Sir James Mansfield, Apr. 21.
1559. Sir James Dyer.	1692. Sir George Treby.	1814. Sir Vicary Gibbs, Feb. 24.
1582. Sir Edmund Anderson.	1701. Sir Thomas Trevor, <i>afterwards</i> lord Trevor.	1818. Sir Robert Dallas, Nov. 5.
1605. Sir Francis Gawdy.	1714. Sir Peter King, <i>afterwards</i> lord chancellor King.	1824. Sir Robert Gifford, Jan. 9 (lord Gifford); <i>aft.</i> master of the Rolls.
1606. Sir Edward Coke.	1725. Sir Robert Eyre.	" Sir William Draper Best, <i>aft.</i> lord Wynford, April 15.
1613. Sir Henry Hobart.	1736. Sir Thomas Reeve.	1829. Sir Nicolas C. Tindal, June 9; died July 1846.
1626. Sir Thomas Richardson.	1737. Sir John Willes.	1846. Sir Thomas Wilde, July 11; <i>aft.</i> lord chancellor Truro.
1631. Sir Robert Heath.	1761. Sir Charles Pratt, <i>afterwards</i> lord chancellor Camden.	1850. Sir John Jervis, July 16; died November 1, 1856.
1634. Sir John Finch.	1766. Sir John Eardley Wilmot.	1856. Sir Alexander Cockburn, Nov. 15; made chief justice of the Queen's Bench, June, 1859.
1639. Sir Edward Lyttleton.	1771. Sir William de Grey, <i>afterwards</i> lord Walsingham.	1859. Sir William Erle, June. The PRESENT (1865) chief justice.
1640. Sir John Bankes.	1780. Alexander Wedderburne, <i>afterwards</i> lord chancellor Loughborough.	
1648. Oliver St. John.	1793. Sir James Eyre.	
1660. Sir Orlando Bridgman, <i>afterwards</i> lord keeper.	1799. Sir John Scott, <i>afterwards</i> lord chancellor Eldon.	
1658. Sir John Vaughan.	1801. Sir Richard Pepper Arden (lord Alvanley), May 22.	
1675. Sir Francis North, <i>afterwards</i> lord keeper Guilford.		
1683. Sir Francis Pemberton.		
" Sir Thomas Jones.		
1686. Sir Henry Bellingfield.		
1687. Sir Robert Wright.		
" Sir Edward Herbert.		

COMMON PLEAS, *continued.*CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE COMMON PLEAS IN IRELAND (*since the Revolution*).

1691. Richard Pyne, Jan. 5.	1727. James Reynolds, Nov. 8.	1800. John Toler, <i>afterwards</i> lord
1695. Sir John Hely, May 10.	1740. Henry Singleton, May 11.	Norbury, Oct. 22.
1701. Sir Richard Cox, May 4.	1754. Sir William Yorke, Sept. 4.	1827. Lord Plunket, June 18.
1703. Robert Doynce, Dec. 27.	1761. William Aston, May 5.	1830. John Doherty, Dec. 23.
1714. John Forster, Sept. 30.	1765. Richard Clayton, Feb. 21.	1850. James Henry Monahan,
1720. Sir Richard Levinge, Oct. 13.	1770. Marcus Patterson, June 18.	Sept. 23. The PRESENT
1724. Thomas Wyndham, Oct. 27.	1787. Hugh Carleton, <i>aft.</i> viscount	(1865) chief justice.
1726. William Whitshed, Jan. 23.	Carleton, April 30.	

COMMON PRAYER, BOOK OF, was ordered by parliament to be printed in the English language in April 1, 1548. It was voted out of doors by parliament, and the Directory (*which see*) set up in its room in 1644, and a proclamation was issued against it in 1647. With a few changes the English Common Prayer-book is used by the episcopal churches in Scotland and North America.

The king's primer published	1545
First book of Edward VI. printed	1549
Second book of Edward VI.	1552
First book of Elizabeth	1559
King James's book	1604
Scotch book of Charles I.	1637
Charles II.'s book (<i>Savoy Conference</i>)	1662
(The one, with alterations, now in use.)	

The *State services* (which had never formed part of the Prayer-book, but were annexed to it at the beginning of every reign) for November 5 (Gunpowder treason), January 30 (Charles I.'s execution), and May 29 (Charles II.'s restoration), were ordered to be discontinued on January 17, 1859.

COMMONS, HOUSE OF, the great representative assembly of the people of Great Britain, originated with Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, who by the Provisions of Oxford ordered returns to be made of two knights from every shire, and deputies from certain boroughs to meet such of the barons and clergy as were his friends, with a view thereby to strengthen his own power in opposition to that of his sovereign Henry III., 1258. *Stow.* See *Parliament*. The following is the constitution of the house of commons since the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832 :—

ENGLISH.—County members	144	English and Welsh	502
Universities	4	SCOTCH.—County members	30
Cities and boroughs	325—473	Cities and boroughs	23—53
WELSH.—County members	15	IRISH.—County members	64
Cities and boroughs	14—29	University	1
English and Welsh	502	Cities and boroughs	39—105
		Total (see <i>Parliament</i>)	660*

CONSTITUENCY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1851.

[Population, 27,452,252.]

ENGLAND.—County	Electors. 461,463	England and Wales	Electors. 887,866
Borough	378,384—839,847	SCOTLAND.—County	48,456
WALES.—County	36,984	Borough	41,849—90,305
Borough	11,035—48,019	IRELAND.—County	31,832
England and Wales	887,866	Borough	49,234—72,066
		Constituency	1,050,237

In 1859, Mr. Newmarch estimated the constituency of England and Wales at 934,000

COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND. The term is applied to the interregnum between the death of Charles I. and the restoration of Charles II. The form of the government was changed to a republic on the execution of Charles I., Jan 30, 1649,—a new oath called the "Engagement" was framed, which the people were obliged to take.† *Salmon.* Oliver Cromwell was made Protector, Dec. 16, 1653. Richard Cromwell was made Protector, Sept.

* In 1848 Sudbury, and in 1852 St. Alban's were disfranchised for bribery and corruption; each having previously returned two members; the aggregate number of the house then became 656. In 1861, the forfeited seats were thus distributed by act of parliament—two additional to the west riding of York, one additional to south Lancashire, and one to a newly-created borough, Birkenhead.

† By this oath they swore to be true and faithful to the commonwealth, without king or house of lords. The statues of Charles were next day demolished, particularly that at the Royal Exchange, and one at the west end of St. Paul's; and in their room the following inscription was conspicuously set up:—"Exit Tyrannus Regum ultimus, Anno Libertatis Angliæ Restitute Primo, Anno Dom. 1648, Jan. 30."

3, 1658. Monarchy was restored in the person of Charles II., who entered London, May 29, 1660. See *Rome*.

COMMUNION, one of the names given to the ordinance of the Lord's supper, in the primitive church. Communicating under the form of bread alone is said to have had its rise in the West, under pope Urban II., 1096. The fourth Lateran council, 1215, decreed that every believer should receive the communion at least at Easter. The cup was first denied to the laity by the council of Constance, 1414-18. The communion service, as now performed in the church of England, was instituted in 1548.

COMMUNISTS. See *Socialists*.

COMORN. See *Komorn*.

COMPANIES.* Among the earliest commercial companies in England may be named the Steel-yard Society, established 1232. The second company was the merchants of St. Thomas à Becket, in 1248. *Stow*. The third was the Merchant Adventurers, incorporated by Elizabeth, 1564. The following are the city companies of London, in the order of precedence; the first twelve are the chief, and are styled "the Honourable." Several companies are virtually extinct, and many of the dates are doubtful.

1. Mercers 1393	25. Saddlers 1280	49. Upholders 1627	73. Wheelwrights . . 1670
2. Grocers 1345	26. Carpenters 1344	50. Musicians 1604	74. Distillers *
3. Drapers 1439	27. Cordwainers 1410	51. Turners 1604	75. Hatband-makers . 1638
4. Fishmongers 1284	28. Paper-stainers . . . 1580	52. Basket-makers . . *	76. Pattern-makers . 1670
5. Goldsmiths 1327	29. Curriers 1605	53. Glaziers 1637	77. Glass-sellers . . . 1664
6. Skinners "	30. Masons 1677	54. Horners 1638	78. Tobacco-pipe makers . 1663
7. Merchant Taylors 1416	31. Plumbers 1611	55. Farriers 1673	79. Coach and Harness makers . 1677
8. Haberdashers 1447	32. Inn-holders 1515	56. Paviers *	80. Gunmakers 1638
9. Salters 1558	33. Founders 1614	57. Lorimers 1488	81. Gold and silver wire-drawers 1623
10. Ironmongers 1464	34. Poulterers 1503	58. Apothecaries . . . 1617	82. Bowstring-makers . . . *
11. Vintners 1437	35. Cooks 1481	59. Shipwrights . . . 1610	83. Card-makers . . . 1620
12. Clothworkers 1462	36. Coopers 1501	60. Spectacle-makers 1630	84. Fan-makers . . . 1709
13. Dyers 1469	37. Tilers and Bricklayers . 1568	61. Clock-makers . . 1632	85. Wood-mongers . . *
14. Brewers 1438	38. Bowyers 1620	62. Glovers 1556	86. Starch-makers . . 1632
15. Leather-sellers . . . 1442	39. Fletchers 1536	63. Comb-makers . . 1650	87. Fishermen 1687
16. Pewterers 1474	40. Blacksmiths 1577	64. Felt-makers . . . 1604	88. Parish clerks . . . 1232
17. Barber Surgeons 1308	41. Joiners 1564	65. Framework-knit-ers 1664	89. Carmen *
18. Cutlers 1417	42. Weavers 1164	66. Silk-throwsters 1620	90. Porters *
19. Bakers 1307	43. Woolmen *	67. Silk-men 1608	91. Watermen 1556
20. Wax-chandlers . 1484	44. Scriveners 1616	68. Pin-makers 1636	
21. Tallow-chandlers 1463	45. Fruiterers 1604	69. Needle-makers . . 1656	
22. Armourers and Braziers 1463	46. Plasterers 1500	70. Gardeners 1616	
23. Girdlers 1448	47. Stationers 1556	71. Soap-makers . . . 1638	
24. Butchers 1604	48. Embroiderers . . . 1591	72. Tinplate-workers 1670	

COMPASS, MARINER'S, is said to have been known to the Chinese, 1115 B.C.; and is ascribed to Marco Polo, a Venetian, A.D. 1260; and to Flavio Gioja, of Amalfi, a navigator of Naples.† Until this time the needle was laid upon a couple of pieces of straw, or small split sticks, in a vessel of water; Gioja introduced the suspension of the needle, 1302. It is also said to have been known to the Swedes in the time of king Jarl Birger, 1250. Its variation was discovered first by Columbus, 1492; afterwards by Sebastian Cabot, 1540. The compass-box and hanging compass used by navigators were invented by William Barlowe, an English divine and natural philosopher, in 1608. See *Magnetism*. The measuring compass was invented by Jost Bing, of Hesse, in 1602.

COMPIEGNE, a French city north of Paris, the residence of the Carolingian kings. During the siege, Joan of Arc was captured by the English, May 24, 1430. The emperor Napoleon III. and the king of Prussia met here on Oct. 6, 1861.

COMPLUTENSIA BIBLE. See *Polyglot*.

COMPOSITE ORDER, principally a mixture of the Corinthian and Ionic, and also called the Roman order, is of uncertain date.

COMTE PHILOSOPHY. See *Positive Philosophy*.

* Bubble companies have been formed, commonly by designing persons. Law's bubble, in 1720-r, was perhaps the most extraordinary of its kind, and the *South Sea Bubble*, in the same year, was scarcely less memorable for its ruin of thousands of families. Many companies were established in these countries in 1824 and 1825, and turned out to be bubbles. Immense losses were incurred by individuals, and the families of thousands of speculators were totally ruined. Many railway enterprises (1844-5) may be termed bubbles. See *Law's Bubble*; *South Sea*; *Railways*; *Joint-Stock Companies*.

† The statement that the *fleur-de-lis* was made the ornament of the northern point of the compass in compliment to Charles, the king of Naples, at the time of the discovery, has been contradicted.

CONCEPTION, IMMACULATE. A festival (on Dec. 8) appointed in 1389, is observed with great devotion in the Roman Catholic Church in honour of the Virgin Mary's having been conceived and born immaculate, or without original sin. Pope Paul V. in 1617 forbade any one to stand up against the opinion of the immaculate conception; this order was confirmed by Gregory XV. and by Alexander VII. *Hénault*. On December 8, 1854, the pope, Pius IX., promulgated a bull with great solemnity, declaring this dogma to be an article of faith, and charging with heresy those who should doubt it or speak against it.—The **CONCEPTIONISTS** were an order of nuns in Italy, established in 1488. See *Santiago*.

CONCERTINA, a musical instrument invented by prof. Wheatstone, about 1825, and improved by Mr. G. Case. The sounds are produced by free vibrating metal springs.

CONCERTS. The Filarmonia gave concerts at Vicenza in the 16th century. The first public subscription concert was performed at Oxford in 1665. The first concert in London is said to have been in 1672. The Academy of Ancient Music began in 1710; the Concerts of Ancient Music in 1776; and the present Philharmonic Society in 1813. See *Music*; *Crystal Palace* and *Handel*.

CONCHOLOGY, the science of shells, is mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny. It was first reduced to a system by John Daniel Major, of Kiel, who published his classification of the *Testacea* in 1675. Lister's system was published in 1685; and that of Largius in 1722. Johnston's Introduction (1850) and Sowerby's Manual of Conchology (1842), are useful. Forbes and Hanley's "British Mollusca and their Shells" (1848-53) is a magnificent work.

CONCLAVE. This term is derived from the conclave, a range of small cells in the hall of the Vatican, or palace of the pope of Rome, where the cardinals usually meet to elect a pope, and is also used for the assembly of the cardinals shut up for the purpose. The conclave had its rise in 1271. Clement IV. having died at Viterbo in 1268, the cardinals were nearly three years unable to agree in the choice of a successor, and were on the point of breaking up, when the magistrates, by the advice of St. Bonaventure, then at Viterbo, shut the gates of their city, and locked up the cardinals in the pontifical palace till they agreed. Hence the custom of shutting up the cardinals while they elect a pope.

CONCORDANCE. An index or alphabetical catalogue of all the words and also a chronological account of all the transactions in the Bible. The first concordance was made under the direction of Hugo de St. Charo, who employed as many as 500 monks upon it, 1247. *Abbé Lenglet*. Cruden's well-known Concordance was published in London in 1737. The Index to the Bible, published by the Queen's printers, was prepared by B. Vincent, editor of this volume, and completed in May, 1848.*

CONCORDAT. The name is given to an instrument of agreement between a prince and the pope, usually concerning benefices. The concordat between the emperor Henry V. of Germany and pope Calixtus II., in 1122, has been regarded as the fundamental law of the church in Germany. The concordat between Napoleon Bonaparte and Pius VII., signed at Paris, July 15, 1801, re-established the Catholic church and the papal authority in France. Napoleon was made in effect the head of the Gallican church, as bishops were to have their appointments from him and their investiture from the pope. Another concordat between the same persons was signed at Fontainebleau, Jan. 25, 1813. These were almost nullified in 1817 and 1819. A concordat, signed Aug. 18, 1855, between Austria and Rome, by which a great deal of the liberty of the Austrian church was given up to the Papacy, caused much dissatisfaction.

CONCUBINES were tolerated among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, but strictly forbidden by Christ (*Mark x. 1 Cor. vii. 2*). They are mentioned as having been allowed to the priests, 1132. See *Morganitic Marriage*.

CONDOTTIERI, *conductors* or leaders of mercenaries and their bands, became so troublesome in Italy in the middle ages, that the various cities formed a league to suppress them in 1342.

CONDUITS. Two remarkable conduits, among a number of others in London, existed early in Cheapside. The Great Conduit was the first cistern of lead erected in the city, and was built in 1285. At the procession of Anna Boleyn, on the occasion of her marriage, it ran with white and claret wine all the afternoon, June 1, 1533. *Stow*.

* Verbal indexes accompany good editions of the ancient classics. An index to *Shakspeare*, by Ayscough, appeared in 1790; another by Twiss in 1805; and Mrs. Cowden Clarke's (late Mary Novello) complete concordance to *Shakspeare* (on which she spent 16 years' labour) in 1847. Todd's verbal index to *Milton* was published in 1800.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. The efforts of the Southern States for the extension of slavery, and the zeal of the Northern States for its abolition, with the consequent political dissensions, led to the great secession of 1860-1. On Nov. 4, 1860, Abraham Lincoln, the Republican or Abolitionist candidate, was elected president of the United States. Hitherto, a president in the interest of the South had been elected. On Dec. 20, South Carolina seceded from the Union; and Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia (except West Virginia), Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina also seceded early in 1861. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated president of the Southern Confederacy at Montgomery in Alabama, Feb. 18, 1861. For the events of the war which ensued, and the restoration of the Southern States to the Union, see *United States*, 1861-5.

CONFEDERATION AT PARIS, July 14, 1790. See *Champs de Mars*, and *Bastille*.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE. The League of the Germanic States, formed by Napoleon Bonaparte, July 12, 1806, when he abolished the Holy Roman Empire, and the emperor of Germany became emperor of Austria. It consisted of the kingdoms of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Westphalia; seven grand duchies; six duchies; and twenty principalities. The German princes collectively engaged to raise 258,000 troops to serve in case of war, and established a diet at Frankfurt, July 12, 1806. This league terminated with the career of Bonaparte in 1814, and was replaced by the *Germanic Confederation* (*which see*).

CONFERENCES. One was held at Hampton Court Palace, between the prelates of the church of England and the dissenting ministers, in order to effect a general union, at the instance of the king, James I. Jan. 14-16, 1604. It led to a new translation of the Bible, that now in general use in England; executed in 1607-11. Some alterations in the church liturgy were agreed upon; but these not satisfying the dissenters, nothing more was done.—Another conference of the bishops and presbyterian ministers, with the same view, was held in the *Savoy*, April 25 to July 25, 1661. The dissenters' objections were generally disallowed, but some alterations were recommended in the Prayer-book. See *Westleyans*.

CONFESSIONAL. See *Auricular Confession*.

CONFESSIONS OF FAITH, OR CREEDS. See *Apostles'*, *Nicene* (325), and *Athanasian* (about 434) *Credentials*.

The confession of faith of the Greek church was presented to Mahommed II. in 1453. This gave way in 1643 to one composed by Mogila, metropolitan of Kiev, which is the present standard of the Russo-Greek church.

The creed of Pius VI., composed of the Nicene creed, with additional articles which embody all the peculiar dogmas of the Roman Catholic church, published by the council of Trent 1564
The church of England retains the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian creeds, with Ar-

ticles:—42 in 1552; reduced to 39 . . . 1563
The confession of Augsburg (that of the Lutherans) was drawn up principally by Melancthon, in 1530, and has since undergone modifications, the last of which is called the "Form of Concord" . . . 1579
The Westminster confession was agreed to in 1643; and adopted by the presbyterian church of Scotland. See *Westminster* . . . 1647
The congregational dissenters published a declaration of faith . . . 1833

CONFIRMATION, OR LAYING ON HANDS, was practised by the apostles in 34 and 56 (*Acts viii. 17; xix. 6*), and was general, according to some church authorities, in 190. In the church of England it is the public profession of the Christian religion by an adult person, who has been baptized in infancy. It is made a sacrament by the church of Rome.

CONFLANS (near Paris), **TREATY OF**, between Louis XI. of France and the dukes of Bourbon, Brittany, and Burgundy, 1465. By its provisions Normandy was ceded to the duke of Berry, and an end was put to the "War of the Public Good." It was confirmed by that of Peronne in 1468.

CONGÉ D'ÉLIRE (permission to elect), the licence of the sovereign as head of the church, to chapters and other bodies, to elect dignitaries, particularly bishops, asserted by Henry VIII. 1535. After the interdict of the pope upon England had been removed in 1214, king John made an arrangement with the clergy for the election of bishops.

CONGELATION, the act of freezing. Ice was produced in summer by means of chemical mixtures, by Mr. Walker, in 1783. The congelation of quicksilver was effected without snow or ice, in 1787. In 1810 Leslie froze water in an air-pump by placing a vessel of sulphuric acid under it. Numerous freezing mixtures have been discovered since. Intense cold is produced by the aërication of liquefied carbonic acid gas. In 1857 Mr. Harrison patented a machine for manufacturing ice for commercial purposes, by means of ether and

salt water, and made large blocks. In 1860, M. Carré devised a method of freezing to 60° below zero by making water in a close vessel absorb and give off the gas ammonia. Siebe's ice-making machine, exhibited at the International Exhibition of 1862, excited much admiration.

CONGREGATION OF THE LORD. A name taken by the Scotch Reformers, headed by John Knox, about 1546. Their leaders (the duke of Argyle, &c.) were called Lords of the Congregation about 1557.

CONGREGATIONALISTS. See *Independents*.

CONGRESS. An assembly of princes or ministers for the settlement of the affairs of nations or of a people.* The following are the most remarkable congresses of Europe:—

Munster	1648	Rastadt	Dec. 9, 1797	Laybach	May 6, 1821
Nimeguen	1678	Chatillon	Feb. 5, 1814	Verona	Aug. 25, 1822
Ryswick	1697	Vienna	Nov. 3, "	Paris	Jan 16—April 22, 1856
Utrecht	1713	Aix-la-Chapelle	Oct. 9, 1818	Frankfort (see <i>Germany</i>)	
Soissons	1728	Carlsbad	Aug. 1, 1819		Aug. 16-31, 1863
Antwerp	April 8, 1793	Troppau	Oct. 20, 1820	See <i>Alliances, Conventions, &c.</i>	

The first general congress of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, preparatory to their declaration of independence, when strong resolutions were passed, also a petition to the king, and an address to the people of England, was held Sept. 5, 1774. The second was held May 10, 1775; the third, when the independence was declared July 4, 1776.

The first federal American congress, under the

constitution, was held at New York; George Washington, president March, 1789.

The first congress of the seceding southern states was held at Montgomery, Alabama, Feb. 4; it elected Jefferson Davis president of the confederate states on Feb. 9. For political reasons it adjourned on May 24, to meet at Richmond, in Virginia, on . . . July 20, 1861.

CONGREVE ROCKETS. Invented by general sir William Congreve, in 1803. They were used with great effect in the attack upon Boulogne, Oct. 8, 1806, when they set a part of the town on fire, which burned for two days: they were employed in various operations in the French war with much success, by a corps called rocket-men.

CONIC SECTIONS. Their more remarkable properties were probably known to the Greeks, four or five centuries before the Christian era. The study of them was cultivated in the time of Plato, 390 B.C. The earliest treatise on them was written by Aristeus, about 330 B.C. Apollonius's eight books were written about 240 B.C. The parabola was applied to projectiles by Galileo, who died 1608; the ellipse to the orbit of planets by Kepler, about 1609.

CONJURATION. See *Witchcraft*.

CONNECTICUT granted to lords Say and Brooke, 1631. See *America*, and *United States*.

CONNOR, BISHOPRIC OF, in Ireland. The see was united to that of Down, 1442. The first prelate was Engus Macnisiuis, who died 507. The united sees were added to Dromore on the death of the last bishop of the latter, 1842, in accordance with the provisions of the Irish Church Temporalities' Act, passed 1833.

CONQUEST. The memorable era in British history, when William duke of Normandy overcame Harold II. at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066, and obtained the crown which had been most unfairly bequeathed to him by Edward the confessor (for Edgar was the rightful heir). William has been erroneously styled the *Conqueror*, for he succeeded to the crown of England by *compact*. He defeated Harold, who was himself a usurper, but a large portion of the kingdom afterwards held out against him; and he, unlike a conqueror, took an oath to observe the laws and customs of the realm, in order to induce the submission of the people. Formerly our judges were accustomed to reprehend any gentleman at the bar who said casually William the conqueror instead of William I. *Selden*. Maclise exhibited forty-two drawings on the events of the Norman conquest, in May, 1857.

CONSCIENCE, COURTS OF, OR REQUESTS, first constituted by a statute of Henry VII. 1493, and re-organised by statute 9 Hen. VIII. 1517. These courts were improved and amended by various acts; their jurisdiction in London reached to 5*l*. and (until superseded by county-courts) to 40*s*. in other towns. The practice was by summons, and if the party did not appear, the commissioners had power to apprehend and commit. See *County Courts*. —James II. proclaimed Liberty of Conscience in 1687. *Conscience Clause*, see *Education*.

* In 1863, the emperor Napoleon invited the sovereigns of Europe to a congress; which was declined by England Nov. 25, and only conditionally acceded to by other powers.

CONSCRIPT FATHERS (*patres conscripti*) was the honourable designation given to the Roman senators, because their names were written in the registers of the senate.

CONSCRIPTION, a mode (derived from the Romans) adopted for recruiting the French and other armies. On Sept. 5, 1798, a military conscription was ordained in France, comprehending all the young men from 20 to 25 years of age: from these selections were made. The present law of 1818 (modified in 1824 and 1832) requires a certain annual contingent from each department,—for all the country, 80,000 men,—which may be increased. The duration of service is seven years. Substitutes and exemptions are permitted. A conscription for 350,000 men took place in Jan. 1813, after the disastrous Russian campaign, and in Dec. same year, another for 300,000 after the battle of Leipsic.

CONSECRATION. Aaron and his sons were consecrated priests, 1490 B.C. (*Lev. viii.*). The Jewish Tabernacle was dedicated 1490 B.C., and Solomon's Temple, 1004 B.C. (*1 Kings, viii.*). The consecration of churches was instituted in the 2nd century, the temple of worship being dedicated with pious solemnity to God and a patron saint. Anciently the consecration of popes was deferred until the emperor had given his assent to their election. Gregory IV. desired to have his election confirmed by the emperor Louis, in 828. *Hénault*. The consecration of churches, places of burial, &c., is admitted in the reformed religion. The consecration of bishops was ordained in the church of England in 1549. *Stow*.

CONSERVATION OF FORCE. The philosophical doctrine that no physical force can be created or destroyed, but may be transferred, is maintained by Grove, Faraday, Helmholtz, Tyndall, and other philosophers. See *Correlation*.

CONSERVATIVES, a name of modern date, is given to, and accepted by a political party, whose leading principle is the conservation of our ancient national institutions. It sprang up in England at the time when the Orange Societies and lodges were discouraged, 1836, and was substituted for Orangemen as a less obnoxious term, and as indicative of milder, but equally constitutional opinions. Conservative has, however, in some measure, changed its signification, and in popular parlance is now opposed to Liberal. Sir Robert Peel acknowledged himself a conservative when reproached by the Irish party in parliament with being an Orangeman; but the party that afterwards separated from him called their principles conservative in contradistinction to his,—his policy and measures being changed. —The Conservative Club was founded in 1840. See *Protectionists*.

CONSERVATOIRES, a name given to schools for the cultivation of music on the continent. The celebrated Conservatoire de Musique at Paris began in 1793.

CONSERVATORS OF THE PUBLIC LIBERTIES. Officers chosen in England to inspect the treasury and correct abuses in administration, 28 Hen. III. 1244. *Rapin*. Conservators were appointed to see the king's peace kept. *Pardon*. Conservators were formally appointed in every sea-port to take cognizance of all offences committed against the peace upon the main sea out of the liberty of the Cinque Ports. *Bailey*.

CONSISTORIES for regulating ecclesiastical discipline and divine worship in the Lutheran church in Germany, were established at the reformation—the first at Wittenberg in 1542; other consistories were established after the peace of Augsburg in 1555.

CONSISTORY COURT, anciently joined with the hundred court; and its original, as divided therefrom, is found in a law of William I., 1079, quoted by lord Coke. The chief and most ancient consistory court of the kingdom belongs to the see of Canterbury, and is called the Court of Arches (*which see*).

CONSOLIDATED FUND was formed of the other funds in 1786. On Jan. 5, 1816, the exchequers of Great Britain and Ireland, previously separate, were amalgamated.

CONSOLS. See *Stocks*.

CONSPIRACIES AND INSURRECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN. Among the recorded conspiracies, real or supposed, the following are the most remarkable :—

Of the Norman barons and Waltheof against William I. the Conqueror	1074	Of Lambert Simnel (1487) and Perkin Warbeck against Henry VII.	1492
Bishop Odo, &c., against William II.	1088	Insurrection of the London apprentices. (See <i>Evil May-day</i>)	1517
Against Henry II. by his queen and children	1173	Of Anthony Babington and others against Elizabeth. (See <i>Babington</i>)	1586
The barons against Henry III. (See <i>Barons' War</i>)	1258	Of Lopez, a Jew, and others	1594
Of barons against Henry IV.	1400	Of Patrick York, an Irish fencing-master, hired by the Spaniards to kill the queen	„
Of the earl of Cambridge and others against Henry V.	1475		

CONSPIRACIES, *continued.*

Of Walpole, a Jesuit, and squire	1598	Of lord Preston, the bishop of Ely, and others to restore James II.	1691
Tyrone's insurrection in Ireland	1605	Of Granville, a French chevalier, to murder king William in Flanders	1692
The Gunpowder Plot (<i>which see</i>)	1607	The assassination plot (<i>which see</i>)	1696
Tyrone's conspiracy to surprise the castle of Dublin	1607	Of Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, against queen Anne. (See <i>Rebellions</i>)	1703
Of Sindercomb and others to assassinate Oliver Cromwell	1656	Of the marquess Guiscard	1710
Insurrection of the Puritans	1657	Of James Sheppard, an enthusiast, to assassinate George I.	1718
Insurrection of the Fifth-monarchy men against Charles II.	1661	Of counsellor Layer and others, to bring in the Pretender	1722
Of Blood and his associates, who seized the duke of Ormond, wounded him, and would have hanged him; and who afterwards attempted to steal the regalia	1671	Of the Corresponding Society, &c. (<i>which see</i>)	1796-8
The pretended conspiracy of the French, Spanish, and English Jesuits to assassinate Charles II., revealed by the infamous Titus Oates, Dr. Tongue, and others	1678	Of colonel Despard	1802
The Meal-tub plot (<i>which see</i>)	1679	Of Robert Emmett, in Dublin, when lord Kilwarden was killed	July 23, 1803
The Rye-house plot to assassinate the king on his way to Newmarket. (See <i>Rye-house Plot</i>)	1683	Of Thistlewood and others, to assassinate the king's ministers. (See <i>Calo-street</i>)	1820
		Of the Sepoys in India. (See <i>India</i>)	May 10, 1857
		See <i>Rebellions, Chartists, &c.</i>	

CONSTABLE OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH. The seventh great officer of the crown, and, with the earl marshal, formerly a judge of the court of chivalry, called, in the time of Henry IV., *curia militaris*, and subsequently the court of honour. The power of this officer was so great, that in 1389 a statute was passed for abridging it, and also the power of the earl marshal (*which see*). The office existed before the conquest, after which it went by inheritance to the earls of Hereford and Essex, and next in the line of Stafford. In 1521 it became forfeited to the king in the person of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, that year attained* for high treason, and has never since been granted to any person, otherwise than *pro hac vice* (for this occasion), and that to attend at a coronation or trial by combat. The only instance of a trial by combat being *ordered* since this office fell into the hands of the crown, was that commanded between lord Reay and sir David Ramsay, in Nov. 1631; but the king prevented it.*

CONSTABLE OF SCOTLAND, LORD HIGH. The office was instituted by David I. about 1147. The holder had the keeping of the king's sword, which the king, at his promotion delivered to him naked (and hence the badge of the lord high constable is a naked sword); and the absolute command of the king's armies while in the field, in the absence of the king. The jurisdiction of this office came at last to be exercised only in dealing with crimes during the time of parliament, which some extended likewise to all general conventions. The office was conferred heritably in 1321 on sir Gilbert Hay, created earl of Erroll, by Robert Bruce, and with his descendants it still remains, being expressly reserved by the treaty of union in 1707. The present earl of Erroll is the twenty-second lord high constable (1865).

CONSTABLES of Hundreds and Franchises, instituted in the reign of Edward I., 1285, are now called high constables. There are three kinds of constables, *high, petty, and special*; the high constable's jurisdiction extends to the whole hundred; the petty constable's to the parish or liberty for which he is chosen; and the special constable is appointed for particular occasions and emergencies (as in April, 1848, on account of the Chartists).

CONSTABULARY FORCE. For that of London, see *Police*. The Constabulary of Ireland act passed in 1823, when this species of force was embodied throughout the country. Several subsequent acts were consolidated in 1836.

CONSTANCE, a city in Baden (S. Germany). Here was held the seventeenth general council, 1414, which condemned John Huss; and here he was burnt, July 6, 1415. See *Hussites*.

CONSTANTINA, the ancient capital of Numidia, was taken by the French, Oct. 13, 1837. During the assault on Oct. 12, the French general Damremont was killed. Achmet Bey retired with 12,000 men, as the victors entered Constantina.

CONSTANTINOPLE, formerly Byzantium (*which see*), derives its name from Constantine the Great, who removed the seat of the Eastern Empire here in 330. It was continually

* The lord high constable at the coronations respectively of—queen Anne, Wriothlesley, duke of Bedford, 1702;—of George I., John, duke of Montagu, 1714;—of George II., Charles, duke of Richmond, 1727;—of George III., John, duke of Bedford, 1761;—of George IV., 1821, William IV., 1831, and Victoria, 1838, Arthur, duke of Wellington.

convulsed by factions and religious dissensions. General Ecclesiastical councils were held here in 381, 553, 680, and 869. See *Eastern Empire* and *Turkey*.—The ERA of Constantinople has the creation placed 5508 years B.C. It was used by the Russians until the time of Peter the Great, and is still used in the Greek church. The civil year begins Sept. 1, and the ecclesiastical year towards the end of March; the day is not exactly determined. To reduce it to our era subtract 5508 years from January to August, and 5509 from Sept. to the end. *Nicolas*.

CONSTELLATIONS. *Arcturus*, *Orion*, the *Pleiades*, and *Mazzaroth*, are mentioned in the book of *Job*, ix. 9, and xxxviii. 31, about 1520 B.C. Homer and Hesiod notice constellations; but though some mode of grouping the visible stars had obtained in very early ages, our first direct knowledge was derived from Claudius Ptolemæus, about A.D. 140. Hipparchus (about 147 B.C.) made a catalogue of forty-eight constellations. Others were added by Tycho Brahe, Hevelius, Halley, and others. The number at present acknowledged is 29 northern, 45 southern, and 12 zodiacal.

CONSTITUENCIES. See *Commons*.

CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND. It comprehends the whole body of laws by which the British people are governed, and to which it is presumptively held that every individual has assented. *Lord Somers*. This assemblage of laws is distinguished from the term government in this respect—that the constitution is the rule by which the sovereign ought to govern at all times; and government is that by which he does govern at any particular time. *Lord Bolingbroke*. The king of England is not seated on a solitary eminence of power; on the contrary, he sees his *equals* in the co-existing branches of the legislature, and he recognises his superior in the law. *Sheridan*. Hallam's "Constitutional History of England" was first published in 1827.

CONSULS. These officers were appointed at Rome, 509 B.C., when the Tarquins were expelled. They possessed regal authority for the space of a year; Lucius Junius Brutus, and Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus, the latter the injured husband of Lucretia, were the first consuls. A consular government was established in France in 1799, when the directory was abolished: on Nov. 10, Bonaparte, Siéyès, and Roger Ducos were made provisional consular commissioners; and on Dec. 13, Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun were made consuls. Bonaparte was made first consul for life, May 6, 1802. Commercial agents were first distinguished by the name of *consuls* in Italy in 1485, being appointed by Richard III. A British consul was first appointed in Portugal in 1633.

CONTINENTAL SYSTEM, the name given to Napoleon's plan to exclude the British merchandise from the entire continent. It began with his *Berlin decree* in 1806, and occasioned by the *Orders in Council* (which see).

CONTRABAND OF WAR, a term said to have been first employed in the treaty of Southampton between England and Spain in 1625. During the struggle between Spain and Holland both powers acted with much rigour towards ships of neutrals conveying goods to the belligerents. This provoked the resistance of England. A milder policy was adopted by the treaty of Pyrenees, 1650; and by the declaration of Paris, April 26, 1856. The subject has been much discussed during the North American conflict, 1861-4.

CONTRACTORS WITH GOVERNMENT, disqualified from sitting in parliament, 1782.

CONTRIBUTIONS, VOLUNTARY, to a vast amount have been several times made by the British people in aid of the government. The most remarkable of these in 1798, to support the war against France, amounted to two millions and a half sterling. Several men of wealth, among others Sir Robert Peel, of Bury, Lancashire, subscribed each 10,000*l.*; and 200,000*l.* were transmitted from India in 1799. See *Patriotic Fund*.

CONTROL, BOARD OF. Mr. Pitt's bill, establishing this board for the purpose of aiding and controlling the executive government of India, and of superintending the territorial concerns of the company, was passed May 18, 1784. Act amended and the board remodelled, 1793. The president of the board was a chief minister of the crown, and necessarily one of the members of the cabinet. This board was abolished in 1858, when the government of India was transferred from the company to the crown. See *India Bills*, and *India*.

CONVENTICLES, private assemblies for religious worship, held by dissenters from the established church; but first applied to the schools of Wickliff. They were strictly forbidden by Elizabeth in 1593, and by Charles II., 1664; and persons attending them were liable to severe punishment. The statutes were repealed by William III. in 1689.

CONVENTION PARLIAMENTS. Two memorable parliaments (especially distinguished by this term), assembled without the king's writ upon extraordinary occasions. The first held on April 25, 1660, voted the restoration of Charles II.; the second, held Jan. 1689, by a majority of two voices, declared for a new sovereign William III. (and Mary), in preference to a regent, which had been proposed. See *National Convention*.

CONVENTIONS. The following are the principal conventions between Great Britain and foreign powers, and by foreign powers with each other. They are more fully described in their respective places through the volume:—

Of Closterseven	Sept. 8, 1757	Of England and United States	Nov. 26, 1826
Of Armed Neutrality	July 9, 1780	Of Spain, for satisfying the claims of British merchants	June 26, 1828
Of Piltitz	July 20, 1791	Of the Viceroy of Egypt and sir E. Codrington, for restoring Greek captives, &c.	Aug. 6, "
Of Paris (French National) instituted	Sept. 17, 1792	Of France with Brazil	Aug. 14, "
Of Cintra	Aug. 30, 1808	Convention between Holland and Belgium, signed in London	April 19, 1839
Of Berlin	Nov. 5, "	Of England with Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Turkey, for the settlement of the Eastern question	July 15, 1810
Of Peterswalden	July 8, 1813	Of France and England, respecting the slave trade	May 29, 1845
Of Paris	April 23, 1814	Of England with the Argentine Republic	Oct. 24, 1849
Of the Dutch with England	Aug. 13, "	Of France and Italy, respecting the occupation of Rome	Sept. 15, 1864
Of Vienna; Saxony placed under the control of Prussia	Sept. 28, "	Of Austria and Prussia, respecting Holstein, Schleswig, and Lauenburg (see <i>Gastein</i>)	Aug. 14, 1865
Of Zurich, signed	May 20, 1815		
Of Capua, with Murat	May 20, "		
Of St. Cloud, between Davoust, and Wellington, and Blucher	July 5, "		
Of Paris, with the allies	April 25, 1818		
Of Aix-la-chapelle	Oct. 9, "		
Of Austria, with England: the latter agrees to accept 2,500,000 <i>l.</i> as a composition for claims on Austria, amounting to 30,000,000 <i>l.</i> sterling	Feb. 28, 1825		

See *Treaties*.

CONVENTS were first founded, according to some authorities, 270. The first in England was erected at Folkstone, by Eadbald, in 630. *Camden*. The first in Scotland was at Coldingham, where Ethelreda took the veil in 670. They were founded earlier than this last date in Ireland. They were suppressed in England in various reigns, particularly in that of Henry VIII., and few existed in Great Britain till lately.* A very great number have been suppressed in Europe in the present century. The emperor of Russia abolished 187 convents of monks by an ukase dated July 31, 1832. The king of Prussia followed his example, and secularised all the convents in the duchy of Posen. Don Pedro put down 300 convents in Portugal in 1834; and Spain has abolished 1800 convents. Many were abolished in Italy and Sicily in 1860 and 1861; and in Russia in Nov. 1864.

CONVICTS. See *Transportation*.

CONVOCAION. A general assembly of the clergy in the nation, convened by the sovereign's writ, to consult on the affairs of the church, and directed to the archbishop of each province, requiring him to summon all the bishops, deacons, archdeacons, &c. The convocation is divided into two houses, called the upper, consisting of the bishops; and lower, consisting of the deans, prebendaries, archdeacons, and members elected from the lower clergy. The clergy were summoned to meet the king by writ, 23 Edw. I. 1295. The power of the convocation was limited by a statute of Henry VIII., in whose reign the convocation was reorganised. The two houses of convocation were deprived of various privileges in 1716. Formal meetings of the clergy have been held annually since 1854, and attempts have been made to obtain the power of dealing summarily with ecclesiastical affairs, but without effect.

CONVOLVULUS. The Canary Convolvulus (*Convolvulus Canariensis*) came to England from the Canary Isles, 1690. The many-flowered convolvulus in 1779.

COOKERY, an art connected with civilised life. Animals were granted as food to Noah, 2348, B.C., the eating blood being expressly forbidden (*Gen.* ix. 3, 4). In 1898 B.C. a calf was cooked by Abraham to entertain his guests (*Gen.* xviii. 7, 8). "The Forme of Cury" (*i.e.* cookery) is dated 1390. An English cookery-book was printed 1498.† See *Cottage's Store*.

* In 1597, lady Mary Percy founded a convent at Brussels, which flourished there till 1794, when the nuns were compelled to remove to England. They were received by bishop Milner, and placed at Winchester, at which place they remained till their removal to East Bergholt, in Suffolk, June, 1857. This was the first English conventual establishment founded on the continent after the Reformation.—It is stated that there were 16 convents in England in 1841, 53 in 1861, and 189 in 1865.

† *Military Cookery*.—Capt. Grant devised a system of cooking for the camp at Aldershot, which has continued in successful operation for the service of between 12,000 and 14,000 men. From April to August, in 1857, the plan was subjected to the severe test of cooking for 92,000 men, who marched in and out of the encampment during that period. The consumption of fuel requisite for this system of cooking is one half-

COOK'S VOYAGES. James Cook, accompanied by sir Joseph Banks, sailed from England in the *Endeavour* on his first voyage, July 30, 1768; * and returned home after having circumnavigated the globe, arriving at Spithead July 13, 1771. Captain Cook sailed to explore the southern hemisphere, July, 1772, and returned in July, 1775. In his third expedition he was killed by the savages of Owhyhee, Feb. 14, 1779. His ships, the *Resolution* and *Discovery*, arrived home at Sheerness, Sept. 22, 1780.

COOPERAGE, an ancient art, probably suggested for preserving wine. The coopers of London were incorporated in 1501.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES are composed of working men, having for their object the sale of articles of daily consumption to the members at low prices. The Rochdale Equitable Pioneers Society began in 1844, with a capital of 28*l*. In 1860, the business done amounted to 152,063*l*, the profits being 15,906*l*. These societies (in 1862, 332) are registered pursuant to 13 & 14 Vict. c. 115 (1849).

COORG, a province (S. India). War broke out between the rajah and the East India Company, 1832, which ended by col. Lindsay defeating and deposing the rajah, April 10, 1834; his territories were soon after annexed to the British possessions. In 1853 the rajah brought his daughter to be educated in England, where she was baptized.

COPENHAGEN (Denmark), built by Waldemar I., 1157, and made the capital 1443; university founded 1479. In 1728, more than seventy of its streets and 3785 houses were burnt. Its palace, valued at four millions sterling, was wholly burnt, Feb. 1794, when 100 persons lost their lives. In a fire which lasted forty-eight hours, the arsenal, admiralty, and fifty streets were destroyed, 1795. Copenhagen was bombarded by the English under lord Nelson and admiral Parker; and in their engagement with the Danish fleet of twenty-three ships of the line, eighteen were taken or destroyed by the British, April 2, 1801. Again, after a bombardment of three days, the city and Danish fleet surrendered to admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart, Sept. 7, 1807. The capture consisted of eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, six brigs, and twenty-five gun-boats, and immense naval stores. See *Denmark*.

COPENHAGEN FIELDS (N. London). Here the Corresponding Society met on Oct. 26, 1796; and the Trades' Union, April 21, 1834. The fields are now occupied by the Metropolitan Cattle-market, opened June 13, 1855.

COPERNICAN SYSTEM, so called from its author Nicolas Copernicus, born at Thorn, Feb. 19, 1473, died May 2, 1543. A few days before his death, the printing of his book on the "Revolution of the Celestial Bodies" was completed. The system, which resembles that attributed to Pythagoras, was condemned by a decree of pope Paul V. in 1616, which was not revoked till 1821 by Pius VII. The sun is supposed to be in the centre and immovable, and the earth and the rest of the planets to move round it in elliptical orbits. The heavens and stars are imagined to be at rest, and the diurnal motion which they seem to have from east to west, is imputed to the earth's motion from west to east.

COPLEY MEDAL. See *Royal Society*.

COPPER. One of the six primitive metals, said to have been first discovered in Cyprus. *Pliny*. We read in the Scriptures of two vessels of fine copper (or brass), "precious as gold," 457 B.C. (*Ezra* viii. 27). The mines of Fahlun, in Sweden, are the most surprising artificial excavations in the world. In England, copper-mines were discovered in 1561, and copper now forms an immense branch of trade: there are upwards of fifty mines in Cornwall, where mining has been increasing since the reign of William III. In 1857, 75,832 tons of copper ore were imported, and 25,241 tons extracted. The Burra-Burra copper-mines, in S. Australia, were discovered in 1842. They have brought great prosperity to that colony. The

pound of coal per man per day, and the official report states the cost to be one halfpenny per man per week for the three daily meals.—Self-supporting *Cooking Depots* for the working classes were set up at Glasgow (by Mr. Thomas Corbett), Sept. 21, 1860; and proved successful in Manchester, London, and other places soon after.

* A memorial was presented to the king by the Royal Society in 1768, setting forth the advantages which would be derived to science if an accurate observation of the then approaching transit of Venus over the sun were taken in the South Sea. The ship *Endeavour* was, in consequence, prepared for that purpose, and the command of her given to lieutenant James Cook. He sailed in July, 1768, touched at Madeira and Rio de Janeiro, doubled Cape Horn, and after a prosperous voyage reached Otaheite, the place of destination, in April, 1769. By a comparison of the observations made on this transit (June 3, 1769) from the various parts of the globe on which it was viewed by men of science, the system of the universe has, in some particulars, been better understood; the distance of the sun from the earth, as calculated by this and the transit in 1761, was settled at 108,000,000 miles, instead of the commonly received computation of 95,000,000. *Butler*. It is now computed to be 95,298,260 miles (1865).

first ship to which a sheathing of copper was applied was his majesty's ship *Alarm*, at Woolwich, in 1761, "to preserve her from worms in southern climates:" it gave great satisfaction, and in 1780 all ships in the British navy were copper-bottomed.—About 1850 the electro-type process was first employed to face with copper printing types and casts from woodcuts.

COPPER MONEY. The Romans, prior to the reign of Servius Tullius, used rude pieces of copper for money. See *Coin*. In England, copper money was made at the instance of sir Robert Cotton, in 1609; but was first really coined (when Miss Stewart sat for the figure of Britannia) . . . 1665 Its regular coinage began in 1672, and it was largely issued in . . . 1689 In Ireland, copper was coined as early as 1339; in Scotland, in 1406; in France, in . . . 1580 Wood's coinage (*which see*) in Ireland commenced in . . . 1723 The copper coinage was largely manufactured at Birmingham, by Boulton and Watt, in . . . 1792

Penny and two-penny pieces were extensively issued, 1797. The half-farthing was coined in, but disused (*see Farthing*) . . . 1843 10,000. voted towards replacing the copper coinage . . . July, 1855 See *Bronze*.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING was first invented in Germany, about 1450; and rolling-presses for working the plates about . . . 1545 Messrs. Perkins, of Philadelphia, invented a mode of engraving on soft steel, which, when hardened, will multiply copper-plates and fine impressions indefinitely (*see Engraving*) 1819

COPPERAS, a mineral composed of copper or iron combined with sulphuric acid (vitriol), found in copper-mines, commonly of a green or blue colour; first produced in England by Cornelius de Vos, a merchant, in 1587.

COPPERHEADS, a name given about 1863 to such members of the Democrat party in the United States as were in favour of peace with the South on any terms.

COPTS, in Egypt, the supposed descendants of the ancient Egyptians, mingled with Greeks and Persians. Their religion is a form of Christianity derived from the Eutychians.

COPYHOLDERS, who hold an estate by a copy of the rolls of a manor made by a steward of the lord's court. They were enfranchised by 5 Vict. c. 35, 1841. By the Reform Act in 1832, copyholders to the amount of 10*l*. became entitled to a vote for the county. The copyhold acts were amended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 94 (1858).

COPYRIGHT. Decree of the Star-chamber regarding it, 1556. Every book and publication ordered to be licensed, 1585.

Ordinance forbidding the printing of any work without the consent of the owner . . . 1649

The first copyright act (for 14 years, and for the author's life if then living) was that of 8 Anne . . . *1709

Protection of copyright in prints and engravings, 17 Geo. III. . . 1777

Copyright protection act (for 28 years, and the remainder of the author's life if then living), 54 Geo. III. . . 1814

Dramatic authors' protection act, 3 Will. IV. c. 15 . . . 1833

Act for preventing the publication of lectures without consent, 6 Will. IV. c. 65 . . . 1835

International copyright bill, 1 Vict. . . 1838

5 & 6 Vict. c. 45 (Talfourd's or lord Mahon's act), † to amend the copyright act passed . . . 1842

The colonies' copyright act, 10 & 11 Vict., c. 95, passed . . . †1847

COPYRIGHT FOR DESIGNS.

Protection granting security for two months to new designs applied by printing to linens, calicoes, and muslins . . . 1787

Extended to three months . . . 1794

A copyright of 14 years conferred on sculpture . . . 1798 and 1814

The designs act of Geo. III. made to embrace printed designs on wool, silk, and hair; and

12 months' copyright granted to designs applied to all tissues except lace and those already provided for; for the modelling, embossing, and engraving of any manufacture not being a tissue; and for the shape or configuration of any article . . . 1839

By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 100, the existing designs acts all repealed (except that for sculpture), and provision made for including all ornamental designs under 13 classes, and conferring upon them terms of protection, varying from nine months to three years . . . 1842

[Fees on registration vary from 1*2*. to 1*6*.] The "non-ornamental designs act," securing the configuration of articles of utility (fee 1*0*l.), passed in . . . 1843

By the "designs act," the Board of Trade is empowered to extend the copyright for an additional term of three years . . . 1850

Copyright of photographs secured by the act, protecting works of art, passed in . . . July, 1862

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

In 1838 and 1852 acts were passed to secure to authors, in certain cases, the benefits of international copyright (1 & 2 Vict. c. 59, and 15 Vict. c. 12), and conventions have, in consequence, been entered into with France, Prussia, &c.

* This act was confirmed by a memorable decision at the bar of the house of lords, and the claim of perpetual copyright was overruled, Feb. 22, 1774. The statute declared the author to have an exclusive right for 14 years, and if at the end of that term he were living, the right to return to him again for the same term of years. Later acts extended the author's right to 28 years, and if living at the end of that time, then to the remainder of his life.

† By this act, the right is to endure for the life of the author, and for seven years after his death; but if that time expire earlier than 42 years, the right is still to endure for 42 years, for which term also any work published after the author's death is to continue the property of the owners of the manuscript.

‡ The important question of a foreigner possessing a copyright in this country was finally decided in the negative by the house of lords, in August, 1854, which reversed the decision of the court of exchequer,

CORBIESDALE, Caithness (N. Scotland). Here, on April 27, 1650, the gallant marquis of Montrose was defeated by the Covenanters. He was taken soon after, treated with great contumely, and hanged at Edinburgh, on May 21.

CORCYRA (now *Corfu*, chief of the Ionian Isles), a colony founded by the Corinthians about 734 B.C. It had frequent wars with the mother country, one about the possession of Epidamnus (431 B.C.) led to the Peloponnesian war. It was subdued by the Spartans in 373, and by the Romans, 230. At the decline of the eastern empire it fell into the hands of the Venetians about A.D. 1149. The Turks attacked Corfu in 1716, but were gallantly repulsed. It was subdued by the Russian and Turkish fleets in 1799, and formed (with the other isles) into the Ionian republic. See *Ionian Isles*.

CORDELIERS, friars of the order of St. Francis d'Assisi (the Minorites) instituted about 1223. They are clothed in coarse grey cloth, with a small cowl and cloak of the same material, having a girdle of cord or rope, tied with three knots, and hence the name, which was first given to them by St. Louis of France, about 1227. Several members of the French revolutionary party, termed "Cordeliers," established at Paris in 1790, Hebert Cloots, &c., were executed March 24, 1794.

CORDOVA, the ancient Corduba, a Roman city in Spain, taken by the Goths in 572, and made the capital of an Arab kingdom by Abderahman in 757. It became eminent for its learned men, and was the birthplace of Seneca and Lucan under the Romans, and of the great Arabian physician Averrhoës. It was rescued from the Arabs by Ferdinand III., of Castile, in 1236, and was taken by the French in 1809; but abandoned by them in 1813.

CORFU. See *Corcyra*.

CORINTH (Greece), a city, said to have been built, 1520 B.C., on the ruins of Ephyra. It was defended by an elevated fortress called Acrocorinth, surrounded with strong walls. Its situation was so advantageous, that Cicero named it the *Eye of Greece*, and declared, that of all the cities known to the Romans, Corinth alone was worthy of being the seat of a great empire.—For *Corinth*, in North America, see *United States*, 1862, 1863.

The Isthmian games instituted, it is stated, by
 Sisyphus, who founded a kingdom . . . B.C. 1326
 Return of the Heraclidæ . . . 1107
 Their dynasty established by Alcetes . . . 1074
 The Corinthians invent ships called *triremes*,
 with three benches of oars . . . 786 or 758
 Reign of Bacchis, 925; oligarchy of the Bacchidæ
 . . . 747-657
 Thelestes deposed, and the government of the
 Prytanes instituted: Automenes is the first
 on whom this dignity is conferred, about . . . 745
 A colony goes to Sicily, and founds the colonies
 of Syracuse and Corcyra, about . . . 734
 Revolt of the Coreyreans: they defeat the
 Corinthians at sea . . . 664
 Cypselus, a despot, sets aside the Prytanes . . . 655
 His son Periander rules, and favours genius
 and learning . . . 627-585
 Psammetichus deposed, and a republic formed . . . 580

The Corinthians engaged in the Persian war B.C. 480
 War with the Coreyreans . . . 435
 The Corinthian war (*which see*) . . . 395
 Acrocorinth (citadel) taken by Aratus, and an-
 nexed to the Achæan League . . . 243
 The Roman ambassadors first appear at Corinth
 Corinth destroyed by Lucius Mummius, who
 sends to Italy the first fine paintings there
 seen, they being part of the spoil (*Livy*) . . . 146
 Rebuilt by Julius Cesar . . . 46
 Visited by St. Paul (*Acts xviii.*) . . . A.D. 54
 His two epistles to the Corinthians . . . 59, 60
 Ravaged by Alaric . . . 396
 Plundered by Normans from Sicily . . . 1146
 Taken by Turks, 1446; by Venetians, 1687; by
 Turks, 1715; from whom it was finally taken
 by the Greeks in . . . 1823
 Corinth nearly destroyed by an earthquake
 Feb. 21, 1858

CORINTHIAN ORDER, the richest of the orders of ancient architecture, called by Scamozzi, the virginal order, is attributed to Callimachus, 540 B.C. See *Abacus*.

CORINTHIAN WAR, which began 395 B.C., received this name, because the battles were mostly fought in the neighbourhood of Corinth, by a confederacy of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, against the Lacedæmonians. It was closed by the peace of Antalcidas, 387 B.C. The most famous battles were at Coronea and Leuctra (*which see*).

CORK, S. Ireland, built in the 6th century. The principality of the M'Cartys was converted into a shire by king John, as lord of Ireland. The foundation of the see is ascribed to St. Barr, or Finbarr, early in the 7th century. About 1431, this see and that of Cloyne were canonically united; but on the death of bishop Synge, in 1678, they were separated, the see of Ross having been added to Cork about a century before, 1582. No valuation is returned of this see in the king's books; but in a manuscript in Marsh's library, it is taxed 31

on an appeal by the defendant in the case of Boosey v. Jeffrey. (In 1831, Mr. Boosey purchased the copyright of Bellini's opera, *La Sonnambula*, from which Mr. Jeffrey published a cavatina. Six of the judges were for protecting foreign copyrights, and seven of a contrary opinion.)

Eliz. at 40*l.*, sterling; and in a MS. in the college library at 25*l.* The sees of Cork and Cloyne were again united in 1833. A chapter was granted to the city by Henry III. in 1242; its great charter was granted by Charles I.

A large part of the town was consumed by an awful fire in . . . 1621
Taken by Cromwell in . . . 1649
The earl of Marlborough besieged and took Cork from king James's army, when the duke of Grafton, a natural son of Charles II., was slain . . . 1690
The cathedral was rebuilt by the produce of a coal duty, between the years . . . 1725 & 1735

Explosion of gunpowder here . . . Nov. 10, 1810
One of the three colleges, endowed by government pursuant to act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66, passed July 31, 1845, was inaugurated in this city. See *Queen's Colleges*. . . Nov. 7, 1849
Railway to Dublin finished in . . . 1850
Cork industrial exhibition opened, June 10, and closed . . . Sept. 11, 1852

CORK-TREE, *Quercus suber*, a species of the oak; part of its bark is the cork used for stopping bottles. The Egyptians made coffins of cork. The tree grows in great abundance on the Pyrenean mountains, and in other parts of Spain, in France, and in the north of New England. It was brought to England about 1690. A cork carpet company was formed in 1862.

CORN. The origin of its cultivation is attributed to Ceres, who, having taught the art to the Egyptians, was deified by them, 2409 B.C. *Arundelian Marbles*. The art of husbandry, and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice, is attributed by the Chinese to Ching Nong, the successor of Fohi, and second monarch of China, 1998 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* Corn provided a common article of food from the earliest ages of the world, and baking bread was known in the patriarchal ages. See *Exodus* xii. 15. Wheat was introduced into Britain in the 6th century by Coll ap Coll Frewi. *Roberts's Hist. Anc. Britons*. The first importation of corn, of which we have a note, was in 1347. A law restricting it was made in 1361. Bounties were granted on its importation into England in 1686.—The new LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, London, erected at an expense of 90,000*l.*, replacing one established in 1747, was opened June 24, 1828.

CORN-LAWS.

The restrictions on the importation of corn are felt, in consequence of the increase of manufactures, about 1770; they were relaxed in . . . 1773
Mr. Robinson's act passed, permitting its importation when wheat should be 80*s.* per quarter . . . 1815
During the discussions on this bill, mobs assembled in London, and many of the houses of its supporters were damaged, Jan. 28; and a riot in Westminster continued several days and occasioned much mischief, March 21, *et seq.*
The corn bill, after passing in the commons, is "

defeated in the house of lords by a clause, proposed by the duke of Wellington, which is carried by a majority of 4 . . . June 1, 1827
The act (called the *sliding scale*) whereby wheat was allowed to be imported on payment of a duty of 1*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* per quarter, whenever the average price of all England was under 62*s.*; from 62*s.* to 63*s.*, 1*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; and so gradually reduced to 1*s.*, when the average price was 73*s.* and upwards, passed . . . July 15, 1828
The act 5 Vict. c. 14, passed 20th April, 1842, the second "sliding scale act," regulated the duty on wheat as follows, with sliding duties, also, on other articles of corn:—

Average per quarter.		Duty.	Average per quarter.		Duty.	Average per quarter.		Duty.
Shillings.	Shillings.		Shillings.	Shillings.		Shillings.	Shillings.	
— under 51		1 0 0	55 and under 60		0 13 0	66 and under 69		0 6 0
51 and under 52		0 19 0	60 and under 61		0 12 0	69 and under 70		0 5 0
52 and under 55		0 18 0	61 and under 62		0 11 0	70 and under 71		0 4 0
55 and under 56		0 17 0	62 and under 63		0 10 0	71 and under 72		0 3 0
56 and under 57		0 16 0	63 and under 64		0 9 0	72 and under 73		0 2 0
57 and under 58		0 15 0	64 and under 65		0 8 0	73 and upwards		0 1 0
58 and under 59		0 14 0	65 and under 66		0 7 0			

The CORN IMPORTATION Bill (introduced by sir Robert Peel), 9 & 10 Vict. c. 22 (by which the duty on wheat was reduced to 4*s.* when imported at or above 53*s.*, until 1st Feb. 1849; after which day the duty became 1*s.* per

quarter only, on all kinds of grain imported into the United Kingdom, at any prices), received the royal assent . . . June 26, 1846
See *Anti-Corn-Law League*.

CORNWALL, S.W. extremity of England, originally called *Kernou*, a term connected with the Latin *cornu*, a horn, in allusion to its numerous promontories or projecting points. On the retreat of the ancient Britons, Cornwall is said to have been formed into a kingdom, and to have existed many years under different princes, among whom were Ambrosius Aurelius, and the celebrated Arthur. It was erected into a dukedom by Edward III. March 17, 1337, and the heir to the crown of England, if a prince, is born duke of Cornwall, but is immediately afterwards created prince of Wales. The Cornish insurgents, under Thomas Hammock, were defeated at Blackheath, June 22, 1497. A powerful insurrection on account of the establishing the Protestant liturgy in place of the mass, began in Cornwall and Devon in June, and was suppressed, after much bloodshed, in December, 1549. The last person

who spoke the Cornish dialect is said to have been Dolly Pentreath, who died aged 102 at Penzance in 1778. The prince and princess of Wales visited Cornwall in July, 1865. See *Stannary Courts*.

CORONATION. The first coronation by a bishop was that of Majocianus, at Constantinople, 457. Charlemagne was crowned emperor of the west by the pope, Leo III., Dec. 25, 800. The ceremony of anointing at coronations was introduced in England in 872, and into Scotland in 1097. The coronation of Henry III. took place, in the first instance, without a crown, at Gloucester, Oct. 28, 1216. A plain circle was used on this occasion in lieu of the crown, which had been lost with the other jewels and baggage of king John, in passing the marshes of Lynn, or the Wash, near Wisbeach. At the coronation of William and Mary, the bishop of London put the crown on the king's head, as Dr. Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, would not take the oaths to their majesties. George IV. was crowned July 19, 1821. William IV. crowned, with his queen, Sept. 8, 1831; and Victoria, June 28, 1838.

CORONATION CHAIR. In the cathedral of Cashel, formerly the metropolis of the kings of Munster, was deposited the *Lia Fail*, or Fatal Stone, on which they were crowned. In 513, Fergus, a prince of the royal line, having obtained the Scottish throne, procured the use of this stone for his coronation at Dunstaffnage, where it continued until the time of Kenneth II., who removed it to

Scone; and in 1296, it was removed by Edward I. from Scone to Westminster.

The CORONATION OATH was first administered to the kings of England by Dunstan (archbishop of Canterbury), to Ethelred II., in 978. An oath, nearly corresponding with that now in use, was administered in 1377, and was altered in 1689.

CORONEA, BATTLES OF. 1. (or Chæronea). The Athenians were defeated and their general Tolmides slain in a battle with the Boeotians at Coronea near Chæronea, 447 B.C. 2. The Athenians, Thebans, Argives, and Corinthians having entered into a league, offensive and defensive, against Sparta, Agesilaus, after diffusing the terror of his arms, from his many victories, even into Upper Asia, engaged the allies at Coronea, a town of Boeotia, and achieved a great victory over them, 394 B.C.

CORONERS, officers of the realm in 925. Coroners for every county in England were first appointed by statute of Westminster, 4 Edw. I. 1276. *Stow*. They are chosen for life by the freeholders, and their duty is to inquire into the cause of violent or unnatural death, upon view of the body. Coroners were instituted in Scotland in the reign of Malcolm II., about 1004. By an act passed in 1843, coroners are enabled to appoint deputies to act for them in case of illness.—20,531 coroners' inquests were held in England and Wales in 1859; 21,178 in 1860; 21,038 in 1861; 50,591 in 1862; 22,757 in 1863; and 24,787 in 1864.

CORONETS, caps or inferior crowns, of various forms, that distinguish the rank of the nobility. The coronets for earls were first allowed by Henry III.; for viscounts by Henry VIII.; and for barons by Charles II. *Baker*. But authorities conflict. Sir Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, was the first of the degree of earl who wore a coronet, 1604. It is uncertain when the coronets of dukes and marquesses were settled. *Beaton*.

CORPORATIONS are stated by Livy to have been of very high antiquity among the Romans, by whom they were introduced into other countries. They were first planned by Numa, in order to break the force of the two rival factions of Sabines and Romans, by instituting separate societies of every manual trade and profession. *Plutarch*.

CORPORATIONS, MUNICIPAL, IN ENGLAND. Bodies politic, authorised by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer, or more, and members, who are able, by their common consent, to grant or receive in law any matter within the compass of their charter. *Cowel*. Corporations were formed by charters of rights granted by the kings of England to various towns, first by Edward the Confessor. Henry I. granted charters, 1100: and succeeding monarchs gave corporate powers, and extended them to numerous large communities throughout the realm, subject to tests, oaths, and conditions. *Blackstone*. The Corporation and Test act, passed in 1661, was repealed in May, 1828. The Corporation Reform act, for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76 (1835). The Irish Municipal Corporation act, 4 Vict. c. 108, passed in 1840, was amended in 1861.

CORPULENCE. In Germany some fat monks have weighed eighteen stone. *Render*. Of modern instances known in this country was Mr. Bright, a tallow-chandler and grocer, of Maldon, in Essex, who died in the 29th year of his age. Seven persons of the common size were with ease enclosed in his waistcoat. He was buried at All Saints, Maldon, Nov. 12, 1750. Daniel Lambert, supposed to have been the heaviest man that ever lived, died

in his 40th year, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, weighing ten stone more than Mr. Bright, June 21, 1809. He is said to have weighed 52 stone, 11 pounds. James Mansfield died at Debden, Nov. 9, 1856, aged 82, weighing 34 stone.*

CORPUS CHRISTI, a festival in the Roman catholic church, in honour of the doctrine of transubstantiation, kept on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. It was instituted by pope Urban IV. between 1262 and 1264, and confirmed by the council of Vienne in 1311.

"CORRELATION OF THE PHYSICAL FORCES" is the title of a book by Mr. W. R. Grove, F.R.S., who in 1842 enunciated the theory of the correlation or mutual dependence and convertibility into each other of all the forces of nature (viz. heat, light, electricity, magnetism, chemical affinity, and motion).

CORRESPONDING SOCIETY OF LONDON, was formed about 1791 to spread liberal opinions and check the tyranny of the British government, then much alarmed by the French revolution. Horne Tooke and other members were tried and acquitted, Oct. 1794. See *Trials*, 1794. The meetings of the society at Copenhagen-fields and elsewhere, in Oct. and Nov. 1796, were termed treasonable.—On April 21, 1798, Messrs. O'Connor, O'Coigley, and others, were tried for corresponding with the French directory; and James O'Coigley was executed as a traitor (protesting his innocence) on June 7th.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. See *Mercury*.

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT, respecting elections for members of parliament, was passed in 1854, and continued in 1861.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, called by the Greeks *Cyrrnos*. The ancient inhabitants were savage, and bore the character of robbers, liars, and atheists, according to Seneca when he lived among them. Corsica was colonised by Phœceans 564 B.C., and afterwards held by the Carthaginians, from whom it was taken by the Romans, 231 B.C. In modern times, it was nominally dependent upon Genoa, until 1768, when it was ceded to France. During a revolt it was erected into a kingdom under Theodore, its first and only king, in 1736.† The celebrated Pascal Paoli was chosen for their general by the Corsicans, in 1753. He was defeated by the count de Vaux, and fled to England, 1769. The people acknowledged Geo. III. of England for their king, June 17, 1794, when sir Gilbert Elliott was made viceroy, who opened a parliament in 1795. A revolt was suppressed in June, 1796; and the island was relinquished by the British, Oct. 22, same year, when the people declared for the French, who still retain it. Napoleon I. was born at Ajaccio in Corsica on Aug. 15, 1769. A statue to his memory was inaugurated by prince Napoleon Jerome, May 15, 1865.

CORTES, the Spanish parliament, originating in the old Gothic councils. The cortes were assembled after a long interval of years, Sept. 24, 1810; and settled the new constitution, March 16, 1812. This constitution was set aside by Ferdinand VII., who banished many members of the assembly in May, 1814. The cortes were opened by him in 1820, and dissolved in 1823; again assembled in 1834, and have since been regularly convened. The cortes of Portugal assembled by virtue of don Pedro's charter, Oct. 30, 1826; they were suppressed by don Miguel in 1828, and restored in 1833.

CORUNNA (N.W. Spain). The British army, about 15,000 men, under the command of sir John Moore, had just accomplished a safe retreat when they were attacked by the French, whose force exceeded 20,000: the enemy were completely repulsed, but the loss of the British in the battle was immense, Jan. 16, 1809. Sir John was struck by a cannon-ball, which carried away his left shoulder and part of the collar-bone, leaving the arm hanging by the flesh; he died universally lamented. The remains of the army hastily embarked at Corunna, Jan. 17, under sir David Baird.

* In 1863, Mr. Wm. Banting published a letter on corpulence, recommending, from his own experience, as a remedy, great moderation in the use of sugar and starch in diet. 50,000 copies of this letter were speedily sold or given away.

† He came to England, where he was imprisoned in the King's Bench prison for debt, and for many years subsisted on the benevolence of private friends. Having been released by an act of insolvency, in 1756, he gave in his schedule the kingdom of Corsica as an estate to his creditors, and died the same year at his lodgings in Soho. The earl of Oxford wrote the following epitaph, on a tablet near his grave in St. Anne's church, Dean-street:—

"The grave, great teacher! to a level brings
Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings.
But Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead;
Fate pour'd its lesson on his living head,
Bestow'd a kingdom and denied him bread."

CORUS (or Corupedion), a plain in Phrygia, Asia Minor, where the aged Lysimachus was defeated by Seleucus, and slain, 281 B.C. These two were the only survivors of the warlike companions of Alexander the Great.

CORYPHÆUS, the principal person of the chorus in the ancient tragedy. The name was given to Tysias, afterwards named Stesichorus, who first instructed the chorus to dance to the lyre, 556 B.C.

COSMOGRAPHY. See *Astronomy and Geography*.

COSSACKS, the warlike people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They at first lived by plundering the Turkish galleys and the people of Natolia; but were formed into a regular army by Stephen Bathori, in 1576, to defend the frontiers of Russia from the incursions of the Tartars. They joined the Russians in 1654, and in the great war of Europe against France (1813-15), they formed a valuable portion of the Russian army.

COSTA RICA, a republic in Central America, established in 1848. It has been much disturbed by the American filibusters. See *Nicaragua and America, Central*. On Aug. 14, 1859, the president Juan Mora was suddenly deposed, and Dr. José Monteleagre made president. Population in 1861, 131,000.

COSTERMONGERS, itinerant dealers in fruit, vegetables, fish, &c., deriving their name, it is said, from *costard*, a favourite apple. The London costermongers are useful frequently in relieving the markets when glutted; and it was said, in 1860, that 3,000,000*l.* passed through their hands annually. Previous to fasting and thanksgiving days, they sell the appointed forms of prayers in great numbers. On Nov. 22, 1860, they held a meeting in order to represent to the city authorities the hardships they felt by the police restricting their means of livelihood.

COSTUME. See *Dress*.

COTTAGE. The term was originally applied to a small house without land, 4 Edw. I. 1275. "No man may build a cottage, except in towns, unless he lay four acres of land thereto," &c., 31 Eliz. 1589. This statute was repealed, 15 Geo. III. 1775. By returns to the tax office, in 1786, the number of cottages was 284,459. The number in 1800 was 428,214; the number in 1840 was about 770,000. In 1860 the public attention was much drawn to the deplorable state of cottages in many parts of the country, and the law of settlement was altered in 1865.*

COTTON, a vegetable wool, the produce of the *Gossypium*, a shrub indigenous in the tropical regions of India and America. Indian cotton cloth is mentioned by Herodotus, was known in Arabia in the time of Mahomet, 627, and was brought into Europe by his followers. It does not appear to have been in use among the Chinese till the 13th century; to them we are indebted for the cotton fabric termed nankeen. Cotton was the material of the principal articles of clothing among the Americans when visited by Columbus. It was grown and manufactured in Spain in the 10th century; and in the 14th century was introduced into Italy. Indian muslins, chintzes, and cottons were so largely imported into England in the 17th century, that in 1700 an act of parliament was passed, prohibiting their introduction. Cotton became the staple commodity of England in the present century. About 1841 the "cotton" or "Manchester" interest began to obtain political influence, which led to the repeal of the corn laws in 1846. See *Calico, Muslin, &c.*

PROGRESS OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURE IN ENGLAND.

Fustian and Velveteen made of cotton, about 1641. *Calico, Sheetting, &c.* The fly-shuttle was invented by John Kay, of Bury, 1738; the drop-box by Robert Kay, 1760; spinning by rollers (also attributed to John Wyatt) patented by Louis Paul, 1738; the spinning-jenny, by Hargreaves, 1767; the water-frame, by Arkwright, 1769; the power-loom, by Rev. Dr. Edmund Cartwright, 1785; the dressing machine, by Johnson and Radcliffe, 1802-4; another power-loom, by Horrocks, 1803-13. A combing machine was patented by Joshua Heilmann, in 1845.

British Muslin (totally superseding that of India) is due mainly to the invention of the MULE (which see) by Samuel Crompton, 1774-9; and to the self-acting mule of Mr. Roberts, 1825. *Calico Printing* commenced 1764. *The Steam-Engine* first applied to the cotton manufacture (by Boulton and Watt) 1785. *Bleaching* by means of chloride of lime introduced by Mr. Tennant, of Glasgow, 1798. *Stockings.* The stocking-frame was invented by William Lee, in 1589. *Cotton Stockings* were first

* The *Cottager's Stove* was designed by captain John Grant, registered Dec., 1849, and presented by him to the metropolitan association for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes. It requires no fixing, is extremely simple in its construction, and all the operations of cooking may be carried on with any description of fuel. 100 lb. of meat and 115 lb. of vegetables have been cooked in one of these stoves with less than 20 lb. of coal. See *Cookery*.

COTTON, *continued.*

made by hand about 1730; Jedidiah Strutt obtained a patent for Derby ribbed stockings in 1759; and Horton patented his knoter frame in 1776; Crompton's mule was employed in making thread for the stocking manufacture about 1770.

Cotton Lace—Bobbin-net. The stocking-frame of Lee was applied to lace-making by Hammond, about 1768; the process perfected by John Heathcoat, 1809.

COTTON FIBRE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

lb.		lb.		lb.		lb.	
1697 . . .	1,976,359	1782 . . .	11,828,039	1820 . . .	151,500,000	1861 . . .	1,256,984,736
1710 . . .	715,008	1790 . . .	31,500,000	1830 . . .	264,000,000	1862 . . .	523,973,296
1730 . . .	1,545,472	1800 . . .	56,000,000	1840 . . .	592,500,000	1863 . . .	669,583,264
1764 . . .	3,870,392	1810 . . .	132,500,000	1860 . . .	1,390,938,752	1864 . . .	893,304,720

American Cotton. Previous to 1795, our cotton fibre came from the East and West Indies, the Levant, and a little from the United States. About 1786, the growth of cotton began in Georgia. In 1793, Eli Whitney, an American, invented the saw-gin, a machine by which cotton wool is separated from the pod and cleaned with great ease and expedition. This led to such increased cultivation that the United States soon exported 1,500,000 lb. of cotton; in 1795, 5,250,000 lb.; in 1820, 89,999,174 lb.; in 1830, 210,885,358 lb.; in 1840, 487,856,504 lb.; in 1847, 364,599,291 lb.; in 1859, 961,707,264 lb.; in 1860, 1,115,890,608 lb.; in 1861, 819,500,528 lb.

Cotton imported from other countries: In 1847, 110,208,324 lb.; in 1859, 264,281,808 lb.; in 1860, 215,048,144 lb.; in 1861, 437,481,208 lb.

Australian Cotton is said by Manchester manufacturers to be superior to the best American cotton, Jan., 1861. A company was formed at Manchester in Sept., 1860, to endeavour to obtain cotton from India, Africa, and other places. It arose out of the Cotton Supply Association, formed in 1857. Since 1861, the cultivation of cotton in India, Egypt, Italy, &c., has greatly increased.

Cotton Factories were regulated by acts of parliament passed in 1825, 1831, 1833, and 1844. The hours of labour were limited, and the employment of children under nine years of age prohibited. In 1846, 1724 cotton mills employed 197,500 persons. In 1862, the persons employed were stated to be 451,000: 315,000 in Lancashire.

EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS, YARN, &c. FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

Official Value.		Official Value.		Official Value.	
1697 . . .	£5,915	1800 . . .	£5,406,501	1861 . . .	£46,872,489
1701 . . .	23,253	1820 . . .	20,509,926	1862 . . .	36,750,971
1751 . . .	45,986	1847 . . .	23,333,225	1863 . . .	47,587,188
1780 . . .	355,000	1859 . . .	48,202,225	1864 . . .	54,856,289
1790 . . .	1,662,369	1860 . . .	52,012,430		

In 1860, 12,419,096 cwt. of raw cotton was imported, of which 9,963,309 cwt. came from the United States, and 1,822,689 cwt. from India.

The supply of cotton from North America has nearly ceased, in consequence of the secession of the southern states from the union in 1860-61. In 1852, Mr. T. Bazley warned the country on the danger of trusting to this source. In May, 1862, he stated that through its failure the loss of the labouring classes was 12,000,000. sterling a year, and that the loss, including the employing classes, might be estimated at nearly 40,000,000. a year.

At a meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen connected with the cotton manufacturing districts at Bridgewater-house, St. James's, on July 19, 1862, the earl of Derby in the chair, 10,000. were subscribed to the Cotton District Relief fund. The viceroy of Egypt, in London at the time, gave 1000. and the queen gave 2000. on July 24. Liberal subscriptions flowed in from all parts. On Aug. 28, the lord mayor had received 41,924.

In the Lancashire district (population about 4,000,000)

there were receiving parish relief, Sept. 1861, 43,500 persons; in Sept., 1862, 163,498. *Earl of Derby*, Dec. 2, 1862.

In July, 1863, about the value of 700,000. remained of the donations which had been received in money and goods, amounting to about 1,000,000.

On Feb. 9, 1863, the "George Griswold" arrived, containing contributions of provisions, &c., from North America, for the relief of the sufferers in Lancashire.

The Union Relief Act (passed in 1862, and continued in 1863) gave much relief by enabling overseers to borrow money to be expended in public works to be executed by the unemployed workmen.

In Oct. 1864, much distress still existed, and fears were entertained for the approaching winter—90,000 more paupers than ordinary in cotton districts. *Times*, Jan. 18, 1865.

In June, 1865, Mr. Farnall, the special commissioner, was recalled by the poor-law board, and the famine was declared to be ended. 1,000,000. had been expended in two years.

COTTONIAN LIBRARY, formed with great labour and judgment by sir Robert Cotton, 1600, *et seq.* It was with difficulty rescued from the fury of the republicans during the protectorate, and was secured to the public by a statute in 1700. It was removed to Essex-house in 1712; and in 1730 to Dean's-yard, Westminster, where on Oct. 23, 1731, a part of the books sustained damage by fire. The library was removed to the British Museum in 1757.

COUNCILS. King Alfred, in about 886, is said to have so arranged the business of the nation, that all resolutions passed through three councils. The first was a select council, to which those only high in the king's confidence were admitted; here were debated all affairs that were to be laid before the second council,—bishops and nobles appointed by the king like the present privy council. The third was a general assembly of the nation, called, in Saxon, Wittenagemot, to which quality and offices gave a right to sit, independent of the king. In these three councils we behold the origin of the cabinet and privy councils and the antiquity of parliaments. See *Cabinet, Common and Privy Councils*, &c.

COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH. The following are among the most memorable. Those numbered are the *General Councils*. *Sir Harris Nicolas* in his "Chronology of History" enumerates 1604 councils, and gives an alphabetical list.

Of the church at Jerusalem (<i>Acts xv.</i>)	50	by treaty between pope Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V.	March 18 to April 5, 1123
Of the western bishops at Arles, in France, to suppress the Donatists; three fathers of the English church attended	314	X. Second Lateran: Innocent II. presided; preservation of temporalities of ecclesiastics, the principal subject; 1000 fathers of the church attended	April 20, 1139
I. First Œcumenical or General, at Nice (Constantine the Great presided), decreed the substantiality of the Son of God, condemned Arianism, and composed the Nicene creed	325	XI. Third Lateran, against schismatics,	March 5 to 19, 1179
At Tyre, against Athanasius	335	XII. Fourth Lateran: 400 bishops and 1000 abbots attended; Innocent III. presided; against Albigenses, &c.	Nov. 11 to 30, 1215
The first at Constantinople, when the Arian heresy gained ground	337	XIII. Lyons: under pope Innocent IV.: emperor Frederick II. deposed,	June 28 to July 17, 1245
At Rome, in favour of Athanasius	342	XIV. Lyons: under Gregory X.: temporary union of Greek and Latin churches,	May 7 to June 17, 1274
At Sardis: 370 bishops attended; Arians condemned	347	XV. Vienne in Dauphiné: Clement V. presided, and the kings of France and Aragon attended; the order of the Knights Templars suppressed,	Oct. 16, 1311; April 3 and May 6, 1312
At Rimini: 400 bishops attended; Constantine obliged them to sign a new confession	359	XVI. Pisa: Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. deposed, and Alexander elected,	March 5 to Aug. 7, 1409
II. Constantinople: 350 bishops attended, and pope Damasus presided	381	XVII. Constance: Martin V. is elected pope; and John Huss and Jerome of Prague condemned to be burnt	1414-1418
III. Ephesus, when pope Celestine presided; Pelagius censured	431	XVIII. Basil	1431-1443
IV. Chalcedon: Marcian and his empress attended; Eutychianism censured	451	XIX. Fifth Lateran: begun by Julius II. Continued under Leo X. for the suppression of the pragmatic sanction of France, against the council of Pisa, &c., till	1512
V. Constantinople: pope Vigilius presided; against errors of Origen	553	XX. Trent: the last styled Œcumenical; was held to condemn the doctrines of the reformers, Luther, Zuinglius, and Calvin. (See <i>Trent</i> .)	Dec. 13, 1545, to Dec. 3, 1563
VI. Constantinople, when pope Agatho presided; against Monothelites,	681		
Authority of the six general councils re-established by Theodosius	715		
VII. Second Nicene council; 350 bishops attended; against Iconoclasts,	787		
VIII. Constantinople: the emperor Basil attended; against Iconoclasts and various heresies	870		
At Clermont, convened by Urban II. to authorise the crusades: 310 bishops attended	1095		
IX. First Lateran: right of investiture settled			

COUNCILS, FRENCH REPUBLICAN. The council of ANCIENS was an assembly of revolutionary France, consisting of 250 members, instituted at Paris, Nov. 1, 1795, together with the council of FIVE HUNDRED: the executive was a Directory of FIVE. Bonaparte dispersed the council of Five hundred at St. Cloud, Nov. 9, 1799, declaring himself, Roger Ducos, and Siéyès, consuls *provisaires*. See *France*.

COUNSEL are supposed to be coëval with the *curia regis*. Advocates are referred to the time of Edward I., but earlier mention is made of them. Counsel who were guilty of deceit or collusion were punishable by the statute of Westminster, 13 Edw. I. 1284. Counsel were allowed to persons charged with treason by act 8 Will. III. 1696. The act to enable persons indicted for felony to make their defence by counsel, passed Aug. 1836. See *Barristers* and *King's Counsel*.

COUNT, from the Latin *comes*, a companion, and French *comte*; somewhat equivalent to the English earl, whose wife is still termed a countess. Count corresponds to the German *graf*. See *Champagne* and *Toulouse*.

COUNTERPOINT (in music), writing the chords to a melody. The earliest specimen of contrapuntal writing extant is by Adam de la Halle in the 12th century.

COUNTIES OR SHIRES. The division of this kingdom into counties began, it is said, with king Alfred; but some counties bore their present names above a century before. The division of Ireland into counties took place in 1562. Lord-lieutenants were appointed in 1549 in England and in 1831 in Ireland. Counties first sent members to parliament, before which period knights met in their own counties, 1285. CHANDOS CLAUSE, Sect. 20 of the Reform act, 2 Will. IV. c. 45 (1832), inserted by the motion of the marquis of Chandos. By it occupiers as tenants of land paying an annual rent of 50*l*. became entitled to a vote for the knight of the shire. It had the effect of increasing the number of tory voters, and in consequence several vain attempts have been made to repeal the clause.

COUNTRY PARTY. See *Court Party*.

COUNTY-COURTS* for the recovery of debts under 20*l.*, superseding courts of requests, were instituted in 1846 by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95. The counties of England and Wales are divided into sixty districts, each district having a county-court, and a barrister as judge, and juries sworn when necessary. These courts having been found to work well, their jurisdiction was extended by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 61 (1850), to sums not exceeding 50*l.*, and their proceedings were facilitated in 1852 and 1854. There are now (1865) 59 county-courts in England and Wales. In 1850 the number of plaintiffs entered at the courts of the sixty circuits was 306,793 for 1,265,115*l.*; in 1857, 744,652 plaintiffs for 1,937,745*l.*; of the 217,173 causes tried, 4297 were for sums between 20*l.* and 50*l.* *Official Returns*. From 1847 to 1858 judgment was obtained in these courts for 8,309,236*l.* An act passed in 1865 conferred on these courts equity powers, like those of the court of chancery, in cases relating to sums under 500*l.*, to begin on Oct. 1, 1865.

COURIERS. Xenophon attributes the first couriers to Cyrus; and Herodotus says that they were common among the Persians. The Greeks or Romans had no regular couriers till the time of Augustus, when they travelled in cars, about 24 B.C. Couriers or posts are said to have been instituted in France by Charlemagne about A.D. 800. The couriers for letters were employed in the early part of the reign of Louis XI. of France, owing to this monarch's extraordinary eagerness for news. They were the first institution of the kind in Europe, 1463. *Hénault*. See *Post-office*.

COURLAND, a duchy of Livonia, subjected to Poland in 1582, conquered by Charles XII. of Sweden in 1701; afterwards restored to Sweden, but annexed to Russia in 1795.

COURT PARTY—COUNTRY PARTY, classes of politicians of fluctuating numbers and varying power in the parliaments of England, beginning about 1620. At the end of the 17th century the latter embodied toryism and high church principles with a strenuous maintenance of the assumed rights of "the land," as opposed to the innovations of whiggism and the corruptions of the trading interests. Its most distinguished statesman was sir Thomas Hanmer (the *Montalto* of Pope's *Satires*), who died in 1746. *Ashe*.

COURTRAI (Belgium). Here Robert, count of Artois, who had defeated the Flemings in 1297, was defeated and slain by them, July 11, 1302. The conflict was named the "Battle of Spurs," from the number of gilt spurs collected.

COURT BARON, an ancient court which every lord of a manor may hold by prescription in some part of the manor. It is supposed to have originated with the nobility. In it duties, heriots, and customs are received, and estates and surrenders are passed. Its jurisdiction was restricted in 1747 and 1833.

COURT LEET, an ancient court of record, belonging to a hundred, instituted for punishing encroachments, nuisances, and fraudulent weights and measures, and also offences against the crown. The steward is the judge, and all persons residing within the hundred (peers, clergymen, &c., excepted) are obliged to do suit within this court.

COURT OF HONOUR. In England the court of chivalry, of which the lord high constable was a judge, was called *Curia Militaris*, in the time of Henry IV., and subsequently the Court of Honour. In Bavaria, to prevent duelling, a court of honour was instituted in April, 1819. Mr. Joseph Hamilton for many years ardently laboured to establish a similar institution in Britain.

COURT OF SESSION, the highest civil tribunal in Scotland, was instituted by James V. by statute, May 17, 1532. It consisted originally of 14 judges and a president, and replaced a committee of parliament. In 1830 the number of judges was reduced; and the court now consists of the lord president, the lord justice clerk, and 11 ordinary judges (1865).

COURT OF REQUESTS (also called a Court of Conscience) was first instituted in the reign of Henry VII. 1493, and was remodelled by Henry VIII. in 1517. *Stow*. Established for the summary recovery of small debts under forty shillings; but in the city of London the jurisdiction extends to debts of five pounds. *Ashe*. The courts of requests in the principal towns of the kingdom were superseded in 1847 (those of the city of London only excepted) by the County-Courts (*which see*).

* **COUNTY-COURTS**, or schyremotes, are of such remote antiquity that their origin is lost. In the time of the Saxons they were the most important tribunals in this country. Alfred is said to have divided England into counties, and counties into hundreds; but the county-courts, the creation of which is generally attributed to him, in 866, seem to have existed at a period long anterior to his reign, and to have been an essential part of the Saxon judicial system.

COURTS OF JUSTICE were instituted at Athens, 1507 B.C. (see *Areiopagus*); by Moses, 1491 B.C. (*Exod.* xviii. 25). They existed under various denominations in Rome. For these realms, see *Chancery*, *Common Pleas*, *Exchequer*, *King's Bench*, &c. The citizens of London were privileged to plead their own cause in the courts of judicature, without employing lawyers, except in pleas of the crown, 41 Hen. III. 1257. *Stow*. The rights of the Irish courts were established by the British parliament in April, 1783.

COURTS MARTIAL are regulated by the Mutiny act, first passed in 1690.

COUTRAS (S. W. France). Here Henry of Navarre totally defeated the duc de Joyeuse and the royalists, Oct. 20, 1587.

COVENANTERS, a name particularly applied to those persons who in the reign of Charles I. took the solemn league and *covenant*, thereby mutually engaging to stand by each other in opposition to the projects of the king; it was entered into in 1638. The **COVENANT** or league between England and Scotland (the preceding one modified) was adopted and solemnly received by the parliament, Sept. 25, 1643;* and was accepted by Charles II. Aug. 16, 1650, but repudiated by him on his restoration in 1661, when it was declared to be illegal by parliament, and copies of it ordered to be burnt all over England. See *Cameronians*.

COVENT GARDEN (London), so called from having been the garden of St. Peter's convent. The square was built about 1633, and the piazza on the north side and the church were designed by Inigo Jones. The fruit and vegetable markets were rebuilt in 1829-30, from designs by Mr. Fowler (on about three acres of ground belonging to the duke of Bedford).

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE sprang out of one in Lincoln's-inn-fields, through a patent granted 14 Chas. II. 1662, to sir William Davenant, whose company was denominated the "duke's servants," as a compliment to the duke of York, afterwards James II. See under *Theatres*.—The present theatre by Barry was opened May 15, 1858. The *Floral Hall* adjoining it was opened in March 17, 1860, with the volunteers' ball.

COVENTRY ACT. Sir John Coventry, K.B., M.P., was maimed and had his nose slit in the streets of London, by sir Thomas Sandys and others, the adherents of the duke of Monmouth, Dec. 21, 1670. This outrage caused the Coventry act to be passed, to prevent malicious maiming and wounding, March 6, 1671: repealed in 1828.

COVENTRY (Warwickshire). Leofric, earl of Mercia, lord of Coventry, is said to have relieved it from heavy taxes, at the intercession of his wife Godiva, on condition of her riding naked through the streets, about 1057. Processions in her memory took place in 1851, and on June 23, 1862. A parliament was held here in the reign of Henry IV. called *parliamentum inductum*, or the unlearned parliament, because lawyers were excluded; and in the reign of Henry VI. another met here afterwards called *parliamentum diabolicum*, from the acts of attainder passed against the duke of York and others. The town was surrounded with strong walls, three miles in circumference, and twenty-six towers, which were demolished by order of Charles II. in 1662. The ribbon-makers here suffered much from want of work in the winter of 1860-1.—The **BISHOPRIC** was founded by Oswy, king of Mercia, 656, and had the double name of Coventry and Lichfield, which was reversed by later bishops. It was so wealthy, that king Offa, by the favour of pope Adrian, made it archiepiscopal; but this title was laid aside on the death of that king. In 1075 the see was removed to Chester; in 1102 to Coventry; and afterwards to its original foundation, Lichfield, but with great opposition from the monks of Coventry. Coventry has lately merged into the bishopric of Lichfield. *Beatson*. See *Lichfield*.

COW-POCK INOCULATION. See *Small Pox*, and *Vaccination*.

CRACOW (a city in Austrian Poland). The Poles elected Cracus for their duke, who built Cracow with the spoils taken from the Franks, 700 *et seq.* Cracow was taken by Charles XII. in 1702. Taken and retaken several times by the Russians and other confederates. The sovereign was crowned at Cracow until 1764. Kosciusko expelled the Russians from the city, March 24, 1794; but it surrendered to the Prussians, June 15, same year,

* It consisted of six articles: 1, the preservation of the reformed church in Scotland, and the reformation of religion in England and Ireland; 2, the extirpation of popery, prelacy, schism, &c.; 3, the preservation of the liberties of parliament and the king's person and authority; 4, the discovery and punishment of all malignants, &c.; 5, the preservation of "a blessed peace between these kingdoms;" 6, the assisting all who enter into the covenant: "This will we do as in the sight of God."

and, in 1795 was awarded to Austria. Cracow was formed into a republic in 1815. Occupied by 10,000 Russians, who followed here the defeated Poles, Sept. 1831. Its independence was extinguished : and it was seized by the emperor of Austria, and incorporated with his empire, Nov. 16, 1846, which was protested against by England, France, Sweden, and Turkey. See *Poland*. A dreadful fire laid the greater part of the city in ashes, July 18, 1850.

CRANES are of very early date, for the engines of Archimedes may be so called. In 1857 a crane had been erected at Glasgow capable of lifting 50 tons.

CRANIOLOGY (or PHRENOLOGY), names given to the study of the external form of the human skull, as indicative of mental powers and moral qualities. Dr. Gall, the first proponent, was a German physician, born March, 1758. His first observations were among his schoolfellows. Afterwards he studied the heads of criminals and others, and eventually reduced his ideas to a system, marking out the skull like a map. His first lecture was given at Vienna in 1796 ; but in 1802 the Austrian government prohibited his teaching. In 1800 he was joined by Dr. Spurzheim ; and in 1810-12 they published at Paris their great work on the "Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System, and of the Brain in particular." Gall died in 1828. Whatever opinion may be entertained of phrenology, there is no doubt that the researches of Gall and Spurzheim have contributed greatly to physiological science, animal and mental. Combe's "Phrenology," first published in 1819, is the popular English work on this subject. Phrenological societies were formed early in London and Edinburgh.

CRANMER, LATIMER, AND RIDLEY, Martyrdom of, see *Persecutions*, note.

CRANON, Thessaly, N. Greece. The Macedonians under Antipater and Craterus defeated the confederated Greeks, twice by sea, and once by land, near Cranon. The Athenians demanded peace, and Antipater put their orators to death, among whom was Hyperides, who, that he might not betray the secrets of his country when under torture, cut out his tongue, 322 B.C. Demosthenes is said to have taken poison shortly after. *Dufresnoy*.

CRAONNE, (N. France). Here Victor and Ney defeated the Prussians under Blucher, after a severe contest, March 7, 1814.

CRAPE, a light kind of stuff like gauze, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill. Its manufacture is of very early date, and it is said some crape was made by St. Badour, when queen of France, about 680. It was first made at Bologna.

CRAYFORD (Kent). Hengist the Saxon is said to have defeated the Britons here, 457.

CRAYONS, coloured substances made into paste, and dried into pencils, were known in France about 1422 ; and were improved by L'Oriot, 1748.

CREASOTE, or KREASOTE (discovered by Reichenbach about 1833), a powerful antiseptic and coagulator of albuminous tissue, is obtained from the destructive distillation of wood and other organic matters. It is successfully applied to the preservation of meat, timber, &c.

CREATINE (from the Greek *kreas*, flesh), the chemical principle of flesh, was discovered in 1835 by E. Chevreul, and has been fully investigated by Liebig and Gregory.

CREATION OF THE WORLD. The date given by the English bible, and by Usher, Blair, and others, is 4004 B.C. There are about 140 different dates assigned to the Creation, varying from 3616 years to 6984. Dr. Hales fixes it at 5411.

CRECY, or CRESSY (N. France), where Edward III. and his son, Edward the Black Prince, and an army of about 36,000, obtained a great victory over Philip, king of France, with about 130,000, Aug. 26, 1346. John, king of Bohemia (nearly blind) ; James, king of Majorca ; Ralph, duke of Lorraine (sovereign princes) ; and a number of French nobles, together with 30,000 private men, were slain, while the loss of the English was very small. The crest of the king of Bohemia (three ostrich feathers, with the motto *Ich Dien*—in English, "I serve,") has since been adopted by princes of Wales.

CRÉDIT FONCIER. A plan of providing loans to landowners was introduced by Frederick the Great of Prussia, in 1763, in some of the Prussian provinces, as the best method of alleviating the distresses of the landed interest caused by his wars. The system consists of lending money to landowners on the security of their estates, and providing the loan capital by the issue of debentures charged upon the aggregate mortgaged estates.

There are two modes of carrying out this scheme : (1) by means of an association of land-owners ; (2) by means of a proprietary public company. The former obtains in Eastern Prussia, but the latter is exclusively found in Western Europe. *Crédit Foncier* companies have been founded in Hamburg (1782), Western Prussia (1787), Belgium (1841), France (1852), England (1863). Similar companies are now formed, or in course of formation, in all the states of Europe, in India, and in our colonies and dependencies. *Henriques*.

CRÉDIT MOBILIER : a joint-stock company with this name was established at Paris, Nov. 18, 1852, by Isaac and Emile Pereire, and others. It takes up or originates trading enterprises of all kinds, applying to them the principle of *commandité*, or limited liabilities ; and is authorised to supersede or buy in any other companies (replacing their shares or bonds in its own scrip), and also to carry on the ordinary business of banking. The funds were to be obtained by a paid-up capital of 2½ millions sterling, the issue of obligations at not less than 45 days' date or sight, and the receipt of money on deposit or current account. The society apparently prospered ; but is, nevertheless, considered by experienced persons as a near approach to Law's bank of 1716. In Sept. 1857, several of the directors failed ; and in May, 1858, no dividend was paid. The system still exists, and many companies based on its principles were established in London in 1863.

CREEDS. See *Confessions of Faith*.

CREMERA, BATTLE OF. See *Fabii*.

CREMONA (N. Italy), a city founded by the Romans, 221 B.C. It became an independent republic in 1107, but was frequently subjugated by its neighbours, Milan and Venice, and partook of their fortunes. In 1859 it became part of the kingdom of Italy.

CRESCENT, a symbol of sovereignty among the Greeks and Romans, and the device of Byzantium, now Constantinople, whence the Turks adopted it. The crescent has given name to three orders of knighthood ; founded by Charles I. of Naples, 1268 ; by René of Anjou, in 1448 ; by the sultan Selim, in 1801 ; the last is still in existence.

CRESTS are ascribed to the Carians. There are several representations of Richard I. (1189), with a crest on the helmet resembling a plume of feathers. The English kings had generally crowns above their helmets ; that of Richard II. 1377, was surmounted by a lion on a cap of dignity. See *Crecy*. Alexander III. of Scotland, 1249, had a plume of feathers ; and the helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown, 1306 ; and that of James I. by a lion, 1424. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the crest was described to be a figure placed upon a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance. *Gwillim*.

CRETE, now **CANDIA** (*which see*).

CREVANT-SUR-YONNE (N. France). John Stuart, earl of Buchan, with a French army, was besieging this place in July, 1423, when it was relieved by the earl of Salisbury with an army of English and Burgundians ; after a severe contest, the French were totally defeated.

CREVELDT, near Cleves (W. Prussia). Here, on June 23, 1758, prince Frederick of Brunswick defeated the French under the count of Clermont.

CRICKET, an ancient English national game, said to be identical with "club ball" played in the 14th century. The present rules of the game were laid down in 1774 by a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, including the duke of Dorset and sir Horace Mann. In 1861 the All England Eleven gained and lost games in Australia.

CRIME. About 1856 it was computed that a fifteenth part of the population of the United Kingdom lived by crime. The increase in education and manufactures is gradually reducing this proportion. From 1848 to 1865 there has been no commitment for political offences, such as treason or sedition. See *Executions and Trials*.

CONVICTIONS (BY TRIAL) IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Capital Offences.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Capital Offences.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Capital Offences.</i>
1847 . . . 21,542	..	1854 . . . 23,047	49	1860 . . . 12,068	43
1849 . . . 21,001	66	1855 . . . 19,971	50	1861 . . . 13,879	50
1850 . . . 20,537	49	1856 . . . 14,734	69	1862 . . . 15,312	29
1851 . . . 21,579	70	1857 . . . 15,307	54	1863 . . . 15,799	29
1852 . . . 21,304	61	1858 . . . 13,246	53	1864 . . . 14,726	32
1853 . . . 20,756	55	1859 . . . 12,470	52		

Convictions, in 1847 : Scotland, 3558 ; Ireland, 15,233. In 1861 : Scotland, 2428 ; Ireland, 3271.

CRIME, *continued.*

The Criminal Justice act of 1855 authorises justices, with the consent of the prisoners, to pass sentence for short periods, instead of committing them to trial.

In 1856, the expenses for criminal prosecutions were 194,912*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* 16 persons were executed for murder in 1856 (four foreigners), 14 in 1857, 11 in 1858 (four foreigners), and 9 (four for wife-murder) in 1859. 2,666 persons were liberated on *tickets-of-leave* in 1856. On Feb. 17, 1857, of 126 persons thus liberated, 58 were believed to be living honestly. But in 1861, 1862, and 1863, the system was considered to have failed through the numerous crimes committed by *ticket-of-leavers*; it was modified by the Penal Servitude act, in 1864.

"Judicial Statistics" of crime, police, and law, with a report, were first published by government, in 1857.

CRIMEA, or CRIM TARTARY, a peninsula in the Euxine or Black Sea, the ancient *Taurica Chersonesus*, colonised by the Greeks about 550 B.C. The Milesians founded the kingdom of Bosphorus, now Kertch, which about 108 B.C. formed part of the dominions of Mithridates, king of Pontus, whose descendants continued to rule the country under Roman protection till the irruption of the Goths, Huns, &c., about A.D. 258. About 1237, it fell into the hands of the Mongols under Genghis Khan; soon after the Venetians established commercial stations, with a lucrative trade, but were supplanted by the Genoese, who were permitted to rebuild and fortify Kaffa, about 1261. In 1475 Mahomet II. expelled the Genoese, and subjected the peninsula to the Ottoman yoke; permitting the government to remain in the hands of the native khans, but closing the Black sea to Western Europe. In 1774, by the intervention of the empress Catherine II., the Crimea recovered its independence: but on the abdication of the khan in 1783, the Russians took possession of the country, after a war with Turkey, and retained it by a treaty of peace in 1792. The Crimea (now Taurida), was divided into eight governments in 1802. War having been declared against Russia by England and France, March 28, 1854, large masses of troops were sent to the East, which, after remaining some time at Gallipoli, and other places, sailed for Varna, where they disembarked May 29th. An expedition against the Crimea having been determined on, the allied British, French, and Turkish forces, amounting to 58,000 men (25,000 British), commanded by lord Raglan and marshal St. Arnaud, sailed from Varna, Sept. 3rd, and landed on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, without opposition, at Old Fort, near Eupatoria, about 30 miles from Sebastopol. On the 20th they attacked the Russians, between 40,000 and 50,000 strong (under prince Menschikoff), entrenched on the heights of Alma, supposed to be unassailable. After a sharp contest the Russians were totally routed. See *Alma* and *Russo-Turkish War*. Peace was proclaimed in April, 1856, and the allies quitted the Crimea July 12 following.

CRIMESUS, a river in Sicily, near which Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians, 339 B.C.

CRIMINAL LAWS OF ENGLAND. Their great severity, pointed out by sir Samuel Romilly, sir James Mackintosh, and others, about 1818, was considerably mitigated by sir R. Peel's acts, passed 1826-8. The criminal law was consolidated in six acts passed in 1861.

CRIMPING-HOUSES were used to entrap persons into the army; hence the name of "crimp sergeant." In a riot in London, some of these receptacles were destroyed by the populace, in consequence of a young man who had been enticed into one being killed in endeavouring to escape, Sept. 16, 1794.

CRINOLINE (a French word, meaning stuff made of *crin*, hair) is the modern name of the "fardingale" of the time of queen Elizabeth, hoop-like petticoats made of whalebone, &c., revived in France and England since 1855. They have frequently occasioned loss of life, by coming in contact with fire and machinery. In No. 116 of the *Tatler*, published Jan. 5, 1710, is an amusing trial of the hoop-petticoat then in fashion.

CRIPPLEGATE (London), was so-called from the lame beggars who sat there, so early as the year 1010. The gate was new built by the brewers of London, in 1244; and was pulled down and sold for 91*l.* in July, 1760. The poet Milton was buried in the church near it, Nov. 12, 1674. See *London Gates*.

CRISPIN and CRISPIANUS are said to have been two saints, born at Rome, from whence they travelled to Soissons, in France, to propagate the Christian religion. Not to be chargeable to others, they worked as shoemakers; but the governor of the town discovering them to be Christians, ordered them to be beheaded, about 288. On this account, the shoemakers chose them for their tutelar saints. Their day is Oct. 25.

CRITICS. The first society of them was formed 276 B.C. *Blair*. Of this class were

Varro, Cicero, Apollonius, and many distinguished men. In modern times, the *Journal des Sçavans* was the earliest work of the system of periodical criticism, as it is now known. It was originated by Denis de Sallo, ecclesiastical counsellor in the parliament of France, and was first published at Paris, May 30, 1655, and is still continued. The first work of this kind in England was the *Review* of Daniel Defoe (the term being invented by himself), published in Feb. 1703. The *Waies of Literature* was commenced in 1714, and was discontinued in 1722. See *Reviews*.*

CROATIA was conquered by Coloman, king of Hungary, in 1102, and was with that country united to Austria in 1526. The Croatian diet was abolished in Nov. 1861.

CROCKERY-WARE. See *Earthenware*.

CROCODILES were fed well and revered as divinities by the Egyptians. The emperor Augustus is said to have collected twenty-five at one time in his amphitheatre, where they were killed by gladiators. A fossil crocodile was found at Doddridge, Gloucestershire, in 1806.

CROIX, ST., a W. India Island, purchased from the French by Christian VI., king of Denmark, in 1733; taken by sir Alexander Cochrane, Dec. 22, 1807; restored in 1814.

CROPREDY-BRIDGE, near Banbury, Oxfordshire. Here the royalists defeated sir William Waller and the army of the parliament, June 29, 1644.

CROSIER, a staff surmounted by a cross, borne before an archbishop. The pastoral staff or bishop's staff, with which it is often confounded, was in the form of a shepherd's crook, intended to admonish the prelate to be a true spiritual shepherd. The bearing a crosier before ecclesiastics is mentioned in the life of St. Cæsarea of Arles, about 500.

CROSS. That on which the Redeemer suffered on Mount Calvary, was said to have been found at Jerusalem, deep in the ground with two others, by St. Helena, May 3, 328; Christ's being distinguished from those of the thieves by a sick woman being cured by touching it. It was carried away by Chosroes, king of Persia, on the plundering of Jerusalem; but was recovered by the emperor Heraclius (who defeated him in battle) Sept. 14, 615, and that day has since been commemorated as "the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross," established in 642.—It is asserted by church writers that a shining cross, two miles in length, was seen in the heavens by Constantine, and that it led him to adopt it on his standards, with the inscription "*In hoc signo vinces*;" "in this sign thou shalt conquer." With these he advanced to Rome, where he vanquished Maxentius, Oct. 27, 312. *Lenglet*.

Signing with the Cross was first practised by Christians to distinguish themselves from the Pagans, about 110; and in the time of Tertullian, 260, it was deemed efficacious against poison, witchcraft, &c.

Crosses in churches and chambers were introduced about 431; and set up on steeples about 568
Maids of the Cross were a community of young women who made vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, instituted in . . . 1265

Crosses in honour of queen Eleanor were set up in the places where her hearse rested, between 1206 (when she died) and . . . 1307
 Crosses and idolatrous pictures were removed from churches, and crosses in the streets demolished by order of parliament . . . 1641
 The order of *Ladies of the Star of the Cross* was instituted by the empress Eleonora de Gonzaga, queen of Leopold I., in . . . 1668

CROSSED CHEQUES. See *Drafts*.

CROTONA (S. Italy), a city founded by the Achæan Greeks about 710 B.C. Here Pythagoras taught about 520 B.C.

CROWS. An act passed for their destruction in England (which breeds more of them, it is said, than any other country in Europe), 24 Hen. VIII. 1532. Crows were anciently employed as letter-bearers, as carrier-pigeons are now.

CROWN. An Amalekite brought Saul's crown to David, 1056 B.C. (2Sam. i.) The first Roman who wore a crown was Tarquin the Elder, 616 B.C. The crown was first a fillet tied round the head; afterwards it was formed of leaves and flowers, and also of stuffs adorned with jewels. See *Tiara*.

* The legality of fair criticism was established in the English courts, in Feb., 1794, when an action that excited great attention, brought by an author against a reviewer for a severe critique upon his work, was determined in favour of the defendant, on the principle that criticism is allowable, however sharp, if just, and not malicious.

CROWN, *continued.*

The crown of Alfred had two little bells attached (872); it is said to have been long preserved at Westminster, and may have been that described in the parliamentary inventory taken in 1649. Athelstan's crown resembled an earl's coronet, 929. William I. wore his crown on a cap, adorned with points, 1066. Richard III. introduced the crosses, 1483. Henry VII. introduced the arches, 1485. The crown of Charles II., made in 1660, is the oldest existing in our day. See *Blood's Conspiracy*.

The crown and regalia of England were pledged to the city of London by Richard II. for 2000*l.* in 1386. See the king's receipt on redeeming them. *Rymér*.

The *Imperial State Crown of England* was made by Rundell and Bridges, in 1838, principally with jewels taken from old crowns. It contains 1 large ruby, 1 large sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1363 brilliants, 1273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls, and 273 pearls. *Professor Tennant*.

CROWN LANDS. The revenue arising from those in England is now nearly all subject to parliament, which annually provides for the support of the sovereign and government. The annual revenue now arising from crown lands is about 284,500*l.* The revenues of the duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster belong to the prince of Wales, and accumulate during his minority. Henry VII. (1485) resumed those which had been given to their followers by the sovereigns of the house of York. The hereditary estates of the crown were largely bestowed on their courtiers by the sovereigns—especially by the Stuarts.

CROWNS AND HALF-CROWNS were coined in England by Edward VI. in 1553. None were coined in 1861, and they will gradually be withdrawn from circulation.

CRUCIFIXION. A mode of execution common among the Syrians, Egyptians, Persians, Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans, esteemed the most dreadful on account of the shame attached to it; it was usually accompanied by other tortures. Ariarathes of Cappadocia, aged 80, when vanquished by Perdiccas, was discovered among the prisoners, and by the conqueror's orders was flayed alive, and nailed to a cross, with his principal officers, 322 B.C. Jesus Christ was crucified April 3, A.D. 33 *Bible*. (April 15, A.D. 29, *Clinton*; March 28, A.D. 31. *Hales*). Crucifixion was ordered to be discontinued by Constantine, 330. *Lenglet*. See *Death, Punishment of*.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF, was instituted in 1824. Through its exertion hundreds of cases of cruelty are annually prosecuted. Acts for the protection of animals were passed in 1835 and 1839. A similar society exists in Paris. In 1860 both societies endeavoured to repress vivisection (physiological experiments on living animals).

CRUSADES (French *Croisades*), wars undertaken by the Christian powers to drive the infidels from Jerusalem and the adjacent countries, called the Holy Land. They were projected by Peter Gautier, or Peter the Hermit, an enthusiastic French officer of Amiens, who turned pilgrim. Having travelled in the Holy Land, on his return, he deplored to pope Urban II. that infidels should be in possession of the city where Christ had taught. Urban convened a council of 310 bishops at Clermont in France, at which the ambassadors of the chief Christian potentates assisted, and gave Peter the fatal commission to excite all Europe to a general war, 1094. The first crusade was published; an army of 300,000 men was raised, Peter had the direction of it, and Godfrey de Bouillon the command, 1095. *Voltaire*. The warriors wore a red cross upon the right shoulder, with the name of Croisés, Crossed, or Crusaders; their motto was *Volonté de Dieu*, "God's will."—The French government are publishing the Western Historians of the Crusades in a magnificent form (1844-60).

- I. Crusade (1096) ended by Jerusalem being taken by assault, July 15, 1099, and in establishing Godfrey de Bouillon as king.
- II. Preached by St. Bernard in 1146, headed by emperor Conrad II., and Louis VII. of France. Crusaders defeated; Jerusalem lost in 1187.
- III. Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, &c., in 1188, joined by Philip II. of France and Richard I. of England, in 1190. Glorious, but fruitless.
- IV. 1195, by emperor Henry VI.; successful till his death in 1197.
- V. Proclaimed by Innocent III., 1198. Baldwin, count of Flanders, attacked the Greeks, and took Constantinople in 1202. His companions returned.

- VI. In 1228, by emperor Frederick II., who obtained possession of Jerusalem on a truce for ten years. In 1240, Richard, earl of Cornwall, arrived at Palestine, but soon departed.
- VII. By Louis IX. (St. Louis), who was defeated and taken prisoner at Mansourah, April 5, 1250; released by ransom; truce of ten years.
- VIII. And last, in 1270, by the same prince, who died on his way of a contagious disease, at Carthage, in Africa. Other princes followed him, among others prince Edward, afterwards our Edward I. In 1291, the sultan took Acre, and the Christians were driven out of Syria.

CRYOPHORUS, an instrument (invented by Dr. Wollaston about 1812) to demonstrate the relation between evaporation at low temperatures and the production of cold.

CRYPTOGRAPHIC MACHINE, for carrying on secret correspondence, patented 1860.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY is the science relating to the symmetrical forms assumed by substances passing from the liquid to the solid state. Romé de Lisle published his "Essai de Cristallographie," in 1772; but René-Just Haüy is justly regarded as the founder of the modern school of crystallography (1801). *Whewell*. Dana, Dufresnoy, and Miller, are eminent modern writers on this subject.

CRYSTAL PALACE, HYDE PARK, LONDON. See *Exhibition of 1851*.

CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM. The Exhibition building of 1851 having been surrendered to Messrs. Fox & Henderson on Dec. 1, 1851; the materials were sold for 70,000*l.* to a company (formed by Mr. Leach), who soon after commenced erecting the present Crystal Palace on its present site, near Sydenham in Kent (300 acres having been purchased for the purpose) under the direction of sir Joseph Paxton, Messrs. Owen Jones, Digby Wyatt, and other gentlemen engaged in the erection of the preceding structure. The proposed capital of 500,000*l.* (in 100,000 shares of 5*l.* each) was increased in Jan. 1853 to a million pounds. In addition to the permanent exhibition, there are extensive gardens, with magnificent fountains, &c., illustrations of zoology, geology, botany, ethnology, &c.

First column raised by S. Laing, M.P., Aug. 5, 1852	476 <i>l.</i> were collected, to which the C. P. company added 200 <i>l.</i> Oct. 7, 1857
During the progress of the works as many as 6400 men were engaged at one time. By the fall of scaffolding, 12 men killed Aug. 15, 1853	Centenary of the birth of Robert Burns celebrated: the directors awarded 50 <i>l.</i> to a prize poem on the subject, which was obtained by Miss Isa Craig Jan. 25, 1859
Dinner given to professor Owen and a party of savans in the interior of the model of the iguanodon, constructed by Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins Dec. 31, "	Festival kept in honour of Schiller, Nov. 10, 1859; of Mendelssohn May 4, 1860
The palace opened by the queen June 10, 1854	London charity children sing here June 6, "
Grand musical <i>fête</i> on behalf of the Patriotic Fund Oct. 28, "	3000 Orpheonistes (French musical amateurs) perform choral music, June 25; the imperial band of Guides perform, June 26; both dine in the palace June 30, "
The palace visited by the emperor and empress of the French, &c. April 20, 1855	About 100 English brass bands perform, July 10, "
First grand display of the great fountains, in presence of the queen and 20,000 spectators, June 18, 1856	North wing injured by a gale of wind, Feb. 21, 1861
The receipts were 115,627 <i>l.</i> ; the expenditure, 87,872 <i>l.</i> ; not including payments for preference shares, &c., in the year ending April 30, 1857	Haydn's "Creation" performed (Costa, conductor) May 1, "
The preliminary Handel festivals, June 15, 17, 19, 1857; and July 2, 1858 (see <i>Handel</i>); the Handel festival itself took place on June 20, 22, and 24, 1859	Blondin's performances on an elevated rope begin here (he plays on violin, cooks, simulates falling, &c.) June 1, "
On the Fast day (for the Indian mutiny) rev. C. Spurgeon preached here to 23,000 persons;	Another successful Handel festival: a new arched roof constructed for the orchestra; about 4000 vocal and instrumental performers, June 23, 25, 27, 1862
	Successful Handel festival June 26, 28, 30, 1865

CUBA, an island (W. Indies) discovered by Columbus on his first voyage, Oct. 28, 1492, conquered by Velasquez, 1511, and settled by the Spaniards.

The buccaneer Morgan took the Havannah. See <i>Buccaneers</i> 1669	Cuba again invaded by Lopez and his followers, Aug. 13, 1851
The fort of Havannah erected by admiral Vernon 1741	They were defeated and taken: 50 were shot, and Lopez garrotted at Havannah. See <i>Lone Star</i> Sept. 1, "
The Havannah taken by admiral Pococke and lord Albemarle, in 1762; but restored at the peace 1763	The president of the United States again issued a proclamation against an intended expedition against Cuba May 31, 1854
"Lone Star" society (<i>which see</i>), for the acquisition of Cuba, &c., formed 1848	Messrs. Buchanan, Mason, and Soule, United States envoys, met at Ostend and Aix-la-Chapelle, and reported, recommending the purchase of Cuba Oct. "
Expedition, under general Lopez and a large body of Americans, with the view of wresting this island from the dominion of Spain, landed at Cuba (defeated) May 17, 1850	The Spanish minister in cortes declared that the sale of Cuba would be "the sale of Spanish honour itself" Dec. 19, "
The president of the United States (Taylor) had previously published a strong proclamation, denouncing the object of the invaders, Aug. 11, 1849	

CUBIT, a measure of the ancients, by which the ark of Noah was measured (B.C. 2448). *Holden*. The Hebrew sacred cubit was two English feet, and the great cubit eleven English feet. Originally, it was the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. *Calmet*.

CUCUMBERS, noticed by Virgil and other ancient poets, were brought to England from the Netherlands about 1538.

CUDDALORE (India), on the coast of the Carnatic, was acquired by the English in 1681. It was reduced by the French in 1758, but was recaptured in 1760 by sir Eyre Coote. Again lost in 1781, it underwent a destructive siege by the British under general Stuart, in 1783, which was continued until peace was signed, when it reverted to them, 1784.

CUIRASS, a part of armour much in use by the Greeks and Romans. *Tacitus*. The skins of beasts, and afterwards tanned leather, formed the cuirass of the Britons until the Anglo-Saxon era. It was afterwards made of iron and brass, and covered the warrior from neck to waist before and behind. The cuirass was worn by the heavy cavalry in the reign of Henry III. 1216 *et seq.** Napoleon had several regiments of cavalry wearing cuirasses.

CULDEES (said to derive their name from *cultores Dei*, worshippers of God,) monks of simple and peaceful lives in Scotland and Ireland in early times. They had their principal seat at St. Andrew's; and it is said that in 1185 at Tipperary there was a Culdean abbey whose monks were "attached to simple truth and pure Christian worship, and had not yet conformed to the reigning superstition." They were eventually subjected to the papal yoke.

CULLEN'S-WOOD (Ireland): a horrible slaughter of the English by the Irish took place at a village near Dublin, on Easter or *Black Monday*, so called from this massacre, March 30, 1209. The English were a colony from Bristol inhabiting Dublin, whence they went to divert themselves at Cullen's-wood, when the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles fell upon them, and destroyed 500 men, besides women and children.

CULLODEN, near Inverness, where the English, under William, duke of Cumberland, defeated the Scottish rebels headed by the young Pretender, the last of the Stuarts, April 16, 1746. The Scots lost 2500 men in killed upon the field, or in the slaughter which occurred in the pursuit, while the loss of the English did not far exceed 200. After the battle, the duke's army practised great cruelties upon the vanquished and the defenceless country people. *Smollett*. Prince Charles fled, and wandered among the wilds of Scotland for six months, while 30,000*l.* were offered for taking him, and the troops of the conqueror were constantly in search. He at length escaped from Uist to Morlaix, and died at Rome in 1788.

CULVERINS, ordnance so called from the French *coulévrine*, introduced into England from a French model in 1534. It was originally five inches and a quarter diameter in the bore, and carried a ball of eighteen pounds. *Bailey*.

CUMBERLAND, a N.W. county of England, was granted to Malcolm I. of Scotland in 945, by king Edmund, "on condition that he should be his fellow-worker." It was seized by William I., but restored to Malcolm III., "who became his man," 1072. William the Lion, after his defeat at Alnwick, resigned Cumberland to Henry II., and it was finally annexed to England in 1237.

DUKES OF CUMBERLAND.

1726. William Augustus, second son of George II., died Oct. 13, 1765.	1799. Ernest Augustus; became king of Hanover June 20, 1837; died Nov. 18, 1851.
1766. Henry Frederic, son of Frederic, prince of Wales, died Sept. 18, 1790.	1851. George V., the PRESENT king of Hanover (1865).

CUMÆ (S. Italy), an old Greek colony, 1050 B.C., said to have been the residence of the ancient Sibyl, was taken by the Samnites 420 B.C., and annexed and enfranchised by the Romans, 338 B.C.

CUMBERLAND, THE. See *Naval Battles*, 1811.

CUNAXA, in Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates, where Cyrus the younger was defeated and slain by his brother Artaxerxes II., against whom he had conspired (B.C. 401), narrated in Xenophon's *Anabasis*. His Greek auxiliaries in the battle were successful. See *Retreat of the Greeks*.

CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS (from *cuneus*, Latin for a wedge), in characters resembling arrow-heads, found at Babylon, Behistun, &c., have lately been deciphered by English and foreign scholars, who date some of them as far back as 2000 B.C. This is impugned by other scholars. See *Assyria*, *Babylon*, *Behistun*.

* The use of cuirasses and helmets, as well as the use of bows and arrows, which had been hardly known under the first race of the kings of France, became a military law under the second race. (*Capit. of Charlem.*) Chivalry at this time began to be introduced; the knight, who was called *Miles*, held a rank in the army, independently of his military rank. Reign of Louis V., year 987. *Hénault*.

CUNNERSDORF (in Prussia), **BATTLE OF**. The king of Prussia, with 50,000 men, attacked the Austrian and Russian army of 90,000 in their camp, and at first gained considerable advantages; but pursuing them too far, the Austrians and Russians rallied, and gained a complete victory. The Prussians lost 200 pieces of cannon and 20,000 men in killed and wounded, Aug. 12, 1759.

CUPOLA SHIPS. See *Navy of England*.

CUPPING, a mode of blood-letting. The skin is scarified by lancets, and a glass cup in which the air has been rarified by flame, is immediately applied to it, when the blood usually flows into the cup. This operation was well known to the ancients, and is described by Hippocrates (B.C. 413) and Celsus (B.C. 20), who highly commend it. It was common in England about 1820, but is not much employed in the present day.

CURACOA, an island in the Caribbean sea, settled by the Spaniards about 1527, was seized by Holland in 1634. In 1800, the French having settled on part of this island, quarrelled with the Dutch, who surrendered it to a single British frigate. It was restored to the Dutch in 1802; taken from them by the British in 1807, and again restored in 1814.

CURATES were of early appointment as coadjutors in the Romish church, and are mentioned in England in the 7th century. Among the acts passed for the relief of this laborious class of the clergy, are the 12th Anne, 1713, and 36th, 53rd, and 58th Geo. III., and especially the beneficent act 2 Will. IV. Oct. 1831. It appeared by parliamentary reports on ecclesiastical revenues, that there were in 1831, 5230 curates in England and Wales, whose stipends amounted to 424,695*l*. The greatest number of curates in one diocese was Lincoln, 629; and the smallest that of St. Asaph, 43.

CURFEW BELL (from the French *couvre feu*), was introduced into England by Will. I. 1068. On the ringing of the curfew at eight o'clock in the evening all fires and candles were to be extinguished under a severe penalty. *Rapin*. The curfew was abolished 1 Hen. I. 1100. A curfew bell was rung at West Ham so lately as Nov. 1859.

CURRENTS, from *Corinth*, whence, probably, the tree was first brought to us about 1533. The name is also given to a small kind of dried grape, brought from the Levant and Zante. The duty on these currants (44*s*. 4*d*. per cwt. in 1834) has been reduced to 7*s*. The hawthorn currant (*Ribes Oxyacanthoides*) came from Canada in 1705.

CURRENCY ACTS. Those of sir Robert Peel were passed in 1819 and in 1844.

CURTATONE, near Mantua, N. Italy. Here the Austrians, under Radetzky, crossed the Mincio, May 28, 1848, and defeated the Italians after a severe conflict.

CUSHEE PIECES, invented by Richard Leake, the master-gunner of the *Royal Prince* man-of-war, renowned for bravery shown in the engagement with the Dutch admiral Van Tromp, in 1673.

CUSTOM is a law, not written (*lex non scripta*), established by long usage and consent, and it is distinguished from *lex scripta*, or the written law. It is the rule of law when it is derived from 1189 downwards. Sixty years' custom is binding in the civil law, and forty years' in ecclesiastical cases.

CUSTOMS were collected upon merchandise in England, under Ethelred II. in 979. The king's claim to them by grant of parliament was established 3 Edw. I. 1274. The customs were farmed to sir Thomas Smith for annual sums varying from 14,000*l*. to 50,000*l*. in the reign of Elizabeth. *Stow*. They were farmed by Charles II. for 390,000*l*. in 1666. *Davenant*. In 1671 commissioners were appointed. The customs were consolidated by Mr. Pitt in 1787. Between 1820 and 1830 so many reductions and consolidations were made in the customs department, that above a quarter of a million was saved in salaries, though the work has enormously increased.—Acts consolidating the customs duties were passed in 1853, 1854, and 1860, whereby the number of articles in the tariff and the amount of the customs were greatly reduced. See *Revenue*. Custom-house officers and officers of excise were disqualified from voting for the election of members of parliament, in 1782.

Customs in		Customs in		Customs in		Customs in	
1580	£14,000	1684	£530,000	1830	£17,540,323	1855	£21,630,081
1592	50,000	1720	1,555,600	1835	18,612,906	1858	23,109,105
1614	148,000	1748	2,000,000	1840	19,915,296	1860	24,460,901
1622	168,000	1808	9,973,240	1845	20,196,856	1862	23,674,000
1642	500,000	1823	11,498,762	1850	20,442,170	1864	23,232,000

CUSTOMS, *continued.*

The customs in Ireland, in 1224, a sack of wool, 3*d.* ; a last of hides, 6*d.* ; a barrel of wine, 2*d.*
The customs business of Ireland was transferred to the London board Jan. 6, 1830

Custom-house. A custom-house was erected in London on a large scale, 1304; and a yet larger in 1559. The last was burnt down in . 1666
A new one, built by Charles II., was burnt down in 1718, and again rebuilt.

The custom-house once more burnt down, and immense property and valuable records destroyed Feb. 12, 1814
The present edifice opened May 12, 1817

Dublin custom-house commenced in 1781; opened in 1791. The eastern wing of its warehouse was destroyed by fire, with property to the amount of 400,000*l.* Aug. 9, 1833

CUTLERY. See *Steel.*

CUTTING-OUT MACHINES. Wearing apparel was first cut out by machinery in England in the factory of Messrs. Hyams in 1853. The machine, invented by Mr. Frederick Osbourn, consists of a reciprocating vertical knife working through a slot in the table that supports the pile of cloth to be cut. The cloth being pressed up to the edge of the knife by the attendant, the knife will sever it in the direction of the lines marked on the upper layer. This system of cutting out is now generally adopted in the slop-work trade, and, with the aid of the sewing-machine (*which see*), has tended greatly to improve the condition of the persons employed in the manufacture of wearing apparel for the home and foreign markets.

CYANOGEN, a colourless gas (composed of nitrogen and carbon), irritating to the nose and eyes, derived from Prussian blue, was discovered by Gay Lussac in 1814.

CYCLE of the sun is the twenty-eight years before the days of the week return to the same days of the month. That of the moon is nineteen lunar years and seven intercalary months, or nineteen solar years. The cycle of Jupiter is sixty years, or sexagenary. The Paschal cycle, or the time of keeping Easter, was first calculated for the period of 532 years by Victorius, 463. *Blair.* See *Metonic Cycle*, *Calippic Period*.

CYCLONES, circular whirlwinds, or hurricanes, common in the East and West Indian and Chinese seas, varying from 200 to 500 miles in diameter. Many details respecting them will be found in Reid's "Law of Storms," first published in 1838. By the great cyclone of Oct. 5, 1864, immense damage was done on sea and land. About 100 ships are said to have been lost, and about 60,000 persons perished, and whole towns were nearly destroyed. See *Calcutta*. Captain Watson, of the "Clarence," observing the barometer falling, and foretelling the approach of the cyclone, saved his ship by steering out of its range.

CYCLOPÆDIA. See *Encyclopædia.*

CYCLOPEAN MASONRY, a term given to very ancient buildings in Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor, probably the work of the Pelasgi, more than 1000 B.C.

CYMBAL, the oldest known musical instrument, was made of brass, like a kettle-drum. Xenophon mentions the cymbal as invented by Cybele, who, we are told, used it in her feasts, about 1580 B.C.

CYMRI or **KYMRI** (hence Cambria), the name of the ancient Britons who belonged to the great Celtic family, which came from Asia and occupied a large part of Europe about 1500 B.C. About A.D. 640 Dyfnwal Moelmud reigned "*King of the Cymry.*" See *Wales*.

CYNICS, a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthenes (about 396 B.C., *Diog. Laert., Clinton*), who professed to contemn all worldly things, even all sciences, except morality; were very free in reprehending vice; lived in public, and practised great obscenities without blushing. Diogenes was one (died 323 B.C.).

CYNOSCEPHALÆ (*dogs' heads*, so named from the shape of the heights), in Thessaly, where Pelopidas and the Thebans defeated Alexander tyrant of Phere and the Thessalians, 364 B.C. (Pelopidas being slain); and where the consul Flaminius totally defeated Philip V. of Macedon, 197 B.C., and ended the war.

CYPRESS, *Cupressus Sempervirens*, a tree originally found in the isle of Cyprus. The Athenians buried their heroes in coffins made of this wood, of which many of the Egyptian mummy-chests were also fabricated. The ancients planted it in cemeteries. The cypress was brought to England about 1441. The deciduous cypress, or *Cupressus disticha*, came from North America before the year 1640.

CYPRUS, in island in the Mediterranean, was divided among several petty kings till the time of Cyrus of Persia, who subdued them. It was taken by the Greeks 477 B.C., and ranked among the proconsular provinces in the reign of Augustus. Conquered by the Saracens, A.D. 648; but recovered by the Greeks, in 957. Cyprus was reduced by Richard I. of England, in 1191. He gave it to Guy de Lusignan, who became king in 1192, and whose descendants reigned till the last, Catherine de Cornaro, sold it to the Venetians, 1489, from whom it was taken by the Turks, 1571. They still retain it.

CYR, Sr., near Versailles, where a conventual college for ladies was founded by Madame De Maintenon, in 1686. It is now a military college.

CYRENAIC SECT, founded by Aristippus the Elder, 365 B.C. They maintained the doctrine that the supreme good of man in this life is pleasure, particularly that of the senses; and said that even virtue ought to be commended only because it gave pleasure.

CYRENE (N.W. Africa), a Greek colony, founded by Battus about 630 B.C. Aristæus, who was chief of the colonists here, gave the city his mother's name. It was also called Pentapolis, on account of its five towns; namely, Cyrene, Ptolemais, Berenice, Apollonia, and Arsinoë. It was conquered by Ptolemy Soter I., who placed many Jews here (286 B.C.). Cyrene was left by Ptolemy Apion to the Romans, 97 B.C. It is now a desert. Some Cyrenaic sculptures were placed in the British Museum in July, 1861.

CYZICUS (Asia Minor). In the Peloponnesian war, the Lacedemonian fleet under the command of Mindarus, assisted by Pharnabazus, the Persian, was encountered by the Athenians under Alcibiades, and defeated with great slaughter, near Cyzicus. Mindarus was slain 410 B.C. *Plutarch*. 408 B.C. *Lenglet*.

CZAR. Ivan Basilowitz, having severely defeated the Tartars, took the title of Tzar or Czar about 1482. The eldest son is called Czarowitz, and the empress Czarina.

D.

DACIA, a Roman province, part of Hungary, and the adjoining provinces, after many contests finally subdued by Trajan, 106, when Decebalus, the Dacian leader, was killed. Dacia was abandoned to the Goths by Aurelian, in 270; subdued by the Huns, 376; by Scythians, 566; by Charlemagne, and by the Magyars, in the 9th century.

DAGHISTAN (S.W. Asia), was conquered by the czar Peter, 1723; restored to Persia, 1735; but re-annexed to Russia by Alexander I., 1813.

DAGUERREOTYPE PROCESS, invented by Daguerre, 1838. See *Photography*.

DAHLIA. This beautiful flower was brought from Mexico, of which it is a native, in the present century. It was first cultivated by the Swedish botanist, professor Dahl, and soon became a favourite in England. In 1815, about two months after the battle of Waterloo, it was introduced into France, and the celebrated florist André Thouin suggested various practical improvements in its management. The botanist Georgi shortly before introduced it at St. Petersburg; hence the dahlia is known in Germany as the *Georgina*.

DAHOMÉY, a negro kingdom, West Africa, became known to Europeans early in the last century, when Trudo Andati or Guadjor Trudo, a man of energy and talent, was king. He died in 1732, and was succeeded by a series of cruel tyrants: a large part of whose revenue was derived from the slave trade. Abbeokuta, which was a robber's cave in 1825, is now a strong-walled populous town, inhabited by free blacks; and is consequently opposed by the king of Dahomey. His army has been severely defeated in its attacks on this place, and in one on March 16, 1864, a great number of his Amazons were slain. During the last few years this kingdom has been visited by Captain Burton and other travellers, who have described the sanguinary customs of the royal court.

DAHRA (Algeria). On June 18, 1845, above 500 Kabyles at war with the French were suffocated in a cave by smoke, the fire having been kindled by order of general Pelissier, afterwards duke of Malakoff. They had fired on the messenger bearing an offer of a truce. The massacre was condemned by marshal Soult, the minister of war, but justified by marshal Bugeaud.

DAKOTA (North America) was organised as a territory of the United States on March 2, 1861.

DALECARLIANS (Sweden), revolted against Christian of Denmark, 1521, and placed Gustavus Vasa on the throne of Sweden.

DALMATIA, an Austrian province, N.E. of the Adriatic Sea, was finally conquered by the Romans, 34 B.C. The emperor Diocletian erected his palace at Spalatro, and retired there, A.D. 305. Dalmatia was held in turns by the Goths, Hungarians, and Turks, till its cession to Venice in 1699. By the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797 it was given to Austria. In 1805 it was incorporated into the kingdom of Italy, and gave the title of duke to marshal Soult, but in 1814 it reverted to Austria.

DALTONISM. See *Colour*, note.

DAMASCUS (Syria), a city in the time of Abraham, 1913 B.C. (*Gen.* xiv.), consequently one of the most ancient in the world, now the capital of a Turkish pachalic.

Taken by David (1040 B.C.), but retaken shortly after, and made the capital of Syria under Benhadad and his successors . . . B.C. 951
Taken by Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria . . . 740
From the Assyrians it passed to the Persians, and from them to the Greeks, under Alexander; and afterwards to the Romans, about Paul, converted, preaches here (*Acts* ix.) . . . A.D. 52
Taken by the Saracens, 633; by the Turks in 1075; destroyed by Tamerlane . . . 1400
Taken by Ibrahim Pacha in . . . 1832
The disappearance of a Greek priest, named father Tommaso, from here, Feb. 1, 1840, led to the torture of a number of Jews, suspected of his murder, and to a cruel persecution of

that people, which caused remonstrances from many states of Europe.
Damascus was restored to Turkey . . . 1841
In consequence of a dispute between the Druses and Maronites, the Mahomedans massacred above 3000 Christians and destroyed the houses, rendering vast numbers of persons homeless and destitute; a large number were rescued by Abd-el-Kader,* who held the citadel . . . July 9, 10, 11, 1860
Summary justice executed for these crimes by Fuad Pacha: 160 persons of all classes executed, including the Turkish governor; and 11,000 persons made soldiers by conscription, Aug. Sept. ,,

DAMASK LINENS AND SILKS, first manufactured at Damascus, have been beautifully imitated by the Dutch and Flemish. The manufacture was brought to England by artisans who fled from the persecutions of the duke of Alva, 1571-3. The Damask Rose was brought here from the south of Europe by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII., about 1540.

DAMIENS' ATTEMPT. Louis XV. of France was stabbed with a knife in the right side by Damiens, a native of Arras, Jan. 5, 1757. The culprit endured the most exruciating tortures, and was then broken on the wheel, March 28.

DAMIETTA (Lower Egypt), was built about 1250. Here, it is said, was first manufactured the cloth termed *dimity*.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS (or Phintias), Pythagorean philosophers. When Damon was condemned to death by the tyrant Dionysius of Syracuse, about 387 B.C., he obtained leave to go and settle some domestic affairs, on the promise of returning at the appointed time of execution, and Pythias became surety for the performance of his engagement. When the fatal hour approached, Damon did not appear, and Pythias surrendered himself, and was led away to execution; but at this critical moment Damon returned to redeem his pledge. Dionysius was so struck with their fidelity that he remitted the sentence and entreated them to permit him to share their friendship.

DANAI : an ancient name of the Greeks derived from Danaus king of Argos, 1474 B.C.

DANCE OF DEATH. The triumph of death over all ranks of men was a favourite subject with the artists of the middle ages, and appears in rude carvings and pictures in various countries. The *Chorea Machabæorum* or *Danse Macabre* was the first printed representation, published by Guyot Marchand, a bookseller of Paris, in 1485. Holbein's celebrated *Dance of Death* (concerning the authorship of which there has been much controversy), was printed at Lyons in 1538, and at Basil, 1594. Since then many editions have appeared; one with an introduction and notes was published by Mr. Russell Smith in 1849.—The term *Dance of Death* was also applied to the frenzied movements of the Flagellants, who had sometimes skeletons depicted on their clothing, about the end of the 14th century.†

* Abd-el-Kader visited England in August, 1865.

† The *Dancing Mania*, accompanied by aberration of mind and distortions of the body, was very prevalent in Germany in 1374, and in the 16th century in Italy, where it was termed Tarantism, and erroneously supposed to be caused by the bite of the Tarantula spider. The music and songs employed for its cure are still preserved.

DANCING to the measure of time was invented by the Curetes, 1534 B.C. *Eusebius*. The Greeks were the first who united the dance to their tragedies and comedies. Pantomimic dances were first introduced on the Roman stage, 22 B.C. *Usher*. Dancing by cinque paces was introduced into England from Italy, A.D. 1541. In modern times the French were the first who introduced *ballets analogues* in their musical dramas. The country dance (*contredanse*) is of French origin, but its date is not precisely known. *Spelman*. The waltz and quadrille were introduced into England about 1813. See *Morice Dances*.

DANE-GELD, or **DANEGETL**, a tribute paid to the Danes to stop their ravages in this kingdom; first raised by Ethelred II. in 991, and again in 1003; and levied after the expulsion of the Danes to pay fleets for clearing the seas of them. The tax was suppressed by Edward the Confessor in 1051; revived by William the Conqueror, 1068; and formed part of the revenue of the crown, until abolished by Stephen, 1136. Every hide of land, *i.e.* as much as one plough could plough, or as *Bede* says, maintain a family, was taxed at first 1s., afterwards as much as 7s. Camden says that once 24,360*l.* was raised.

DANES. See *Denmark*. During their attacks upon Briton and Ireland they made a descent on France, where, in 895, under Rollo, they received presents under the walls of Paris. They returned and ravaged the French territories as far as Ostend in 896. They attacked Italy in 903. Neustria was granted by the king of France to Rollo and his Normans (North-men), hence Normandy, in 911. The invasions of England and Ireland were as follows:—

First hostile appearance of the Danes . . .	783	Ravage Cornwall, Devon, and Dorset . . .	982
They land near Purbeck, Dorset . . .	787	And ravage Essex and Suffolk . . .	990
Descend in Northumberland: destroy the church at Lindisfarne; are repelled, and perish by shipwreck . . .	794	Said to assume the title <i>lord dane</i> about . . .	991
They invade Scotland and Ireland . . .	795, 796	Their fleet defeated after a breach of treaty, purchased by money . . .	992
They enter Dublin with a fleet of 60 sail, and possess themselves of Dublin, Fingal, and other places . . .	798	They land in Essex, and in the west, and are paid a sum of money (16,000 <i>l.</i>) to quit the kingdom . . .	994
They take the Isle of Sheppey . . .	832	A general massacre of the Danes, by order of Ethelred II. Nov. 13, 1002 . . .	
Defeated at Hengeston, in Cornwall, by Egbert . . .	835	Swein revenges the death of his countrymen, and receives 36,000 <i>l.</i> (which he afterwards demands as an annual tribute) to depart . . .	1003
They land in Kent from 350 vessels, and take Canterbury and London . . .	851	Their fleet anchors at Isle of Wight . . .	1006
They descend on Northumberland, and take York . . .	867	They make fresh inroads, and defeat the Saxons in Suffolk . . .	1010
They defeat the Saxons at Merton . . .	871	They sack Canterbury, imprison the archbishop, and kill the inhabitants . . .	1011
They take Wareham and Exeter . . .	876	They receive 48,000 <i>l.</i> as tribute, and murder Alphege, archbishop of Canterbury . . .	1012
They take Chippenham: but 120 of their ships are wrecked . . .	877	Vanquished at Clontarf, Ireland (see <i>Clontarf</i>). . .	1014
Defeated: Guthrum, their leader, becomes Christian, and many settle in England . . .	878	Their conquest of England completed; Canute king . . .	1017
Alfred enters into a treaty with them . . .	882	They settle in Scotland . . .	1020
Their fleet totally destroyed by Alfred at Apple-dore . . .	894	They land again at Sandwich, carrying off much plunder to Flanders . . .	1047
Defeated near Isle of Wight . . .	897	They burn York, and kill 3000 Normans . . .	1069
They invade and waste Wales . . .	900	Once more invade England to aid a conspiracy; but compelled to depart . . .	1074
Defeated by Edward the Elder . . .	922		
They defeat the people of Leinster, whose king is killed . . .	956		

DANGEROUS ASSOCIATIONS (IRELAND) BILL. See *Roman Catholic Association*.

DANNEWERKE, or **Dannawirke**, a series of earthworks, considered almost impregnable, stretching across the long narrow peninsula of Schleswig, Holstein, and Jutland—said to have been constructed during the “stone age,” long before the art of metal-working. It was rebuilt in 937 by Thyra, queen of Gormo the old, for which she was named “Dannabod,” the pride of the Danes. It was repaired by Olaf Tryggveson between 995 and 1000. The retreat of the Danes from it Feb. 5, 1864, occasioned much dissatisfaction in Copenhagen.

DANTE'S DIVINA COMMEDIA was first printed in 1472. He was born May 14, 1265, and died at Ravenna, Sept. 14, 1321. A festival in his honour, at Florence, was opened by the king, May 14, 1865, when a large statue of Dante by Pazzi of Ravenna was uncovered.

DANTZIC (N. Germany), a commercial city in 997; but according to other authorities, built by Waldemar I. in 1165. Poland obtained the sovereignty of it in 1454. It was seized by the king of Prussia, and annexed in 1793. It surrendered to the French, May, 1807; and by the treaty of Tilsit was restored to independence, under the protection of Prussia and Saxony. Dantzic was besieged by the allies in 1812; and surrendered to them,

Jan. 1, 1814. By the treaty of Paris it again reverted to the king of Prussia. By an inundation here, owing to the Vistula breaking through its dykes, 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 houses were destroyed, and a vast number of lives lost, April 9, 1829.

DANUBE (German, Donau; anciently Ister, in its lower part). Except the Wolga, the largest river in Europe, rising in the Black Forest and falling into the Black Sea. Its navigation has been considered an object of great importance, from the time of Trajan to the present time. Part of Trajan's bridge at Gladova still remains. It was destroyed by Adrian, to prevent the barbarians entering Dacia. Steam navigation was projected on this river by count Szenechyi in 1830, and in that year the first steam-boat was launched at Vienna, and the Austrian company was formed shortly after. The Bavarian company was formed in 1836. Charlemagne, in the 8th century, contemplated uniting the Danube and Rhine by a canal. At the peace of 1856 the free navigation of the Danube was secured.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES; WALLACHIA and MOLDAVIA: capitals, Bucharest and Jassy. United, as ROUMANIA, under the government of prince Alexander Cousa in 1859. Population of the two 1860, 4,200,000. These provinces formed part of the ancient Dacia, which was conquered by Trajan about 106, and abandoned by Aurelian about 270. For some time after they were alternately in the possession of the barbarians and the Greek emperors; and afterwards of the Hungarians. In the 13th century they were subdued by the Turks, but permitted to retain their religious customs, &c.

Part of Moldavia ceded to Russia	1812	be preserved)	Aug. 19, 1858
The provinces having participated in the Greek insurrection in 1821, were severely treated by the Turks; but by the treaty of Adrianople were placed under the protection of Russia	1829	Alexander Cousa was elected hospodar of Moldavia, Jan. 17; of Wallachia	Feb. 5, 1859
The Porte appointed as hospodars prince Stirbey for Wallachia, and prince Ghika for Moldavia	June, 1849	The election acknowledged by the allies as an exceptional case	Sept. 6, "
They retire from their governments when the Russians enter Moldavia. See <i>Russo-Turkish War</i>	July 2, 1853	The definitive union of the provinces (under the name of Roumania) acknowledged by the Porte	Dec. 1861
The Russians quit the provinces and the Austrians enter	Sept. 1854	M. Catargi, the president of the council of ministers, assassinated as he was leaving the chamber of deputies	June 20, 1862
The Austrians retire	March, 1857	The united chambers of the two principalities meet at Bucharest	Feb. 5, "
The government of the principalities finally settled at the Paris conference (there were to be two hospodars, elected by elective assemblages, and the suzerainty of Turkey was to		Coup d'etat of prince Cousa against the aristocrats: a plebiscite for a new constitution, May 2; which is adopted	May 28, 1864
		A law passed enabling the peasants to hold land,	Aug. "

DARDANELLES, THE, are two castles (Sestos, in Romania, and Abydos, in Natolia), commanding the entrance of the strait of Gallipoli, built by the sultan Mahomet IV. in 1659, and named Dardanelles from the contiguous town Dardanus.—The passage of the Dardanelles was achieved by the British squadron under sir John Duckworth, Feb. 19, 1807; but the admiral was obliged to repossess them, which he did with great loss, March 2, following, the castles of Sestos and Abydos hurling down stones of many tons weight, upon the British ships. The allied English and French fleets passed the Dardanelles at the sultan's request, Oct. 1853. See *Hellespont*.

DARIC, a Persian gold coin, issued by Darius, hence its name, about 538 B.C. About 556 cents. *Knowles*. It weighed two grains more than the English guinea. *Dr. Bernard*.

DARIEN, ISTHMUS OF, central America, discovered by Columbus, 1494. About 1694, William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England, published his plan for colonising Darien. In consequence a company was formed in 1695 and three ill-fated expeditions sailed there in 1698 and 1699, from Scotland, where 400,000*l.* had been raised. The first consisted of 1200 young men of all classes, besides women and children. The enterprise not having been recognised by the English government, the settlements were threatened by the Spaniards, to whom they were finally surrendered, March 30, 1700. Paterson and a few survivors from famine and disease, had set off shortly before the arrival of the second expedition. Several years after, a sum of 398,085*l.* was voted by parliament to the survivors as "Equivalent money." A sum of money was also voted to Paterson; but the bill was rejected in the house of lords. See *Panama*.

DARK AGES, a term applied to the period of time called the *Middle Ages*; according to Hallam, comprising about 1000 years—from the invasion of France by Clovis, 486, to that of Naples by Charles VIII. 1495. During this time learning was at a low ebb.

DARMSTADT. See *Hesse Darmstadt*.

DARTFORD (Kent). Here commenced the insurrection of Wat Tyler, 1381. A convent of nuns, of the order of St. Augustin, endowed here by Edward III., 1355, was converted by Henry VIII. into a royal palace. The first paper-mill in England was erected at Dartford by sir John Spielman, a German, in 1590 (*Stow*), and about the same period was erected here the first mill for splitting iron bars. The powder-mills here were blown up four times between 1730 and 1738. Various explosions have since occurred, in some cases with loss of life to many persons: Oct. 12, 1790; Jan. 1, 1795; and more recently.

DARTMOUTH (Devon). Burnt by the French in the reigns of Richard I. and Henry IV. In a third attempt (1404), the invaders were defeated by the inhabitants, assisted by the valour of the women. The French commander, Du Chastel, three lords, and thirty-two knights were made prisoners. In the war of the parliament, Dartmouth was taken after a siege of four weeks, by prince Maurice, who garrisoned the place for the king (1643); but it was retaken by general Fairfax by storm in 1646.

DATES were affixed to grants and assignments 18 Edw. I. 1290. Before this time it was usual at least to pass lands without dating the deed of conveyance. *Lewis*. Numerous instruments of assignment enrolled among our early records establish this fact. The date is determined by the names of the parties, particularly that of the grantor: the possession of land was proof of the title to it. *Hardie*. A useful glossary of the dates given in old charters and chronicles will be found in Nicolas's "Chronology of History."

DAUPHIN. It is a vulgar error to suppose that, by the treaty of 1343, which gave the full sovereignty of Dauphiny to the kings of France, it was stipulated that the eldest son of the king should bear the title of dauphin. So far from it, the first dauphin named in that treaty was Philip, second son of Philip of Valois. *Hénault*. The late duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis-Philippe, was not called the dauphin.

DAVID'S, ST. (S.W. Wales), the ancient Menapia, now a poor decayed place, but once the metropolitan see of Wales, and archiepiscopal. When Christianity was planted in Britain, there were three archbishops' seats appointed, viz. London, York, and Caerleon upon Usk, in Monmouthshire. That at Caerleon being too near the dominions of the Saxons, was removed to Menew, and called St. David's, in honour of the archbishop who removed it, 519. St. Sampson was the last archbishop of the Welsh; for he, withdrawing himself on account of a pestilence to Dôle, in Brittany, carried the pall with him; but his successors preserved the archiepiscopal power, although they lost the name. In the reign of Henry I. these prelates were forced to submit to the see of Canterbury. *Beatson*. Present income 4500*l*.

RECENT BISHOPS OF ST. DAVID'S.

1800. Lord George Murray, died June 3, 1803.

1803. Thomas Burgess, translated to Salisbury, June 1825.

1825. John Banks Jenkinson, died July 7, 1840.

1840. Connop Thirlwall (PRESENT BISHOP, 1865.)

DAVID'S DAY, ST., March 1, is annually commemorated by the Welsh, in honour of St. David. Tradition states that on St. David's birthday, 540, a great victory was obtained by the Welsh over their Saxon invaders; that the Welsh soldiers were distinguished by order of St. David by a leek in their cap.

DAVIS'S STRAIT (N. America), discovered by the English navigator, John Davis, on his voyage to find a N. W. passage, between 1585 and 1587. He made two more voyages for the same purpose, and afterwards performed five voyages to the East Indies. In the last he was killed by Japanese pirates, in the Indian seas, on the coast of Malacca, Dec. 27, 1605.

DAVY LAMP. See *Safety Lamp*.

DAY. Day began at sunrise among most of the northern nations, and at sunset among the Athenians and Jews. Among the Romans, day commenced at midnight, as it now does among us. The Italians in many places, at the present time, reckon the day from sunset to sunset, making their clocks strike twenty-four hours round, instead of dividing the day, as is done in all other countries, into equal portions of twelve hours. This mode is but partially used in the larger towns of Italy; most public clocks in Florence, Rome, and Milan, being set to the hour designated on French or English clocks. The Chinese divide the day into twelve parts of two hours each. Our civil day is distinguished from the astronomical day, which begins at noon, is divided into twenty-four hours (instead of two parts of twelve

hours), and is the mode of reckoning used in the Nautical Almanack. At Rome, day and night were first divided in time by means of water-clocks, the invention of Scipio Nasica, 158 B.C.

DEACONS (literally *servants*), an order of the Christian priesthood, which took its rise from the institution of seven deacons by the Apostles, which number was retained a long period in many churches, about 53. (*Acts* vi.) The original deacons were Stephen, Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas, and Nicolas. The qualifications of a deacon are mentioned by St. Paul (65), 1st *Timothy* iii. 8—14.

DEACONESSES, or ministering widows, are mentioned in early Christian history. Their qualifications are given in 1 *Tim.* v. 9, 10 (65). Their duties were to visit the poor and sick, assist at the agapæ or love feasts, admonish the young women, &c. The office was discontinued in the Western church in the 5th and 6th centuries, and in the Greek church about the 12th, but has been recently revived in Germany.

DEAD, PRAYERS FOR, began about 190. *Eusebius*. See *Prayer*.

DEAD WEIGHT LOAN acquired its name from its locking up the capital of the Bank of England, which in 1823 advanced 11,000,000*l.* to the government (to construct new ordnance, &c.). The latter engaged to give an annuity of 585,740*l.* for 44 years; which ceases in 1867.

DEAF AND DUMB. The first systematic attempt to instruct the deaf and dumb was made by Pedro de Ponce, a Benedictine monk of Spain, about 1570. Bonet, also a monk, published a system at Madrid in 1620. Dr. Wallis published a work in England on the subject in 1650. The first regular academy for the deaf and dumb in Britain was opened in Edinburgh in 1773. In modern times the abbé de l'Épée (1712-89), and his friend and pupil the abbé Sicard of Paris (1742—1822); the rev. Mr. Townsend and Mr. Baker, of London; Mr. Braidwood of Edinburgh; and surgeon Orpen, of Dublin, have laboured with much success in promoting the instruction of the deaf and dumb. The asylum for deaf and dumb children was opened in London through the exertions of Mr. Townsend, in 1792; one in Edinburgh by Mr. J. Braidwood, in 1810; and one in Birmingham by Mr. T. Braidwood, in 1815. The asylum at Claremont, Dublin, was opened in 1816. In 1851, there were in Great Britain, 12,553 deaf and dumb out of a population of 20,959,477.

DEAN, FOREST OF, Gloucestershire. Anciently it was wooded quite through, and of great extent; and in the last century, though much curtailed, was twenty miles in length and ten in breadth. It was famous for its oaks, of which most of our former ships of war were made. The memorable riots in this district, when more than 3000 persons assembled in the forest, and demolished upwards of fifty miles of wall and fence, throwing open 10,000 acres of plantation, took place on June 8, 1831.

DEATH, PUNISHMENT OF. The ancients inflicted death by crucifixion, and even women suffered on the cross. Mithridates, a Persian soldier, who boasted that he had killed Cyrus the Younger, at the battle of Cunaxa, was by order of Artaxerxes Mnemon eighteen days in a state of torture exposed to the action of the sun. Drowning in a quagmire was a punishment among the Britons, about 450 B.C. *Stow*. Maurice, the son of a nobleman, was hanged, drawn, and quartered for piracy, the first execution in that manner in England, 25 Hen. III. 1241. The punishment of death was abolished in a great number of cases by sir R. Peel's acts, 4 to 10 Geo. IV. 1824-9; and by the criminal law consolidation acts of 1861, was confined to treason and wilful murder. See *Ravallac*, *Boiling*, *Burning*, *Hanging*, *Forgery*, and *Execution*. A parliamentary commission respecting capital punishment was appointed early in 1864. Capital punishment was restricted in Italy in April, 1865.

DEATHS, REGISTERS OF. See *Bills of Mortality* and *Registers*.

DEBT. See *National Debt*, *Bankrupts* and *Insolvents*. Debtors have been subjected to imprisonment in almost all countries and times; and until the passing of the later bankrupt laws and insolvent acts, the prisons of these countries were crowded with debtors to an extent that is now scarcely credible. It appears by parliamentary returns that in the eighteen months, subsequent to the panic of Dec. 1825, as many as 101,000 writs for debts were issued from the courts in England. In the year ending 5th Jan. 1830, there were 7114 persons sent to the several prisons of London; and on that day, 1547 of the number were yet confined. On the 1st of Jan. 1840, the number of prisoners for debt in England and Wales was 1732; in Ireland the number was under 1000; and in Scotland under 100. The operation of statutes of relief, and other causes, considerably reduced the number of imprisoned

debtors. When the new Bankruptcy Act (abolishing imprisonment for debt except when fraudulently contracted) came into operation, in Nov. 1861, a number of debtors who had been confined, were released.* Arrest of Absconding Debtors bill, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 52, 1852. See *Arrest and King's Bench*.

DEBUSCOPE, an instrument of French origin, somewhat similar to the kaleidoscope, said to be useful for devising patterns for calico-printers, &c., made its appearance in 1860.

DECAMERONE (10 days). See *Boccaccio*.

DECAPITATION. See *Beheading*.

DECEMBER (from *decem*, ten), the tenth month of the year of Romulus, commencing in March. In 713 B.C. Numa introduced January and February before March, and thenceforward December became the twelfth of the year. In the reign of Commodus, A.D. 181—192, December was called by the way of flattery, Amazonius, in honour of a courtesan whom that prince had loved, and had painted like an Amazon. The English commenced their year on the 25th December, until the reign of William the Conqueror. See *Year*.

DECEMVIRI, or Ten Men, who were appointed to draw up a code of laws, and to whom for a time the whole government of Rome was committed, 451 B.C. The laws they drew up were approved by the senate and general assembly of the people, written on ten metallic tables, and set up in the place where the people met (*comitium*), 450 B.C. The Decemviri at first ruled well, but the tyranny of Appius Claudius towards Virginia occasioning an insurrection, they were forced to resign; and consuls were again appointed, 449 B.C.

DECENNALIA, festivals instituted by Augustus, 17 B.C., celebrated by the Roman emperors every tenth year of their reign, with sacrifices, games, and largesses. *Livy*. And celebrated by Antoninus Pius, A.D. 148. They do not appear to have been continued after the reigns of the Cæsars.

DECIMAL SYSTEM OF COINAGE, WEIGHTS, &c. See *Metric System*.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS. See *Rights*.

DECORATIVE ART. The true principles of decoration enunciated by A. W. Pugin, in his "Designs," published in 1835, have since been greatly advanced by Owen Jones, Redgrave, and others. Owen Jones's elaborate "Grammar of Ornament" was published in 1856. A Decorative Art society, founded in 1844, existed for a short time only.

DE COURCY'S PRIVILEGE, that of standing covered before the king, granted by king John, to John de Courcy, baron of Kingsale, and his successors, in 1203. He was the first nobleman created by an English sovereign, 27 Hen. II. 1181; and was entrusted with the government of Ireland, 1185. The privilege has been exercised in most reigns, and was allowed to the baron of Kingsale by Will. III., Geo. III., and by Geo. IV. at his court held in Dublin, in Aug. 1821. The present baron is the 29th in succession.

DECRETALS. The decretals formed the second part of the canon law, or collection of the pope's edicts and decrees and the decrees of councils. The first of these acknowledged to be genuine is a letter of Siricius to Himerus, the bishop of Spain, written in the first year of his pontificate, 385. *Howel*. Certain false decretals were used by Gregory IV. in 837. The decretals of Gratian, a Benedictine (a collection of canons), were compiled in 1150. *Henault*. Five books were collected by Gregory IX. 1227; a sixth by Boniface VIII. in 1297; the Clementines by Clement V. in 1313; employed by John XXII. in 1317; the Extravagantes range from 1422 to 1483.

DEDICATION of the Jewish tabernacle took place 1490 B.C.; of the temple, 1004 B.C.; of the second temple, 515 B.C. The Christians under Constantine built new churches and dedicated them with great solemnity, in A.D. 331, *et seq.* The dedication of BOOKS (by authors to solicit patronage or testify respect) began in the time of Mæcenas, 17 B.C. He was the friend and counsellor of Augustus Cæsar, and a patron of genius and learning; hence it is customary to style any nobleman, imitating his example, a Mæcenas.

DEED, a written contract or agreement. The formula, "I deliver this as my act and deed," occurs in a charter of 933. *Fosbrooke*. Deeds in England were formerly written in the Latin and French languages: the earliest known instance of the English tongue having been used is the indenture between the abbot of Whitby and Robert Bustard, dated at York in 1343. See *English*.

* Imprisonment for debt still continues. In 1863 nearly 18,000 persons were imprisoned by order of the county courts: average time, 15 days, amount of debt, 3*l.* 10*s.*

DEFAMATION. The jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts on this subject was abolished by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 41 (1855).

DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT was passed in Aug. 1860, in consequence of the unsettled state of Europe, aggravated by the doubtful policy of the emperor Napoleon. See *Fortification*.

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH (*Fidei Defensor*), a title of the British sovereign, conferred by Leo X. on Henry VIII. of England, for his tract on behalf of the Church of Rome, then accounted *Domicilium fidei Catholice*, against Luther, in Oct. 11, 1521.

DEFENDERS, a faction in Ireland, which arose out of a quarrel between two residents of Market-hill, July 4, 1784. Each was soon aided by a large body of friends, and many battles ensued. On Whit-Monday, 1785, an armed assemblage of one of the parties (700 men), called the *Nappagh Fleet*, prepared to encounter the *Bawn Fleet*, but the engagement was prevented. They subsequently became religious parties, Catholic and Presbyterian, distinguished as *Defenders* and *Peep-o'-day-boys*: the latter were so named because they usually visited the dwellings of the Defenders at daybreak in search of arms. *Sir Richard Musgrave*.

DEGREES. Eratosthenes attempted to determine the length of a geographical degree about 250 B.C. *Snellius*. See *Latitude* and *Longitude*. *Collegiate degrees* are coeval with universities. Those in medicine are traced up to A.D. 1384: in music to 1463. In Oct. 1863, women were permitted to compete for degrees.

DEI GRATIA. See *Grace of God*.

DEIRA, a part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria. See *Britain*.

DEISM or **THEISM** (Greek, *theos*, Latin, *deus*, God), the belief in a God. About the middle of the 16th century some gentlemen of France and Italy termed themselves *deists*, to disguise their opposition to Christianity by a more honourable appellation than that of Atheism (*which see*). Deists reject revelation, and profess to go by the light of nature, believing that there is a God, a providence, vice, and virtue, and an after-state of punishments and rewards: they are sometimes called free-thinkers. The most distinguished deists were Herbert, baron of Cherbury, in 1624; Hobbes, Tindal, Morgan, lord Bolingbroke, Gibbon, Hume, Holcroft, Paine and Godwin.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of North America, named after lord de la Warre, governor of Virginia, who entered the bay 1610. It was settled by Swedes, sent there by Gustavus in 1627.

DELEGATES, COURT OF. Appeals to the pope in ecclesiastical causes having been forbidden (see *Appeals*), those causes were for the future to be heard in this court, established by stat. 24 Henry VIII. 1533; soon afterwards the pope's authority was superseded altogether in England. *Stow*. This court was abolished; and appeals now lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as fixed by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41 (1833). See *Arches*.

DELFT (S. Holland), a town founded by Godfrey le Bossu, about 1074; famous for the earthenware known by its name; first manufactured here about 1310. The sale of Dutch delft greatly declined after the introduction of potteries into Germany and England. Delft was an important place during the struggle against Spain. The renowned Grotius was born here, April 10, 1583; and here the great William prince of Orange was assassinated, July 10, 1584, by Gerard.

DELHI, the once great capital of the Mogul empire, and chief seat of the Mahomedan power in India; it was taken by Timour in 1398. It is now in decay, but contained a million of inhabitants in 1700. In 1739, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindostan, he entered Delhi; 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword, and plunder to the amount of 62,000,000*l.* sterling is said to have been collected. The same calamities were endured in 1761, on the invasion of Abdalla king of Candahar. In 1803, the Mahrattas, aided by the French, took Delhi; but were afterwards defeated by general Lake, and the aged Shah Aulum, emperor of Hindostan, was restored to his throne with a pension. See *India*, 1803. On May 10, 1857, a mutiny arose in the sepoj regiments at Meerut. It was soon checked; but the fugitives fled to Delhi, and combined with other troops there, seized on the city; proclaimed a descendant of the Mogul as king, and committed the most frightful atrocities. The rebels were anxious to possess the chief magazine, but after a gallant defence it was exploded by order of lieutenant Willoughby, who died of his wounds shortly after. The other heroes in this exploit were lieutenants Forrest and Rayner, and the gunners Buckley and Scully. Delhi was shortly after besieged by the British, but was not taken till Sept. 20,

following. The final struggle began on the 16th ; brigadier (since sir Archdale) Wilson being the commander. Much heroism was shown ; the gallant deaths of Salkeld and Home at the explosion of the Cashmere gate created much enthusiasm. The old king and his sons were captured soon after : the latter were shot, and the former after a trial was sent for life to Rangoon. See *India*, 1857.

“**DELICATE INVESTIGATION**,” THE, into the conduct of the princess of Wales (afterwards queen of England, as consort of George IV.), was commenced by a committee of the privy council, under a warrant of inquiry, dated May 29, 1806. The members were lord Grenville, lord Erskine, earl Spencer and lord Ellenborough. The inquiry, of which the countess of Jersey, sir J. and lady Douglas, and other persons of rank were the prompters, and in which they conspicuously figured, led to the publication called “*The Book* ;” afterwards suppressed. The charges against the princess were disproved in 1807, and again in 1813 ; but not being permitted to appear at court, she went on the continent in 1814.

DELIUM, Boeotia, N. Greece, the site of a celebrated temple of Apollo. Here, in a conflict between the Athenians and the Boeotians, in which the former were defeated, Socrates the philosopher is said to have saved the life of his pupil Xenophon, 424 B.C.

DELLA CRUSCA ACADEMY of Florence merged into the Florentine in 1582.—The **DELLA CRUSCA SCHOOL**, a term applied to some English persons residing at Florence, who wrote and printed a quantity of inferior sentimental poetry and prose in 1785. They came to England where their works were popular for a short time, but were severely satirised by Gifford in his “*Baviad and Mæviad*” (1794-5).

DELOS, a Greek isle in the *Ægean* sea. Here the Greeks, during the Persian war, 477 B.C., established their common treasury, which was removed to Athens, 461.

DELPHI (N. Greece), celebrated for its enigmatical oracles delivered by the Pythia, in the temple of Apollo, which was built, some say, by the council of the Amphictyons, 1263 B.C. The priestess delivered the answer of the god to such as came to consult the oracle, and was supposed to be suddenly inspired. The temple was burnt by the Pisistratidæ, 548 B.C. A new temple was raised by the Alemæonidæ. The Persians (480 B.C.) and the Gauls (279 B.C.) were deterred from plundering the temple by awful portents. It was, however, robbed and seized by the Phocians, 357 B.C., which led to the sacred war, and Nero carried from it 500 costly statues, A.D. 67. The Pythian games were first celebrated 586 B.C. The oracle was consulted by Julian, but silenced by Theodosius.

DELPHIN CLASSICS, a collection of thirty-nine of the Latin authors in sixty volumes, made for the use of the dauphin (*in usum Delphini*) son of Louis XIV., and published in 1674-91. Ausonius was added in 1730. The duc de Montausier, the young prince's governor, proposed the plan to Huet, bishop of Avranches, the dauphin's preceptor ; and he, with other learned persons, including Madame Dacier,* edited all the Latin classics except Lucan. Each author is illustrated by notes and an index of words. An edition of the *Delphin Classics*, with additional notes, &c., was published by Mr. Valpy of London, early in the present century.

DELUGE. The deluge was threatened in the year of the world 1536 ; and began Dec. 7, 1656, and continued 377 days. *Genesis* vi. vii. viii. The ark rested on Mount Ararat, May 6, 1657 ; and Noah left the ark Dec. 18 following. The year corresponds with that of 2348 B.C. *Blair*. The following are the epochs of the deluge, according to Dr. Hales :—

Septuagint . . . B.C. 3246	Persian . . . B.C. 3103	Clinton . . . B.C. 2482	Petavius . . . B.C. 2329
Jackson 3170	Hindoo 3102	Playfair 2352	Strauchius 2293
Hales 3155	Samaritan 2998	Usher & Eng. Bible 2348	Hebrew 2288
Josephus 3146	Howard 2698	Marsham 2344	Vulgar Jewish . . . 2104

In the reign of Ogyges, king of Attica, 1764 B.C., a deluge so inundated Attica, that it lay waste for nearly 200 years. *Blair*. Buffon thinks that the Hebrew and Grecian deluges were the same, and arose from the Atlantic and Bosphorus bursting into the valley of the Mediterranean.†

The deluge of Deucalion, in Thessaly, is placed 1503 B.C. according to *Eusebius*. It was often confounded by the ancients with the general flood ;

but considered to be merely a local inundation, occasioned by the overflowing of the river Pineus, whose course was stopped by an earthquake between the mounts Olympus and Ossa. Deucalion, who then reigned in Thessaly, with his wife Pyrrha, and some of their subjects, are stated to have saved themselves by climbing up mount Parnassus.

* This beautiful and gifted woman translated *Callimachus* at the age of 23 ; and also *Anacreon*, *Sappho*, *Plautus*, *Terence*, and *Homer*. She died in 1720.

† A general deluge was predicted to occur in 1524, and arks were built ; but the season happened to be a fine and dry one.

DEMERARA AND ESSEQUIBO, colonies in Guiana, South America, founded by the Dutch, 1580, were taken by the British, under major-general Whyte, April 22, 1796, but were restored at the peace of 1802. They again surrendered to the British under general Grinfield and Commodore Hood, Sept. 1803, and became English colonies in 1814.

DEMOCRATS, advocates for government by the people themselves (*demos, people*, and *kratein, to govern*), a term adopted by the French republicans in 1790 (who termed their opponents *aristocrats*, from *aristos, bravest* or *best*). The name *Democrats* was adopted by the pro-slavery party in N. America (the southern states), and the abolitionists were called *Republicans*. Into these two great parties a number of smaller ones were absorbed at the presidential election in 1856. In 1860, the Republicans formed "Wide-awake" clubs for electioneering purposes, and succeeded in getting their candidate, Abraham Lincoln, elected president, Nov. 4. See *United States*, 1860.

DENAIN (N. France). Here marshal Villars, by his skill, defeated the Imperialist army, July 12, 1712.

DENARIUS, the chief silver coin among the Romans, weighing the seventh part of a Roman ounce, and value $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling, first coined about 269 B.C., when it exchanged for ten ases (see *As*). In 216 B.C. it exchanged for sixteen ases. A pound weight of silver was coined into 100 denarii. *Digby*. A pound weight of gold was coined into twenty denarii aurei in 206 B.C.; and in Nero's time into forty-five denarii aurei. *Lempriere*.

DENIS, ST., an ancient town of France, near Paris, famous for its abbey and church, the former abolished at the revolution: the latter the place of sepulture of the French kings, from its foundation, by Dagobert, in 613; is a small beautiful Gothic edifice. On the 12th October, 1793, the republicans demolished most of the royal tombs, and emptied the leaden coffins into the dunghills, melting the lead for their own use. By a decree of Bonaparte, dated Feb. 20, 1806, the church (which had been turned meanwhile into a cattle-market!) was ordered to be cleansed out and redecorated as "the future burial place of the emperors of France." On the return of the Bourbons, more restorations were effected, and when the duc de Berri and Louis XVIII. died, both were buried there.

DENMARK (N. Europe). The most ancient inhabitants were Cimbri and Teutones, who were driven out by the Jutes or Goths. The Teutones settled in Germany and Gaul; the Cimbrians invaded Italy, where they were defeated by Marius. The peninsula of Jutland obtains its name from the Jutes; and the name of Denmark is supposed to be derived from *Dan*, the founder of the Danish monarchy, and *mark*, a German word signifying country. For their numerous invasions of Britain, &c., see *Danes*. Population of the kingdom of Denmark in 1860, 1,600,551; of the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, 1,004,473; of the colonies, 120,283. By the treaty of peace, signed Oct 30, 1864, the duchies were taken from Denmark. Schleswig and Holstein were to be made independent, and Lauenburg was to be incorporated, by its desire, with Prussia. For the result, see *Gastein*.

Reign of ScioId, first king	B.C.	60
The Danish chronicles mention 18 kings to the time of Ragnor Lodbrog, A.D. 750, killed in an attempt to invade England		794
Canute the Great conquers Norway		1016-28
Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are united into one kingdom under Margaret		1397
Copenhagen made the capital		1440
Accession of Christian I. (of Oldenburg), from whom the late royal family sprang		1448
Christian II. is deposed; independence of Sweden acknowledged under Gustavus Vasa		1523
Lutheranism introduced in 1527; established by Christian III.		1536
Danish East India Company established by Christian IV.		1612
Christian IV. chosen head of the Protestant league against the emperor		1629
Charles Gustavus of Sweden invades Denmark, besieges Copenhagen, and makes conquests		1658
The crown made hereditary and absolute		1665
Frederick IV. takes Holstein, Schleswig, Tonningen, and Stralsund; reduces Weismar, and drives the Swedes from Norway		1716 et seq.
Copenhagen nearly destroyed by a fire, which consumes 1650 houses, 3 churches, the university, and 4 colleges		1728
The peaceful reign of Christian VI.		1730-46
Plot of the queen dowager against the ministers		

and Matilda (sister of our George III. and queen of Christian VII., a weak monarch). Matilda, entrapped into a confession of criminality to save the life of her supposed lover Struenzee, condemned to imprisonment for life in the castle of Zell	Jan. 18,	1772
Count Struenzee and Brandt beheaded	Apr. 28,	"
Queen Matilda dies, aged 24		1775
Christian VII. becomes deranged, and prince Frederick is appointed regent		1784
One-fourth of Copenhagen burnt	June 9,	1795
Admirals Nelson and Parker bombard Copenhagen, and engage the Danish fleet, taking or destroying 18 ships of the line, of whose crews 1800 are killed. (Confederacy of the North, see <i>Armed Neutrality</i> , dissolved.)	April 2,	1801
Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart bombard Copenhagen, Aug. 23; the Danish fleet of 18 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 37 brigs, &c., surrender	Sept. 8,	1807
Peace of Kiel: Pomerania and Rugen are annexed to Denmark in exchange for Norway		
	Jan. 14,	1814
Commercial treaty with England		1824
Frederick VI. grants a new constitution		1831
Christian VIII. declares the right of the crown to Schleswig, Holstein, &c.	July 17,	1846
Accession of Frederick VII. Jan. 20; he proclaims a new constitution, uniting the duchies more closely with Denmark	Jan. 28,	1848

DENMARK, *continued.*

- Insurrection in the duchies : a provisional government formed . . . March 23, 1848
- The rebels seize the strong fortress of Rendsburg . . . March 24, "
- They are defeated near Flensburg . . . April 9, "
- The Danes defeated by the Russians (helping the duchies) at Schleswig . . . April 23, "
- The North sea blockaded by Denmark . . . Aug. 1, "
- Hostilities suspended : the European powers recommend peace . . . Aug. 26, "
- Hostilities re-commence . . . March 25, 1849
- Victory of the Danes over the Holsteins and Germans . . . April 10, 1849
- Several conflicts with varying success, . . . June, "
- Armistice signed at Malmo . . . July 10, "
- Separate peace with Prussia . . . July 2, 1850
- Integrity of Denmark guaranteed by England, France, Prussia, and Sweden . . . July 4, "
- Battle of Idstedt, and defeat of the Schleswig-Holsteins by the Danes . . . July 25, "
- Protocol signed in London by the ministers of all the great powers . . . Aug. 23, "
- Bombardment of Friedrichstadt by the Holsteins, and the town almost destroyed, but not taken . . . Sept. 29 to Oct. 6, "
- Proclamation of the stadtholders of Schleswig-Holstein placing the rights of the country under the protection of the Germanic confederation . . . Jan. 10, 1851
- The integrity of the Danish monarchy and the independence of Schleswig and its old union with Holstein guaranteed by treaty, Feb. 18, 1852
- Austrians evacuate Holstein, &c. . . March 2, "
- Treaty of European powers settling the succession of the Danish crown . . . May 8, "
- [The line of Augustenburg is put aside; the succession in the line of Sonderburg-Glücksburg settled, and the integrity of the Danish kingdom guaranteed.]
- The king promulgates a new constitution, July 29, 1854; adopted . . . Oct. 1, 1855
- The sound dues abolished for a compensation (see *Sound*) . . . March 14, 1857
- Fortification of Copenhagen decreed . . . March 27, 1858
- Dissension between the government and the duchies . . . Oct. 1857-1862
- New ministry appointed Dec. 3, 1859; resigns, Feb. 9; Bp. Monrad forms a ministry, Feb. 24, 1860
- The assembly of Schleswig complain that the promise of equality of national rights in 1852 has not been kept, Feb. 11; protest against the annexation to Denmark . . . March 1, "
- The Prussian chamber of deputies receive a petition from Schleswig, and declare that they will aid the duchies, May 4; at which the Danish government protests . . . May 16, "
- Correspondence ensues between the Prussian, Danish, and British governments; the Danish government declare for war, if the forces of the Germanic confederation enter the duchies . . . Jan. 1861
- Energetic warlike preparations in Denmark, Feb. "
- Decimal coinage adopted . . . June, "
- Agitation in favour of union of Denmark with Sweden, June; the king of Sweden visits Denmark, and is warmly received . . . July 17, 1862
- Earl Russell recommends the government to give to Holstein and Lauenburg all that the Germanic confederation desire for them, and to give self-government to Schleswig, Sept. 24, "
- M. Hall, the Danish minister, declines to accede; stating that to do so would imperil the existence of the monarchy itself . . . Nov. 20, "
- Princess Alexandra of Denmark married to the Prince of Wales at Windsor . . . March 10, 1863
- The king grants, by patent, independent rights to Holstein, but annexes Schleswig, March 30, "
- Austria and Prussia protest against this decree, April 17, "
- Further diplomatic correspondence . . . May, 1863
- The king accepts the crown of Greece for his relative, prince William-George, and gives him sound political advice . . . June 6, "
- Death of the crown prince Frederick-Ferdinand, the king's uncle . . . June 29, "
- The German diet demands annulment of the patent of March 30, and that Holstein and Schleswig should be united with the same rights; and threatens an army of occupation . . . July 9, "
- The king replies that he will consider occupation to be an act of war . . . Aug. 27, "
- Vain efforts for a defensive alliance with Sweden . . . Aug. "
- Extraordinary levy to strengthen the army decreed . . . Aug. 1, "
- New constitution (uniting Schleswig with Denmark) proposed in the Rigsraad . . . Sept. 29, "
- Death of Frederick VII. and accession of Christian IX. . . Nov. 15, "
- Prince Frederick of Augustenburg claims the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein . . . Nov. 16, "
- Great excitement in Holstein; many officials refuse to take oath to Christian, Nov. 21 *et seq.* "
- Saxony, Bavaria, Hesse, and other German powers resolve to support the prince of Augustenburg . . . Nov. 26 *et seq.* "
- New constitution affirmed by the Rigsraad, Nov. 13; signed by king, Nov. 18; published, Dec. 1, 2, "
- The Austrian and Prussian ministers say that they will quit Copenhagen if the constitution of Nov. 18 is not annulled . . . Dec. "
- Great excitement in Norway: proposals to support Denmark . . . Dec. "
- Prince Frederick's letter to the emperor Napoleon, Dec. 2, obtains an ambiguous reply, Dec. 10, "
- Denmark protests against federal occupation, Dec. 19, "
- 900 representatives of different German states meet at Frankfort, and resolve to support Prince Frederick as duke of Schleswig and Holstein, and the inseparable union of those duchies . . . Dec. 21, "
- The federal execution takes place; a Saxon regiment enters Altona, Dec. 24; and the federal commissioners assume administrative powers . . . Dec. 25, "
- Hall's ministry resign, but soon after reassume office . . . Dec. 28, "
- The Danes retire from Holstein, to avoid collision with federal troops . . . Dec. 24 *et seq.* "
- Prince Frederick enters Kiel, and is proclaimed duke of Schleswig and Holstein, Dec. 30, "
- The Danes evacuate Rendsburg . . . Dec. 31, "
- Ministerial crisis: Hall retires, and bishop Monrad forms a cabinet . . . Dec. 31, "
- Dissension among the Germans; the Austro-Prussian proposition rejected by the diet; the former declare that they will settle the question if the diet exceeds its powers, Jan. 14, 1864
- Austria and Prussia demand the abrogation of the constitution (of Nov. 18) within 2 days, Jan. 16; the Danes require 6 weeks' time, Jan. 18, "
- The German troops, under marshal Wrangel, enter Holstein . . . Jan. 21, "
- The Prussians enter Schleswig, and take Eckenforde . . . Feb. 1, "
- They bombard Missunde, Feb. 2; which is burnt . . . Feb. 3, "
- The Danes defeated by Wrangel, at Over-seik, Feb. 3, "
- The Danes abandon the Dannewerke to save their army, Feb. 5; great discontent in Copenhagen . . . Feb. 6, "

DENMARK, *continued.*

Schleswig taken; prince Frederick proclaimed,	Feb. 6, 1864	Agreement for an armistice for one month from	May 12	May 9, 1864
The allies occupy Flensburg, Feb. 7; commence their attack on Düppel	Feb. 13, "	Jutland subjected to pillage for not paying a war contribution to Prussians, May 6 <i>et seq.</i>	"	"
The federal commissioners protest against the Prussian occupation of Altona	Feb. 13, "	The Danes defeat the allies in a naval battle off Heligoland	May 9, "	"
The Prussians enter Jutland, and take Kolding, Feb. 18; the Danes fortify Alsen,	Feb. 18 <i>et seq.</i> , "	The armistice prolonged for a fortnight, from	June 9, "	"
A conference on Danish affairs proposed by England; agreed to by allies	Feb. 23, "	The conference ends	June 22, "	"
A subscription for the wounded Danes begun in London	Feb. 24, "	Hostilities resumed, June 26; the Prussians bombard Alsen; take the batteries and 2400 prisoners	June 29, "	"
The Rigsraad vote a firm address to the king, Feb. 26; adjourned	March 22, "	The Monrad ministry resigns; count Moltke forms an administration	July 8-10, "	"
The Prussians bombard and take the village of Düppel, or Dybbøl, March 16, 17; and bombard Fredericia, March 20; repulsed in an attack on the fortress, March 28; bombard Sønderberg: much slaughter, April 23; which causes bishop Monrad to appeal to European powers	April 9, "	Alsen taken;—Jutland placed under Prussian administration;—Prince John of Denmark sent to negotiate at Berlin	July 9, "	"
The opening of the conference adjourned from	April 12 to 20, "	Formation of the Bluhme administration,	July 11, "	"
The Prussians take the fortress of Düppel,	April 18, "	Armistice agreed to	July 18, "	"
Meetings of the conference at London; result unfavourable to Denmark	April 25 <i>et seq.</i> , "	Beginning of conference for peace at Vienna,	July 26, "	"
The Danes retreat to Alsen; and evacuate Fredericia and the fortresses of Jutland,	April 29, "	Treaty of peace signed at Vienna;—the king of Denmark resigns the duchies to the disposal of the allies, and agrees to a rectification of his frontier, and to pay a large sum of money to defray the expenses of the war	Oct. 30, "	"
		Proclamation of the king to the inhabitants of the duchies, releasing them from their allegiance	Nov. 16, "	"
		Project of a new constitution published, Dec. 30,	"	"

SOVEREIGNS OF DENMARK.

803. Sigurd Snogøje.	1448. Christian I. count of Oldenburg; elected king of Denmark, 1448; of Sweden, 1457; succeeded by his son,
824. Hardicanute I.	1481. John; succeeded by his son,
855. Gormo, the Old; reigned 53 years.	1513. Christian II. called the Cruel, and the "Nero of the North;" among other enormous crimes he caused all the Swedish nobility to be massacred: dethroned for his tyranny in 1523; died in a dungeon in 1559.
936. Harold II., surnamed Blue Tooth.	[In this reign Sweden succeeded in separating itself from the crown of Denmark.]
985. Suenon, or Sweyn, the Forked-beard.	1523. Frederick I. duke of Holstein, son of Christian I.; a liberal ruler; king of Denmark and Norway.
1014. Harold III.	1534. Christian III. son of Frederick; established the Lutheran religion; esteemed the "Father of his People."
1016. Canute II. the Great, king of Denmark and England.	1559. Frederick II. son of Christian III.
1035. Canute III.'s son, Hardicanute of England.	1588. Christian IV. son.
1042. Magnus, surnamed the Good, of Norway.	1648. Frederick III.; changed the constitution from an elective to an HEREDITARY MONARCHY, vested in his own family, 1665.
1047. Suenon or Sweyn II.	1670. Christian V. son of Frederick III.; succeeded by his son,
1073. [Interregnum.]	1699. Frederick IV.; leagued with the czar Peter and the king of Poland against Charles XII. of Sweden.
1076. Harold, called the Simple.	1730. Christian VI. his son.
1080. Canute IV.	1746. Frederick V. his son; married the princess Louisa of England, daughter of George II.
1086. Olaus IV. the Hungry.	1766. Christian VII. his son. See p. 235.
1095. Eric I. styled the Good.	1784. Prince Frederick declared regent, in consequence of the mental derangement of his father.
1103. [Interregnum.]	1808. Frederick VI. previously regent, now king.
1105. Nicholas I. killed at Sleswick.	1839. Christian VIII. (son of Frederick, brother of Christian VII.) king of Denmark only.
1135. Eric II. surnamed Harefoot.	1848. Frederick VII. son of Christian VIII.; Jan. 20; born Oct. 6, 1808; separated from his first wife, Sept. 1837; from his second wife, Sept. 1846; married <i>morganatically</i> Louisa, countess of Danner, Aug. 7, 1850; died Nov. 15, 1863.
1137. Eric III. the Lamb.	
1147. { Suenon, or Sweyn III.: beheaded.	
{ Canute V. until 1157.	
1157. Waldemar, styled the Great.	
1182. Canute VI. surnamed the Pious.	
1202. Waldemar II. the Victorious.	
1241. Eric IV.	
1250. Abel: assassinated his elder brother Eric; killed in an expedition against the Frisians.	
1252. Christopher I.: poisoned.	
1259. Eric V.	
1286. Eric VI.	
1320. Christopher II.	
1334. [Interregnum of seven years.]	
1340. Waldemar III.	
1375. [Interregnum.]	
1376. Olaus V.	
1387. Margaret, styled the "Semiramis of the North," queen of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.	
1397. Margaret and Eric VII. (Eric XIII. of Sweden.)	
1412. Eric VII. reigns alone; obliged to resign both crowns.	
1438. [Interregnum.]	
1440. Christopher III. king of Sweden.	

DENMARK, *continued.*

1863. Christian IX. son of William, duke of Sleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg; Nov. 15 (succeeded by virtue of the protocol of London, May 8, 1852, and of the law of the Danish succession, July 31, 1853). He was born

April 8, 1818; married princess Louisa of Hesse-Cassel, May 26, 1842. [He is descended from Christian III. and she from Frederick V.; both from George II. of England.]

DENNEWITZ (Prussia), where a remarkable victory was obtained by marshal Bernadotte (afterwards Charles XIV., king of Sweden), over marshal Ney, Sept. 6, 1813. The loss of the French exceeded 13,000 men, several eagles, and much cannon, &c.; of the allies, 6000. The defeat of Napoleon at Leipsic, on the 18th of October following, closed his disastrous campaign.

DENOMINATIONS, THE THREE (presbyterians, congregationalists or independents, and baptists), were organised in 1727 as an association, with the privilege of direct appeal to the reigning sovereign of Great Britain.

DEODAND (Latin, "*to be given to God*"): formerly, anything (such as a horse, carriage, &c.), which had caused the death of a human being became forfeit to the sovereign or lord of the manor, and was to be sold for the benefit of the poor. The forfeiture was abolished by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 62 (1846).

D'EON, CHEVALIER, who had acted in a diplomatic capacity in several countries, and been minister plenipotentiary from France in London, was affirmed to be a *female*, at a trial at the King's Bench in 1771, in an action to recover wagers as to his sex. He subsequently wore female attire: but at his death it was fully manifested that he was of the male sex.

DEPARTMENTS. See *France*.

DEPTFORD (near London). The hospital here was incorporated by Henry VIII., and called the Trinity-house of Deptford Strand; the brethren of Trinity-house hold their corporate rights by this hospital. Queen Elizabeth dined at Deptford on board the *Pelican*, the ship in which Drake had made his first voyage round the globe, April 4, 1581. The Deptford victualling-office was burnt Jan. 16, 1748-9; the store-house, Sept. 2, 1758; the red-house, Feb. 26, 1761; and the king's-mill, Dec. 1, 1755. Peter the Great of Russia lived at Evelyn's-house, Say's-court, while learning ship-building, &c. in 1698.

DEPUTIES, CHAMBER OF, the title given to the French legislative assembly, from the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 till 1852; when it took the name of *Corps Legislatif*.

DERBY was made a royal burgh by Egbert (about 828). Alfred expelled the Danes from it and planted a colony in 880. His heroic daughter, Ethelfleda, again expelled the Danes in 918. William I. gave Derby to his illegitimate son William Peveril. Lombe's silk-throwing machine was set up in 1718; and in 1756, Jedediah Strutt invented the Derby ribbed stocking-frame. The young Pretender reached Derby Dec. 3, 1745, and retreated thence soon after.*—The *Derby day* (see *Races*) is the second day (Wednesday) of the Grand Spring Meeting at Epsom in the week preceding Whitsunday.

DERBY ADMINISTRATIONS: the first formed after the resignation of lord John Russell, Feb. 21, 1852: the second after that of lord Palmerston, Feb. 19, 1858.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, Feb. 27, 1852.

First lord of the treasury, earl of Derby.†

Lord chancellor, lord St. Leonards (previously sir Edward Sugden).

President of the council, earl of Lonsdale.

Lord privy seal, marquess of Salisbury.

Home, foreign, and colonial secretaries, Mr. Spencer Horatio Walpole, earl of Malmesbury, and sir John Pakington.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Benjamin Disraeli.

Board of control, John Charles Herries.

Board of trade, Joseph Warner Henley.

Postmaster-general, earl of Hardwicke.

Secretary-at-war, William Beresford.

First commissioner of works and public buildings, lord John Manners.

Robert Adam Christopher, lord Colchester, &c.

* DERBY TRIALS. Brandreth, Turner, Ludlam senior, Ludlam junior, Weightman, and others, convicted at this memorable commission of high treason, Oct. 15, 1817; and Brandreth, Turner, and the elder Ludlam executed, Nov. 7, following. 23 were tried, and 12 not tried. Phillips. 21 prisoners were indicted at Derby for the murder of several miners in the Red-soil mine; but were acquitted on the ground that the mischief was not wilful, March 23, 1834.

† Born 1799; M.P. for Stockbridge (as hon. E. G. S. Stanley) in 1820; chief secretary for Ireland 1830-33; secretary for the colonies, 1833-4, and 1841-5.

DERBY ADMINISTRATIONS, *continued.*

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, Feb. 25, 1858.

First lord of the treasury, earl of Derby.*Lord chancellor*, lord Chelmsford (previously *sir F. Thesiger*).*Chancellor of the exchequer*, B. Disraeli.*Secretaries—foreign*, earl of Malmesbury; *home*, Spencer H. Walpole (resigned March, 1859), T. Sotherton Estcourt; *colonies*, lord Stanley—in June, 1858, *sir E. Bulwer Lytton*; *war*, col. Jonathan Peel.*Presidents—of the council*, marquess of Salisbury; *of board of control (India)*, 1, earl of Ellenborough (who resigned in May, 1858; he had sent a letter, on his own authority, censuring the proclamationof lord Canning to the Oude insurgents; the government hardly escaped a vote of censure); 2, in June, 1858, lord Stanley;—*board of trade*, Mr. Joseph W. Henley (resigned in March, 1859); earl of Donoughmore;—*board of works*, lord John Manners.*Lord privy seal*, earl of Hardwicke.*First lord of the admiralty*, *sir John S. Pakington*.*Postmaster*, lord Colechester.*Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*, duke of Montrose.[This ministry resigned in consequence of a vote of want of confidence, June 11, 1859; it was succeeded by the Palmerston-Russell cabinet (*which see*)].

DERRICKS are lofty, portable, crane-like structures, used on land and water for lifting enormous loads, and in some cases depositing them at an elevation. They are extensively used in the United States, and were introduced into England as floating derricks for raising sunken vessels, by their inventor, A. D. Bishop, in 1857.

DERRY (N. Ireland), a bishopric first planted at Ardrfrath; thence translated to Maghera; and in 1158 to Derry. The cathedral, built in 1164, becoming ruinous, was rebuilt by a colony of Londoners, who settled here in the reign of James I., The see is valued in the king's books at 250*l.* sterling; but it has been one of the richest sees in Ireland. *Beaton*. The see of Raphoe was united to Derry, 1834. See *Bishops; Londonderry*.

DESIGN, SCHOOLS OF, established by government, began at Somerset-house, London, in 1837.

DESPARD'S CONSPIRACY. Colonel Edward Marcus Despard, a native of Ireland, and Broughton, Francis, Graham, Macnamara, Wood, and Wrattan, conspired to seize the king's person on the day of his meeting parliament, Jan. 16, 1803, to destroy him and overturn the government. A special commission was issued on Feb. 7, and they suffered death on the top of Horsemonger-lane gaol, Southwark, Feb. 21, 1803. Between thirty and forty persons of inferior order (some soldiers in the foot-guards) were taken into custody on Nov. 16, 1802, for this conspiracy, which caused great consternation at the time.

DETROIT (N. America), the oldest city in the west, was built by the French about 1670.

DETTINGEN (Bavaria), BATTLE OF, June 16, 1743, between the British, Hanoverian, and Hessian army (52,000), commanded by king George II. of England and the earl of Stair, and the French army (60,000), under marshal Noailles and the duc de Grammont. The French passed a defile, which they should have merely guarded. The duc de Grammont with his cavalry charged the British foot with great fury, but was received with such intrepidity, that he was obliged to give way, and to repass the Maine, losing 5000 men.

DEVONPORT. See *Dockyards* and *Plymouth*.

DEVONSHIRE AND PITT ADMINISTRATION, formed Nov. 16, 1756, and resigned April 5, 1757.

First lord of the treasury, William, duke of Devonshire.*Chancellor of the exchequer*, hon. Henry Bilson Legge.*Lord president*, earl Granville.*Privy seal*, earl Gower.*Secretaries of state*, earl of Holderness and Wm. Pitt (afterwards earl of Chatham, the virtual premier).

George Grenville, earl of Halifax, dukes of Rutland and Grafton, earl of Rochfort, viscount Barrington, &c. The great seal in commission.

DEW, the modern theory respecting its formation was put forth by Dr. Wells in his treatise published in 1814.

DIADEM, the band or fillet worn by the ancients instead of the crown, and consecrated to the gods. At first it was made of silk or wool, set with precious stones, and was tied round the temples and forehead, the two ends being knotted behind, and let fall on the neck. Aurelian was the first Roman emperor who wore a diadem, 272. *Tillemont*.

DIALS. Invented by Anaximander, 550 B.C. *Pliny*. The first dial of the sun seen at Rome was placed on the temple of Quirinus by L. Papirius Cursor, when time was divided into hours, 293 B.C. *Blair*. In the times of the emperors almost every palace and public building had a sun-dial. They were first set up in churches in A.D. 613. *Lenglet*. Dial of Ahaz, *Isaiah xxxviii*. 8.

DIALYSIS, an important method of chemical analysis, depending on the different degrees of diffusibility of substances in liquids, was made known in 1861, by its discoverer, professor Thomas Graham, the Master of the Mint.

DIA-MAGNETISM, the property possessed by certain bodies of behaving differently to iron, when placed between two magnets. The phenomena, previously little known, were reduced to a law by Faraday in 1845.

DIAMONDS were first brought to Europe from the East, where the mine of Sumbulpoor was the first known, and where the mines of Golconda were discovered in 1534. This district may be termed the realm of diamonds. The mines of Brazil were discovered in 1728. From these last a diamond, weighing 1680 carats, or fourteen ounces, was sent to the court of Portugal, and was valued by Mr. Romeo de l'Isle at the extravagant sum of 224 millions; by others it was valued at 56 millions; its value was next stated to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions, but its true value (it not being brilliant) was 400,000*l*.

The great **RUSSIAN** diamond weighs 193 carats, or 1 oz. 12 dwts. 4 gr. troy. The empress Catherine II. offered for it 104,166*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. besides an annuity for life to the owner of 1041*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. which was refused; but it was afterwards sold to Catherine's favourite, count Orloff, for the first-mentioned sum, without the annuity, and was by him presented to the empress on her birthday, 1772; it is now in the sceptre of Russia.

The **PITT** diamond weighed 136 carats, and after cutting 106 carats: it was sold to the king of France for 125,000*l*. in 1720.

The **PICOTT** diamond was sold for 9500 guineas, May 10, 1802.

The diamond called the **MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT**, or **KOHINOOR**, was found in the mines of Golconda, in 1550, and is said to have belonged in turn to Shah Jehan, Aurungzebe, Nadir Shah, the Afghan rulers, and afterwards to the Sikh chief Runjeet Singh. Upon the abdication of Dhuleep Singh, the last ruler of the Punjab, and the annexation of his dominions to the British empire, in 1849, the Kohinoor was surrendered to the queen. It was accordingly brought over and presented to her, July 3, 1850. It was shown in the Great Exhibition, 1851. Its original weight was nearly 800 carats, but it was reduced by the unskilfulness of the artist, Hortensio Borghese, a Venetian, to 279 carats. A general idea may be formed of its shape and size by conceiving it as the pointed half (rose cut) of a small hen's egg. The value is scarcely computable, though two millions sterling have been mentioned as a justifiable price, if calculated by the scale employed in the trade. This diamond was re-cut in London in 1852, and now weighs 1024 carats.

The **SANGI** diamond, which belonged to Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, was bought by sir C. Jejeebhoy from the Demidoff family for 20,000*l*. in Feb. 1865.

A diamond, termed the **STAR OF THE SOUTH**, was brought from Brazil in 1855, weighing 2544 carats, half of which was lost by cutting.

INFLAMMABILITY OF DIAMONDS.

Boetius de Boot conjectured that the diamond was inflammable, 1609. *Boyle*.

Discovered that when exposed to a high temperature it gave an acrid vapour, in which a part of it was dissipated, 1673. *Boyle*.

Sir Isaac Newton concluded from its great refracting power, that it must be combustible, 1675.

Averani demonstrated, by concentrating the rays of the sun upon it, that the diamond was exhaled in vapour, and entirely disappeared, while other precious stones merely grow softer, 1695.

It has been ascertained by Guyton, Davy, and others, that although diamonds are the hardest of all known bodies, they yet contain nothing more than pure charcoal, or carbon. Diamonds were charred by the intense heat of the voltaic battery—by M. Dumas, in Paris, and by Professor Faraday, in London, in 1848.

DIAMOND NECKLACE AFFAIR.—In 1785, Boehmer, the court jeweller of France, offered the queen, Marie Antoinette, a diamond necklace, for 64,000*l*. The queen desired the necklace, but feared the expense. The countess de la Motte (of the ancient house of Valois) forged the queen's signature, and by pretending that the queen had an attachment for him, persuaded the cardinal de Rohan, the queen's almoner, to conclude a bargain with the jeweller for the necklace for 56,000*l*. De la Motte thus obtained the necklace and made away with it. For this she was tried in 1786, and sentenced to be branded on the shoulders and imprisoned for life. She accused in vain the celebrated Italian adventurer, Cagliostro, of complicity in the affair, he being then intimate with the cardinal. She made her escape and came to London, where she was killed by falling from a window-sill, in attempting to escape an arrest for debt.—De Rohan was tried and acquitted, April 14, 1786. The public in France at that time suspected the queen of being a party to the fraud. Talleyrand wrote at the time, "I shall not be surprised if this miserable affair overturn the throne."

DIANA, TEMPLE OF (at Ephesus), long accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, was built at the common charge of all the Asiatic states, 552 B.C. The chief architect was Ctesiphon; and Pliny says that 220 years were employed in completing this rich temple. It was 425 feet long, 225 broad, and was supported by 127 columns (60 feet high, each weighing 150 tons of Parian marble), furnished by so many kings. It was set on fire, on the night of Alexander's nativity, by an obscure individual named Eratosthratus, who confessed on the rack, that the sole motive which had prompted him to destroy so magnificent an edifice was the desire of transmitting his name to future ages, 356 B.C. The temple was rebuilt, but again burnt by the Goths, in their naval invasion, A.D. 256 or 262. *Univ. Hist.*

DICE. The invention of dice is ascribed to Palamedes, of Greece, about 1244 B.C. The game of Tali and Tessera among the Romans was played with dice. Stow mentions two

entertainments given by the city of London, at which dice were played.* Act to regulate the licences of makers, and the sale of dice, 9 Geo. IV. 1828.

DICHROSCOPE, an optical apparatus, described by the inventor, professor Dové of Berlin, in 1860, who intended it to represent interferences, spectra in different coloured lights, polarisation of light, &c.

DICTATORS were supreme and absolute magistrates of Rome, appointed to act in critical times. Titus Lartius Flavius, the first dictator, was appointed, 501 B.C. This office became odious by the usurpations of Sylla and Julius Cæsar; and after the death of the latter, the Roman senate, on the motion of the consul Antony, passed a decree, which for ever forbade a dictator to exist in Rome, 44 B.C., but Augustus became perpetual dictator, 27 B.C., as *Imperator*.

DICTIONARY. A standard dictionary of the Chinese language, containing about 40,000 characters, most of them hieroglyphic, or rude representations, somewhat like our signs of the zodiac, was perfected by Pa-out-she, who lived about 1100 B.C. *Morrison*.

The oldest Greek dictionary is the *Onomastikon* of Julius Pollux, written about 120 B.C.; a Latin one was compiled by Varro, born B.C. 116 The first noted polyglot dictionary, perhaps the first, is by Ambrose Calepini, a Venetian friar, in Latin; he wrote one in eight languages. *Nicéron*. about A.D. 1500 John E. Avenar's *Dictionary Hebraicum* was published at Wittenberg in 1589. Buxtorf's great work, *Lexicon Hebraicum*, &c., appeared 1621 The *Lexicon Heptaglotton* was published by Edmund Castell, in 1659 The great dictionary of the English language, by Samuel Johnson, the "Leviathan of Literature," appeared in 1755 Francis Grose's *Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue* was compiled in 1768 The following academies have published large dictionaries of their respective languages: the French academy, first in 1694; the Spanish, 1726; the Italian academy (della Crusca), 1729; and the Russian 1789-94

Schwan's great German-French dictionary appeared in 1782 Richardson's English dictionary appeared in 1836 Lemprière's Classical dictionary, which first appeared in 1788, is now superseded by Dr. W. Smith's classical series 1842-57 The Philological Society of London issued "proposals for a new English dictionary" 1859 The great German dictionary, by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm 1854 *et seq.* Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood's *Dictionary of English Etymology* 1859-62 Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible* was published 1860-3 The earliest known English-Latin dictionary is the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, compiled by Galfridus Grammaticus, a preaching friar of Norfolk, in 1440; and printed by Pynson, as *Promptorium Puerorum*, in 1499. A new edition, carefully edited by Mr. Albert Way, from MSS. was published by the Camden Society 1843-65

See *Encyclopædia*.

DIDYMIUM, a rare metal, discovered by Mosander in 1841. It appears to be always associated with lanthanum and cerium.

DIEPPE (N. France). This town was bombarded by an English fleet, under admiral Russell, and laid in ashes, July 1694. It was again bombarded in 1794; and again, together with the town of Granville, by the British, Sept. 14, 1803.

"**DIES IRÆ**" ("Day of Wrath"), a Latin mediæval hymn on the day of judgment, is ascribed to various authors, amongst others to pope Gregory the Great (died about 604); St. Bernard (died 1153); but is generally considered to have been composed by Thomas of Celano (died 1255), and to have been used in the Roman service of the mass before 1385.

DIET OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE (in which the supreme court of authority of the empire may be said to have existed) was composed of three colleges: one of electors, one of princes, and one of imperial towns, and commenced with the edict of Charles IV. 1356. See *Golden Bull*. Diets otherwise constituted had long previously been held on important occasions. The diet of Wurtzburg, which proscribed Henry the Lion, was held in 1180; that of Worms, at which Luther was present, in 1521; that of Spire, to condemn the Reformers, in 1529; and the famous diet of Augsburg, in 1530. The league of the German princes, called the Confederation of the Rhine, fixed the diet at Frankfort, July 12, 1806. Germany was governed by a diet of 38 members, having votes varying from four to one each, till 1864, when Schleswig and Holstein were included. Diets were held in 1848 and 1850, at Frankfort (*which see*).

* In 1357, the kings of Scotland and France, being prisoners, and the king of Cyprus on a visit to Edward III., a great tournament was held in Smithfield, and afterwards Henry Picard, mayor of London, "kept his hall against all comers that were willing to play at dice and hazard. The lady Margaret, his wife, did keep her chamber to the same intent." The mayor restored to the king of Cyprus 50 marks which he had won from him, saying, "My lord and king, be not aggrieved; for I covet not your gold; but your play," &c. *Stow*.

"*DIEU-DONNÉ*," the name given in his infancy to *Louis le Grand*, king of France, because the French considered him as the gift of Heaven; the queen, his mother, having been barren for 23 years previously, 1638. *Voltaire*. One of the popes of Rome, who obtained the tiara in 672, was named *Adeodatus* or God's gift, and had the character of a pious and charitable pontiff.

— See also *Varot's Knights of Malta*, 2. 342. (*Dieu-Donné de Guzm.*)
DIEU ET MON DROIT ("God and my right"), the royal motto of England, was the parole of the day, given by Richard I. of England to his army at the battle of Gisors, in France, Sept. 20, 1198, when the French army was signally defeated. "*Dieu et mon droit*" appears to have been first assumed as a motto by Henry VI. (1422—1461).

DIFFERENTIAL ENGINE. See *Calculating Machine*.

DIFFUSION OF GASES. For our present knowledge of the laws regulating this phenomenon, which performs so important a part in respiration and other natural processes, we are greatly indebted to the researches of professor T. Graham, published in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* for 1850.

DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY, which published a number of books relating to history, science, and literature, and a useful atlas, ridiculed as the "Sixpenny Sciences," in a cheap form, was established in 1827, by Lord Brougham, Mr. William Tooke, Mr. Charles Knight, and others. It patronised the publication of the *Penny Magazine* and the *Penny Cyclopædia*. The Royal Institution of Great Britain was established in 1800, for "the Promotion, Diffusion, and Extension of Science and Useful Knowledge."

DIGEST. The first collection of Roman laws under this title was prepared by Alfenus Varus, the civilian, of Cremona, 66 B.C. *Quintil*. The Digest, so called by way of eminence, was the collection made by order of the emperor Justinian, 529: it made the first part of the Roman law and the first volume of the civil law. Quotations from it are marked with a ff. *Pardon*. A digest of the statute law of England is now strongly recommended (1865).

DIGITS. Any whole number under 10: 1, 2, &c., are the nine digits. Arithmetical figures were known to the Arabian Moors about A.D. 900; and were introduced by them into Spain in 1050, and thence into England about 1253. In astronomy, the digit is a measure used in the calculation of eclipses, and is the twelfth part of the luminary eclipsed. See *Figures*.

DILETTANTI, SOCIETY OF, was established in 1734 by several noblemen and gentlemen (viscount Harcourt, lord Middlesex, duke of Dorset, &c.), who had travelled and who were desirous of encouraging a taste for the fine arts in Great Britain. The society published, or aided in publishing, *Stuart's Athens* (1762—1816), *Chandler's Travels* (1775-6), and several other finely illustrated works, having aided the authors in their investigations. The members dine together from time to time at the Thatched-house tavern, St. James's.

DIMITY. See *Damietta*.

DIOCESE. The first division of the Roman empire into dioceses, at that period civil governments, is ascribed to Constantine, 323; but Strabo remarks that the Romans had the departments called dioceses long before. In England the principal dioceses are coeval with the establishment of Christianity; of 28 dioceses, 20 are suffragan to the diocese of Canterbury, and six to that of York. See *Bishops*, and the sees severally.

DIOCLETIAN ERA (called also the era of Martyrs, on account of the persecution in his reign) was used by Christian writers until the introduction of the Christian era in the 6th century, and is still employed by the Abyssinians and Copts. It dates from the day on which Diocletian was proclaimed emperor at Chalcedon, Aug. 29, 284.

DIOPTRIC SYSTEM. See *Lighthouses*.

DIORAMA. This species of exhibition, which had long been admired at Paris, was first opened in London by MM. Bouton and Daguerre, Sept. 29, 1823. The diorama differs from the panorama in this respect, that, instead of a circular view of the objects represented, it exhibits the whole picture at once in perspective. It was not successful commercially, and was sold in 1848. The building in Regent's Park was purchased by sir S. M. Peto, in 1855, to be used as a Baptist chapel. It is the handsomest dissenters' chapel in London.

DIPHThERIA (from the Greek *diphthera*, a membrane), a disease which has the essential character of developing a false membrane on any integument, particularly on the

mucous membrane of the throat. It was so named by Bretonneau of Tours in 1820. From its prevalence in Boulogne, it has been termed the Boulogne sore-throat; many persons were affected with it in England at the beginning of 1858.

DIPLOMACY, the art of managing the relations of foreign states by means of ambassadors, envoys, consuls, &c. See *Ambassadors*. New regulations for the British diplomatic service were issued Sept. 5, 1862.

DIPLOMATICS, the foreign term for the science of Palæography or ancient writings. Valuable works on this subject have been compiled by Mabillon (1681), De Vaines (1774), Astle (1781), De Wailly (1838), and other antiquaries.

“**DIRECTORY FOR THE PUBLIC WORSHIP OF GOD**” was drawn up at the instance of the parliament by an assembly of divines at Westminster in 1644, after the suppression of the Book of Common Prayer. The general hints given were to be managed with discretion; for the Directory prescribed no form of prayer or manner of external worship, and enjoined the people to make no responses except *Amen*. It was adopted by the parliament of Scotland in 1645, and many of its regulations are still observed.

DIRECTORY, THE FRENCH, established by the constitution of Aug. 22, 1795, and nominated Nov. 1, was composed of five members (MM. Lipeaux, Letourneur, Rewbel, Barras, and Carnot). It ruled in conjunction with two chambers, the Council of Ancients and Council of Five Hundred (*which see*). It was deposed by Bonaparte, who, with Cambacérès and Siéyès, assumed the government as three consuls, the first as chief, Nov. 10, 1799. See *Consuls*.

DIRECTORY, the first **LONDON**, is said to have been printed in 1677. The “Post-office Directory” first appeared in 1800.

DISCIPLINE, ECCLESIASTICAL, originally conducted according to the divine commands in *Matt. xviii. 15*, *1 Cor. v.*, *2 Thess. iii. 6*, and other scripture texts, was gradually changed to a temporal character, as it now appears in the Roman and Greek churches. The “First Book of Discipline” of the presbyterian church of Scotland was drawn up by John Knox and four ministers in Jan. 1560-1. The more important “Second Book” was prepared with great care in 1578 by Andrew Melville and a committee of the leading members of the general assembly. It lays down a thoroughly presbyterian form of government, defines the position of the ecclesiastical and civil powers, &c.

DISCOUNT. See *Bank of England*.

DISPENSARIES, to supply the poor with medical advice and medicines, began in London with the Royal General Dispensary, established in St. Bartholomew's Close, in 1770. It relieved about 20,000 persons in 1861. See *Low's Charities*.

DISPENSATIONS, ECCLESIASTICAL, were first granted by pope Innocent III. in 1200. These exemptions from the discipline of the church, with indulgences, absolutions, &c., led eventually to the Reformation in Germany in 1517, and in England in 1534, *et seq.*

DISPENSING POWER OF THE CROWN (for setting aside laws), asserted by some of our sovereigns, especially by James II. in 1686, was abolished by the bill of rights, 1689. However it has been on certain occasions exercised, as in the case of embargoes upon ships, the Bank Charter act, &c. See *Indemnity*.

DISSECTION. See *Anatomy*.

DISSENTERS, the modern name of the *Puritans* and *Nonconformists* (*which see*). In 1851, in London alone, the number of chapels, meeting-houses, &c., for all classes of dissenters amounted to more than 554. (The Church of England had 458; Roman Catholics, 35.) The great act (9 Geo. IV. c. 17) for the relief of dissenters from civil and religious disabilities was passed May 9, 1828. By this act, called the Corporation and Test Repeal act, so much of the several acts of preceding reigns as imposed the necessity of receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a qualification for certain offices, &c., was repealed. By 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85 (1836), dissenters acquired the right of solemnising marriages at their own chapels or at a registry office. See *Worship*.

DISTAFF, the staff to which hemp, flax, wool, or other substances to be spun is fastened. The art of spinning with it at the small wheel, first taught to English women by Anthony Bonavisa, an Italian. *Stow*. The distaff is used as an emblem of the female sex.

DISTILLATION, and the various chemical processes dependent on the art, are generally believed to have been introduced into Europe by the Moors about 1150; their brethren of Africa had them from the Egyptians. See *Alcohol*, *Brandy*. The distillation of spirituous liquors was in practice in Great Britain in the 16th century. *Burns*. The processes were improved by Adam of Montpellier in 1801. M. Payen's work (1861) contains the most recent improvements. 118 licences to distillers were granted in the year ending March 31, 1858, for the United Kingdom.

DIVINATION. In the Scriptures and ancient authors different kinds of divination are mentioned. See *Augury*, *Delphi*, *Magi*, *Witchcraft*, &c.

DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS, the absolute and unqualified claim of sovereigns to the obedience of their subjects, a doctrine which is totally foreign to the genius of the English constitution, was defended by many persons of otherwise opposite opinions, *e.g.*, by Hobbes the free-thinker (1642), by Salmasius (1640), by sir Robert Filmer, in his *Patriarcha* in 1680, and by the High Church party generally about 1714; but opposed by Milton (1651), Algernon Sydney, and others.

DIVING-BELL (first mentioned, though obscurely, by Aristotle, about 325 B.C.) was used in Europe about A.D. 1509. It is said to have been used on the coast of Mull, in searching for the wreck of part of the Spanish Armada, before 1662. Halley (about 1721) greatly improved this machine, and was, it is said, the first who, by means of a diving-bell, set his foot on the ground at the bottom of the sea. Smeaton made use of the diving-bell in improving Ramsgate harbour, 1779-88. Mr. Spalding and his assistants going down in a diving-bell in Ireland were drowned, June 1, 1783. The *Royal George* man-of-war, which was sunk off Portsmouth in 1782, was first surveyed by means of a diving-bell in May, 1817. Latterly it has been employed in submarine surveys. The first diving-belle was the wife of captain Morris, at Plymouth, who descended in one a few years ago.

DIVINING ROD (*virgula divina*, *baculatorius*), formed of wood or metal, was formerly believed, even by educated persons, to have the property of indicating the position of minerals and springs of water. Instances were alleged in 1851 by Dr. H. Mays, in his work on "Popular Superstitions."

DIVINITY. See *Theology*.

DIVORCE FOR ADULTERY (of early institution). It was permitted by the law of Moses (*Deut.* xxiv. 1), 1451 B.C., but was forbidden by Christ except for adultery (*Matt.* v. 31). It was put in practice by Spurius Carvilius Ruga at Rome, 234 B.C. At this time morals were so debased that 3000 prosecutions for adultery were enrolled. Divorces are of two kinds; one, *à vinculo matrimonii* (total divorce); the other, *à mensâ et thoro* (from board and bed). Divorces were attempted to be made of more easy obtainment in England in 1539. The bill to prevent women marrying their seducers was brought into parliament in 1801. In April, 1853, the commissioners on the law of divorce issued their first report.* By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85 (1857), the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts respecting divorce, &c., was abolished, and the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes court was instituted, to consist of three judges, the judge of the Probate court to be one (if possible). On May 10, 1858, a full court sat, viz. lord Campbell, chief baron Pollock, and sir Cresswell Cresswell, judge of the Probate court, when five marriages were dissolved. The above-mentioned act was amended by acts passed in 1858-60, in consequence of the increase of the business of the court. See *Marriage*. An act respecting divorces in Scotland was passed in 1861. Sir Cresswell Cresswell died in July, 1863, and sir James P. Wilde was appointed his successor in Sept. following.

DIZIER, Sr. (N.E. France). Here a siege was sustained for six weeks against the army of the emperor Charles V., 1544. The allies here defeated the French under Napoleon, Jan. 27 and March 26, 1814.

DOBRUDSCHA, the N.E. corner of Bulgaria; in 1854, the scene of the earlier incidents of the Russo-Turkish war (*which see*).

DOCETÆ, a sect of the 1st century, said to have held that Jesus Christ was god, but that his body was an appearance, not a reality.

* In 1857, there had been in England, since the Reformation, 317 divorces by act of parliament; in Scotland, by the law, 174 divorces since 1846. From the establishment of the divorce court, to March, 1859, 37 divorces had been granted out of 288 petitions; from Nov. 1860 to July, 1861, 164. They are now very frequent.

DOCKS OF ENGLAND. They are said to be the most extensive and finest in the world. The following are the principal commercial docks:—

Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, originated about 1660.

West India Docks were commenced, Feb. 3, 1800; and were opened Aug. 27, 1802, when the "Henry Addington," West Indiaman, first entered them, decorated with the colours of the different nations of Europe.

London Docks were commenced June 26, 1802, and opened Jan. 20, 1805.

East India Docks were commenced in 1803; and opened Aug. 4, 1806.

St. Katherine's Docks began May 3, 1827; and 2500 men were daily employed on them until they were opened, Oct. 25, 1828.

Victoria Docks (in Plaistow marshes) were completed in 1855.

Magnificent docks at Liverpool and Birkenhead erected, 1810-57.

DOCK-YARDS, ROYAL. There are seven chief dock-yards in England and Wales, and others in various of our colonies.

Woolwich was an extensive one in 1509.

Deptford dock-yard founded about 1513.

Chatham dock-yard was founded by queen Elizabeth.

Portsmouth dock-yard established by Henry VIII.

Plymouth dock, now Devonport,* about 1680.

Sheerness dock-yard was built by Charles II. after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt our men-of-war

at Chatham in 1667. A fire occurred at Sheerness dock-yard, on board the *Camperdown*, Oct. 9, 1840.

Milford-Haven dock-yard, 1790; removed to Pembroke in 1814.

The Dock-yard battalions have been named since 1847.

DOCTOR. Doctor of the Church was a title given to Athanasius, Basil, Gregory, Nazianzen, and Chrysostom in the Greek church; and to Jerome, Augustin, Ambrose, and Gregory the Great, in the Romish church, 373, *et seq.* In later times the title has been conferred on certain persons with distinguishing epithets: viz. Thomas Aquinas (*Angelicus*), Bonaventura (*Seraphicus*), Alexander de Hales (*Irrefragabilis*), Duns Scotus (*Subtilis*), Roger Bacon (*Mirabilis*), William Occam (*Singularis*), Joseph Gerson (*Christianissimus*), Thomas Bradwardine (*Profundus*), and so on. Doctor of the law, was a title of honour among the Jews. The degree of doctor was conferred in England, 8 John, 1207. *Spelman*. Some give it an earlier date, referring it to the time of the Venerable Bede and John de Beverley, the former of whom, it is said, was the first that obtained the degree at Cambridge about 725.

DOCTORS' COMMONS, the college for the professors of civil and canon law residing in London; the name of commons is given to it from the civilians commoning together, as in other colleges. It was founded by Dr. Henry Hervie in 1568; but the original college was destroyed in the great fire of 1666; in 1672 it was rebuilt on the old site.† After the great fire, and until 1672, the society held its courts at Exeter house in the Strand. It was incorporated by charter in June, 1768. *Coote*. Till 1857 the causes taken cognizance of here were blasphemy, divorces, bastardy, adultery, penance, tithes, mortuaries, probate of wills, &c. See *Ecclesiastical Courts, Civil Law, &c.*

DOCTRINAIRES, a name given since 1814 to a class of politicians in France (Guizot, duc de Broglie and others), who upheld the constitutional principles, as opposed to arbitrary monarchical power. The party came into office in 1830 under Louis Philippe, and fell with him in 1848. The term has been applied in this country to the writers in the "Westminster Review" (1824, *et seq.*), Bentham, Molesworth and others.

DODONA, EPIRUS. The temple of Jupiter here, renowned for its oracle, was destroyed by the Ætolians, 219 B.C.

DODSON'S ACT (brought forward by Mr. John G. Dodson, and passed Aug. 1, 1861) provides that votes for electing members of parliament for the universities may be recorded by means of polling papers.

DOG. Buffon considers the shepherd's dog as "the root of the tree," assigning as his reason that it possesses from nature the greatest share of instinct. The Irish wolf-dog is

* Great fire in the dock-yard at Devonport, by which the *Talavera*, of 74 guns, the *Imogene* frigate, of 28 guns, and immense stores, were destroyed; the relics and figure heads of the favourite ships of Boscawen, Rodney, Duncan, and other naval heroes, which were preserved in a naval museum, were also burnt, Sept. 27, 1840; the loss was estimated at 200,000*l.*

† In February, 1568, Dr. Henry Hervie, dean of the arches and master of Trinity-hall (a seminary founded at Cambridge chiefly for the study of the civil and canon laws) procured from the dean and chapter of the diocese of London a lease of Montjoy-house and other buildings in the parish of St. Bene't, Paul's wharf, for the accommodation of the society. The courts over which he presided, the prerogative court of Canterbury, that of the bishop of London, and also the court of admiralty (except for criminal cases), were thenceforward holden in the buildings thus assigned, and the whole place, for an obvious reason, received the appellation of "DOCTORS' COMMONS." *Coote's English Civilians*.

supposed to be the earliest dog known in Europe, if Irish writers be correct. Dr. Gall mentions that a dog was taken from Vienna to England; that it escaped to Dover, got on board a vessel, landed at Calais, and, after accompanying a gentleman to Mentz, returned to Vienna. Statute against dog stealing, 10 Geo. III. 1770. Dog-tax imposed, 1796, and again in 1808; now (1865) 12s. a year. The employment of dogs in drawing carts, &c., in London was abolished, 1839; in the United Kingdom, 1854. *Dog shows* have been held in London in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, latterly at the Agricultural Hall, Islington.

DOG-DAYS. The canicular or dog-days, commence on the 3rd of July and end on the 11th of August. The rising and setting of Sirius or the dog-star* with the sun has been erroneously regarded as the cause of excessive heat and of consequent calamities.

DOGE, the title of the duke of Venice, which state was first governed by a prince so named, Anafesto Paululio, or Paoluccio, 697. See *Venice*. The Genoese chose their first doge, Simone Boccanegra, in 1339. *Muratori*.

DOGGERBANK (German Ocean). Here a gallant but indecisive battle was fought between the British, under admiral sir Hyde Parker, and the Dutch, Aug. 5, 1781.

DOGGET'S COAT AND BADGE. The annual rowing match upon the Thames, thus called, originated in this way: Mr. Thomas Dogget, an eminent actor of Drury-lane, on the first anniversary of the accession to the throne of George I., Aug. 1, 1715, gave a waterman's coat and silver badge to be rowed for by six young watermen in honour of the day, and bequeathed at his death a sum of money, the interest whereof was to be appropriated annually, for ever, to the same purpose. The candidates start, at a signal given, at that time of the tide when the current is strongest against them, and row from the Old Swan, London Bridge, to the White Swan at Chelsea.

DOIT. A silver Scottish penny, of which twelve were equal to a penny sterling. Some of those struck by Charles I. and II. are in the cabinets of the curious. The circulation of "doydekyns" (small Dutch coins) was prohibited by statute in 1415.

DOLLAR, the German *thaler* (the *h* not sounded). Stamped Spanish dollars were issued from the Mint in March, 1797, but called in Oct. following. The dollar is the principal silver coin in the United States of North America.

DOM-BOC or **DOOM-BOOK** (*Liber Judiciales*), the code of law compiled by king Alfred from the West-Saxon collection of Ina and other sources. Alfred reigned from 871 to 901.

DOME'S-DAY BOOK or **DOOM'S-DAY** (*Liber Censualis Angliæ*), a book of the general survey of England, commenced in the reign of William I. 1080 (some say 1085), and completed in 1086. It was intended to be a register whereby to determine the right in the tenure of estates; and from it the question whether lands be ancient demesne or not, is sometimes still decided. The book is still preserved in the Chapter-house, Westminster-abbey, fair and legible, consisting of two volumes, a greater and lesser, wherein all the counties of England, except Northumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, are surveyed. "This Dome's-day book was the tax-book of King William." *Camden*. It was printed in four vols. folio, with introductions, &c., 1783—1816. The taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Hen. VIII., 1522, when a more accurate survey was taken, called by the people the New Doom's-Day Book. Photographic copies of various counties have been published since 1861.

DOMINGO, Sr., a city in Hayti, the seat of the Dominican republic, independent from 1844-61. It has been much troubled by the emperors of Hayti, especially by Faustin I., dethroned in 1858. Its last president, General José Valverde, was elected in 1858. Population 200,000. See *Hayti*. In March, 1861, a number of Spanish emigrants landed in St. Domingo; a cry for its annexation to Spain was raised, and St. Domingo was incorporated with that monarchy, May 20, 1861. An insurrection against the Spaniards broke out on Aug. 18, 1863, and the rebels had gained nearly all the island in Nov. when the Spanish government proclaimed it in a state of blockade. A Spanish force was sent and several conflicts ensued, in which the insurgents were generally worsted. In Dec. 1864 the British government recognised the Haytians as belligerents; and in 1865 the Spanish government retired from the contest.

* Mathematicians assert that Sirius, or the dog-star, is the nearest to us of all the fixed stars; and they compute its distance from our earth at 2,200,000 millions of miles. They maintain that a sound would not reach our earth from Sirius in 50,000 years; and that a cannon-ball, flying with its usual velocity of 480 miles an hour, would consume 523,211 years in its passage thence to our globe.

DOMINICA (W. Indies), discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, on Sunday, Nov. 3, 1493. It was taken by the British in 1761, and was confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took Dominica in 1778, but restored it at the subsequent peace in 1783. It suffered great damage by a tremendous hurricane in 1806.

DOMINICAL LETTER, noting the Lord's day, or Sunday. The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1st of Jan. are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G; and the one of these which denotes Sunday is the Dominical letter. If the year begin on Sunday, A is the Dominical letter; if on Monday, G; on Tuesday, F; and so on. Generally to find the Dominical letter call New Year's day A, the next B, and go on thus until you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it is the Dominical letter; in leap years count two letters. The letter for 1865 is A, for 1866, G.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. See *Domingo*.

DOMINICANS, formerly a powerful religious order (called in France, Jacobins, and in England *Black friars*), founded in order to put down the Albigenses and other heretics by St. Dominic, approved by Innocent III. in 1215, and confirmed by Honorius III. in 1216, under St. Austin's rules and the founder's particular constitution. In 1276 the corporation of London gave the Dominicans two whole streets near the Thames, where they erected a large convent, whence that part is still called Blackfriars.

DONATISTS, an ancient puritanical sect, formed about 313—318, by an African bishop, Donatus, who was jealous of Cæcilian, bishop of Carthage: it became extinct in the 7th century. The Donatists held that the Father was above the Son, and the Son above the Holy Ghost; and that there was no virtue in the form of the Church. Their discipline was severe, and those who joined their sect were re-baptized.

DONKEY SHOW. An exhibition of donkeys and mules belonging to the upper and lower classes took place at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in Aug. 1864.

DON QUIXOTE, by Saavedra Miguel de Cervantes (born 1547; died 1616). The first part of this work appeared in 1605, and the second part in 1608. It is said that upwards of 12,000 copies of the first part were circulated before the second could be made ready for the press. *Watts*.

DOOM'S-DAY BOOK. See *Dome's-day Book*.

DORADO. See *El Dorado*.

DORCHESTER (now a village near Oxford) was once a bishopric, said to have been founded about 636. The first Bishop, Birinus, was called the apostle of the West Saxons. In 1070, Remigius, its last prelate, transferred it to Lincoln (*which see*).—Much excitement was caused by six labourers of Dorchester (in Dorsetshire) being sentenced to transportation, March 17, 1834, for administering illegal oaths.

DORIANS, a people of Greece, claimed their descent from Dorus, son of Hellen. See *Greece*. Their return to the Peloponnesus took place 1104 B.C. They sent out many colonies. To them we owe the Doric architecture, the second of the five orders. It is lighter than the Tuscan.

DORT, or **DORDRECHT**, an ancient town in Holland, where the independence of the thirteen provinces was declared in 1572, when William prince of Orange was made stadtholder. Here happened an awful inundation of the Meuse in 1421, through the breaking down the dykes. In the territory of Dordrecht 10,000 persons perished; and more than 100,000 round Dullart, in Friesland, and in Zealand. In the last two provinces upwards of 300 villages were overflowed, and the tops of their towers were long after seen rising out of the water. A Protestant synod was held at Dort in 1618 and 1619; to which deputies were sent from England, and the reformed churches in Europe, to settle the difference between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, principally upon points of justification and grace. This synod condemned the tenets of Arminius.

DOUAY (N. France), the Roman Duacum, was taken from the Flemings by Philip the Fair in 1297; restored by Charles V. in 1368. It reverted to Spain, from whom it was taken by Louis XIV. in 1667. It was captured by the duke of Marlborough in 1710; and retaken by the French next year. This town gives its name to the Roman Catholic edition of the Bible in use, by the consent of the popes, as the only authorised English version;

its text is explained by the notes of Roman Catholic divines. The Old Testament was first published by the English college at Douay in 1609; the New had been published at Rheims in 1582. The English college for Roman Catholics was founded in 1568 by William Allen, afterwards cardinal. *Dodd.*

DOURO, a river (separating Spain and Portugal), which, after a desperate struggle between Wellington's advanced guard under Hill, and the French under Soult, was successfully crossed by the former on May 12, 1809. So sudden was the movement, that Wellington at 4 o'clock sat down to the dinner prepared for the French general. *Alison.*

DOVER (Kent), the Roman Dubris. Near here Julius Cæsar made his first landing in England, Aug. 26, 55 B.C. Its original castle is said to have been built by him soon after; but this is disputed. The works were strengthened by Alfred and succeeding kings, and rebuilt by Henry II. The earliest named constable is Leopoldus de Bertie, in the reign of Ethelred II., followed by earl Godwin, Odo the brother of William I., &c. In modern times, this office, and that of warden of the Cinque Ports, has been frequently conferred on the prime minister for the time being,—e.g., lord North, Mr. Pitt, lord Liverpool, and the duke of Wellington: the earl of Dalhousie, late governor-general for India, was appointed in Jan. 1853, and died Dec. 19, 1860. Lord Palmerston, appointed constable March, 1861, died Oct. 18, 1865.

The priory was commenced by archbishop Corboyl, or Corbois, about 1130
At Dover, king John resigned his kingdom to Pandolf, the pope's legate May 13, 1213
The pier was projected by Henry VIII. in 1533
Charles II. landed here from his exile, May 25, 1660
The foot barracks were burnt down by an accidental fire July 30, 1800

A large part of the cliff fell, Nov. 27, 1810; and Jan. 13, 1853
Railway to London opened May 6, 1854
A telegraph wire laid down experimentally between Dover and Calais (see *Submarine Telegraph*), Aug. 28, 1850; telegraph opened, Nov. 13, 1851

DOWER, the gifts of a husband for a wife before marriage (*Genesis xxxiv. 12*). The portion of a man's lands or tenements which his wife enjoys for life after her husband's death. By the law of king Edmund, a widow was entitled to a moiety of her husband's lands or tenements for her life, 941. The widows of traitors, but not those of felons, are debarred their dower by statute 5 Edw. VI. 1551. The last dower act passed in 1833.

DOWN (N.E. Ireland), BISHOPRIC OF. An ancient see, whose first bishop was St. Cailan, in 499. At the instance of John de Courcy, the conqueror of Ulster, the cathedral, although previously consecrated to the Trinity, was dedicated to St. Patrick about 1183. The sepulchre of St. Patrick (who was buried here in 493, in the abbey of Saul, founded by himself) brought this place into great repute. The see was united with that of Connor in 1441 (see *Connor*); and the see of Dromore was united to both by the provisions of the Irish Church Temporalities act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37, Aug. 14, 1833. The cathedral of Downpatrick was destroyed by lord Grey, lord deputy of Ireland; for this and other crimes he was impeached and beheaded in 1541. *Beatson.*

DRACO'S LAWS (enacted by him when archon of Athens, 621 B.C.), on account of their severity, were said to be written in blood. Idleness was punished with as much severity as murder. This code was set aside by Solon's, 594 B.C.

DRAFTS (or cheques). In 1856, drafts crossed with a banker's name were made payable only to or through the same banker. This act was passed in consequence of a decision to the contrary in the case of *Carlton v. Ireland*, Dec. 12, 1855. In 1858 the crossing was made a material part of a cheque, but bankers are not held responsible when the crossing does not plainly appear,* and a penny stamp was ordered to be affixed to drafts on bankers, commencing May 25.

DRAGOONS. The name is supposed to have been derived from dragon, "because mounted on horseback with lighted match he seemeth like a fiery dragon." *Meyrick.* The DRACONARI were horse-soldiers, who bore dragons for ensigns. The first regiment of dragoons was raised in England, it is believed, in 1681. "King Charles II. at the Restoration established a regiment of Life Guards, to which he added a regiment of *Horse Guards*, and two regiments of Foot Guards; and a third regiment of Foot Guards was raised at Coldstream, on the borders of Scotland." *Captain Curling.*

* In the case of *Simmonds v. Taylor*, May, 1858, it was decided, on appeal to the court of exchequer, that the crossing formed no part of the draft. The crossing had been erased, and the money paid to the holder of the draft who had stolen it.

DRAINAGE OF LAND, in England, is of early date—remains of British works being still extant in the Fens district. The truly national works began in 1621, when Cornelius Vermuyden, the Dutch engineer, was invited to England. Amidst much opposition, he and his successors drained the districts termed the Great Levels. See *Levels*. In the present century great progress has been made in drainage. In 1861 was passed "an act to amend the laws relative to the drainage of land for agricultural purposes." See *Sewers*.

DRAKE'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION. Sir Francis Drake sailed from Falmouth Dec. 13, 1577, and sailing round the globe, returned to England, after many perilous adventures, Nov. 3, 1580. He was vice-admiral under lord Howard, high admiral of England, in the conflict with the Spanish Armada, July 19, 1588.

DRAMA, ANCIENT. Both tragedy and comedy began with the Greeks.

The first comedy performed at *Athens*, by Susrion and Dolon, on a movable scaffold . . . B.C. 562
The chorus introduced . . . 556
Tragedy first represented at Athens by Thespis, on a waggon (*Arund. Marb.*) . . . 536
Thespis of Icaria, the inventor of tragedy, performed at Athens "Alcestis," and was rewarded with a goat (*Pliny*) . . . "
Æschylus introduced suitable dresses and a stage . . . 486
The drama was first introduced into *Rome* on occasion of a plague which raged during the consulate of C. Sulpicius Peticius and C. Licinius Stolo: the magistrates, to appease the incensed deities, instituted the games called the "Scenici," which were amusements entirely new; actors from Etruria danced, after the Tuscan manner, to the flute . . . 364

Anaxandrides was the first dramatic poet who introduced intrigues upon the stage; he composed about 100 plays, of which 10 obtained the prize; he died . . . B.C. 340
Subsequently came satires, accompanied with music set to the flute; and afterwards plays were represented by Livius Andronicus, who, abandoning satires, wrote plays with a regular and connected plot. He first gave singing and dancing to different performers; he danced himself, and gave the singing to a younger exhibitor . . . 240
The greatest ancient dramatic writers were—*Greek*, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides (tragedy), and Aristophanes (comedy), 525—427; *Latin*, Plautus and Terence (comedy), 184—160; Seneca (tragedy) . . . 7 B.C.—A.D. 65

DRAMA, MODERN, arose early in the rude attempts of minstrels and buffoons at fairs in France, Italy, and England. Stories from the Bible were represented by the priests, and were the origin of sacred comedy. *Warton*.

Gregory Nazianzen, an early father of the Church, is said to have constructed a drama on the Passion of Christ, to counteract the profanities of the heathen stage, about . . . 364
Fitzstephen, in his "Life of Thomas à Becket," asserts that—"London had for its theatrical exhibitions holy plays, and the representation of miracles, wrought by holy confessors;" he died about . . . 1190
The Chester Mysteries* were performed about 1270
Plays were performed at Clerkenwell by the parish clerks, and "miracles" were represented in the fields, in . . . 1397
Allegorical characters were introduced in the reign of Henry VI.
Individual characters were introduced in Henry VII.'s reign.
Skelton and others wrote "Moralities" about 1500
The first regular drama acted in Europe was the "Sophonisba" of Trissino, at Rome, in the presence of pope Leo X. (*Voltaire*) . . . 1515
The first royal licence for the drama in England was to master Burbage, and four others, servants to the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside . . . 1574
Shakespeare began to write about . . . 1590

A licence granted to Shakespeare and his associates in . . . 1603
Plays were opposed by the Puritans in 1633, and were afterwards suspended until the Restoration, in . . . 1660
Two companies of regular performers were licensed by Charles II., Killigrew's and sir William Davenant's. The first was at the Bull, Vere-street, Clare-market, which was immediately afterwards removed to Drury-lane; the other in Dorset-gardens, 1662. Till this time, boys performed women's parts; but Mrs. Coleman (the first female on the stage) had performed *Ianthe*, in Davenant's "Siege of Rhodes," in . . . 1656
Sir William Davenant introduced operas, and both companies united, 1684, and continued together till 1694, when a schism under Betterton led to the opening of a theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the parent of Covent-garden . . . 1695
Act for the revision of plays and for licensing them previously to being performed . . . 1737
Author's Dramatic Copyright Protection act, 3 Will. IV. c. 15 . . . June, 1833
See *Theatres, Covent-garden, Drury-lane, and Copyright*.

DRAMATIC COLLEGE, for the benefit of distressed actors and their children, was proposed July 21, 1858, at the Princess's theatre, by Messrs. C. Dickens, Thackeray, C. Kean, B. Webster, and others. Mr. Henry Dodd's offer of land and money, with certain stipulations, was declined. The Queen is the patron. The first stone of the building was laid by the Prince Consort, June 1, 1860; and on Sept. 29, 1862, seven annuitants were installed. The central hall was opened by the Prince of Wales, June 5, 1865.

* The Coventry, Chester, Townley, and other mysteries have been printed during the present century.

DRAPIER'S LETTERS, by dean Swift, published in 1724, against *Wood's Halfpence* (*which see*).

DREAMS are mentioned in Scripture, e.g., Joseph's and Pharaoh's, 1715 B.C. (*Gen.* xxxvii. and xli.), and Nebuchadnezzar's, 603 and 570 B.C. (*Daniel* ii. and iv.). The first attempt to interpret dreams and omens is ascribed to Amphietyon of Athens, 1497 B.C. A remarkable modern instance is attested in the life of Thomas, lord Lyttelton.*

DRED SCOTT CASE. See *United States*, 1857.

DREPANUM (Sicily). Near this place the Carthaginian admiral Adherbal totally defeated the Roman fleet under P. Claudius, 249 B.C.

DRESDEN, termed the German Florence, became the capital of Saxony in 1548. Peace of Dresden, between Saxony, Prussia, and the queen of Hungary, confirming the treaties of Berlin and Breslau, signed Dec. 25, 1745. Dresden was taken by Frederick of Prussia in 1756; by the Austrians in 1759; and bombarded in vain by Frederick, in July, 1760. Here severe contests took place between the allied army under the prince of Schwarzenberg, and the French army commanded by Napoleon, Aug. 26 and 27, 1813. The allies, 200,000 strong, attacked Napoleon in his position at Dresden, and the event had nearly proved fatal to them, but for an error in the conduct of general Vandamme. They were defeated with dreadful loss, and were obliged to retreat into Bohemia; but Vandamme pursuing them too far, his division was cut to pieces, and himself and all his staff made prisoners. In this battle, general Moreau received his mortal wound, while in conversation with the emperor of Russia. Marshal St. Cyr, and 25,000 French troops, surrendered Dresden to the allies, Nov. 11, 1813. During a political commotion, the king of Saxony resigned the royal authority, and prince Frederick, his nephew, was declared regent, Sept. 9, *et seq.* 1830. See *Saxony*. An insurrection here on May 3, 1849, was repressed on the 6th.†

DRESS. The attire of the Hebrew women is censured in *Isaiah* iii., about 760 B.C. Excess in dress among the early Romans was restrained by sumptuary laws; and also in England by numerous statutes, in 1363, 1465, 1570, &c. (see *Cap*); and in the reign of Elizabeth, 1574.‡ *Stow*. Fairholt's "Costume in England" contains a history of dress with numerous illustrations derived from MSS., the works of Strutt, &c. A "Dress-making Company" was established in London, Feb. 6, 1865, with the view of improving the condition of the workwomen.

DREUX (N.W. France). Here Montmorenci defeated the Huguenots under Condé, Dec. 19, 1562.

DRINKING-FOUNTAINS. Many were erected in Liverpool in 1857. An association for their erection in London was formed in April, 1859, by lord John Russell, the earl of Carlisle, Mr. S. Gurney, and others. The first of the numerous fountains since erected is that near St. Sepulchre's church, Skinner-street, on April 21, 1859. The magnificent fountain in Victoria-park, London, was inaugurated by the donor, Miss Burdett Coutts, June 8, 1862.

DRILLING-MACHINES, in agriculture. One was invented by Jethro Tull, early in the last century.

* Lord Lyttelton dreamt that a young female, dressed in white, solemnly warned him of his dissolution in three days from that time. On the third day his lordship had a party to spend the evening with him, and about the time predicted, he observed to the company present, that "he believed he should jockey the ghost;" but in a few minutes afterwards he was seized with a sudden faintness, carried to bed, and rose no more. He died in 1779, aged 35. Some assert that he committed suicide.

† The fine porcelain ware known as Dresden china was invented by M. Boeticher, at the time an apothecary's boy, about 1700. Hard porcelain was made there in 1709. Services of this ware have cost many thousands of pounds each. A costly service, each piece exquisitely painted, with battles, &c., was presented to the duke of Wellington by the king of Prussia, in 1816, and was the finest in England.

‡ Sir Walter Raleigh, we are told, wore a white satin-pinked vest, close-sleeved to the wrist, and over the body a brown doublet finely flowered, and embroidered with pearls, and in the feather of his hat a large ruby and pearl drop at the bottom of the sprig in place of a button. His breeches, with his stockings and ribbon garters, fringed at the end, all white; and buff shoes, which, on great court days, were so gorgeously covered with precious stones as to have exceeded the value of 6600*l.*; and he had a suit of armour of solid silver, with sword and belt blazing with diamonds, rubies, and pearls. King James's favourite, the duke of Buckingham, could afford to have his diamonds tacked so loosely on, that when he chose to shake a few off on the ground, he obtained all the fame he desired from the pickers-up, who were generally *les Dames de la Cour*. We may here mention a novel dress, the BLOOMER COSTUME, introduced into America in 1849, by Mrs. Ann Bloomer, and worn there by many of the women. It resembled male attire, being an open-fronted jacket and loose trousers, the latter wide like those of the Turk, but gathered in at the ankles. The Bloomer dress was first adopted by a few females in the western parts of London, in August, 1851; but though it was recommended by some American ladies in popular lectures, it was soon afterwards totally discontinued.

DROGHEDA (Central Ireland, E.), formerly Tredagh, a place of great importance, having the privilege of coining money. In the reign of Edward VI., an act, yet unrepealed, was passed for the foundation of a university here. The town was besieged several times in the contests between 1641 and 1691. Cromwell took it by storm, and put the governor, sir A. Aston, and the whole of the garrison, to the sword, Sept. 11, 1649. More than 3000 men, most of them English, perished. It surrendered to William III. in 1690.

DROMORE, BISHOPRIC OF (N.E. Ireland), founded by St. Coleman, first bishop, about 556. By an extent returned 15 James I., this see was valued in the king's books at 50*l*. Jeremy Taylor was bishop of Down and Connor in 1660, and of this see in 1661. Dromore has been united to Down through the Irish Church Temporalities act, 1833.

DROWNING, as a punishment, is very ancient. The Britons inflicted death by drowning in a quagmire, before 450 B.C. *Stow*. It is said to have been inflicted on eighty intractable bishops near Nicomedia, A.D. 370; and to have been adopted as a punishment in France by Louis XI. The wholesale drownings of the royalists in the Loire at Nantes, by command of the brutal Carrier, Nov. 1793, were termed *Noyades*. He was condemned to death in Dec. 1794. Societies for the *recovery of drowning persons* were first instituted in Holland, in 1767. The second society is said to have been formed at Milan, in 1768; the third in Hamburg, in 1771; the fourth at Paris, in 1772; and the fifth in London, in 1774. The motto of the Royal Humane Society in England is : *Lateat scintillula forsan*—"A small spark may perhaps lie hid."

DRUIDS. Priests, among the ancient Germans, Gauls, and Britons, so named from their veneration for the oak (Brit. *derw*). They administered sacred things, were the interpreters of the gods, and supreme judges. They headed the Britons who opposed Cæsar's first landing, 55 B.C., and were exterminated by the Roman governor, Suetonius Paulinus, A.D. 61.

DRUM : the invention is ascribed to Bacchus, who, according to Polyænus, "gave his signals of battle with cymbals and drums." It was brought by the Moors into Spain, 713. *Le Clerc*. The drum, or drum-capstan, for weighing anchors, was invented by sir S. Morland, in 1685. *Anderson*.

DRUMMOND LIGHT. See *Time-light*.

DRUMCLOG (W. Scotland). Here the Covenanters defeated Graham of Claverhouse, on June 1, 1679. An account of the conflict is given by Walter Scott, in "Old Mortality."

DRUNKARDS were to be excommunicated in the early church, 59 (1 *Cor.* vii.) In England, a canon law forbade drunkenness in the clergy, 747. Constantine, king of Scots, punished it with death, 870. By 21 James I., c. 7, 1623, a drunkard was liable to a penalty of five shillings, or six hours in the stocks.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE derives its origin from a cock-pit, which was converted into a theatre in the reign of James I. It was rebuilt, and called the Phoenix; and Charles II. granted an exclusive patent to Thomas Killigrew, April 25, 1662. The actors were called the king's servants, and ten of them, who were called gentlemen of the great chamber, had an annual allowance of ten yards of scarlet cloth, with a suitable quantity of lace. The theatre, with sixty adjoining houses, was burnt down in 1672; and a new edifice was built in its room by sir Christopher Wren, in 1674. The interior was rebuilt by Mr. Adams, and was re-opened Sept. 23, 1775. The Drury-lane Theatrical Fund was originated by David Garrick in 1777. In 1791, the theatre was pulled down; it was rebuilt and opened March 12, 1794. It was totally destroyed by fire, Feb. 24, 1809; and was rebuilt and opened Oct. 10, 1812. See *Theatres* and *Drama*.

DRUSES, a warlike people dwelling among the mountains of Lebanon, derive their origin from a fanatical Mahometan sect which arose in Egypt about 996, and fled to Palestine, to avoid persecution. They now retain hardly any of the religion of their ancestors : they do not practise circumcision, pray, or fast, but eat pork and drink wine. In the middle of 1860, in consequence of disputes (in which doubtless both parties were to blame), the Druses attacked their neighbours the Maronites (*which see*), whom they massacred, it was said, without regard to age or sex. Peace was made in July; but in the meantime a religious fury seized the Mahometan population of the neighbouring cities, and a general massacre of Christians ensued. See *Damascus* and *Syria*. Fuad Pacha with Turkish troops; and general Hautpoul with French auxiliaries, invaded Lebanon in Aug. and Sept. The Druses surrendered, giving up their chiefs, several of whom were tried and condemned to die, in Jan. 1861.

DUBLIN, capital of Ireland, anciently called Ashled, said to have been built 140. It obtained its present name from Alpinus, a lord or chief among the Irish, whose daughter, Auliana, having been drowned at the ford where now Whitworth-bridge is built, he changed the name to Auliana, by Ptolemy called Eblana (afterwards corrupted into Dublana), that she might be had in remembrance. Alpinus is said to have made this place his residence, about 155, when he brought "the then rude hill into the form of a town." See *Ireland*.

Christianity established here on the arrival of St. Patrick, about	432	Bank transferred to College-green	1808
[St. Patrick's cathedral founded about this time.]		Dublin institution founded	1811
Dublin environed with walls by the Danes	798	Riot at the theatre	Dec. 16, 1814
Named by king Edgar in the preface to his charter " <i>Noblissima Civitas</i> "	964	Visit of George IV.	Aug. 12, 1821
Battle of Clontarf (<i>which see</i>)	April 23, 1014	The "Bottle conspiracy"	Dec. 14, 1822
Dublin taken by Raymond le Gros, for Henry II. who soon after arrives	1171	Hibernian academy	Aug. 16, 1823
Charter granted by this king	1173	Dublin lighted with gas	Oct. 5, 1823
Christ church built, 1038; rebuilt	1190	Rd. Whately made archbishop (very active in education)	1831
Slaughter of 500 British by the Irish citizens near Dublin (<i>see Cullen's Wood</i>)	1209	Great custom-house fire	Aug. 9, 1833
Assemblage of Irish princes, who swear allegiance to king John	1210	Railroad to Kingstown	Aug. 17, 1834
Foundation of Dublin castle laid by Henry de Loundres, 1205; finished	1213	British Association meet here	Aug. 6, 1835
John le Dece first provost; Richard de St. Olave and John Stakebold first bailiffs (<i>see Mayor</i>)	1308	Dublin new police act	July 4, 1836
Thomas Cusack, first mayor (<i>idem</i>)	1409	Cemetery, Mount Jerome, consecrated, Sept. 19,	1837
Besieged by the son of the earl of Kildare, lord deputy	1500	Royal arcade burnt	April 25, 1837
Christ church made a deanery and chapter by Henry VIII. (<i>see Christ Church</i>)	1541	Poor-law bill passed	July 31, 1838
Name of bailiff changed; John Ryan and Thomas Comyn, first sheriffs	1548	Awful storm raged	Jan. 6, 1839
Trinity college founded	1591	O'Connell's arrest (<i>see Trials</i>)	Oct. 14, 1843
Charter granted by James I.	1609	He is found guilty	Feb. 12, 1844
Convocation which established the Thirty-nine articles of religion	1614	His death at Genoa	May 15, 1847
Besieged by the marquis of Ormond, and battle of Rathmines (<i>which see</i>)	1649	Arrest of Mitchell, of the <i>United Irishman</i> newspaper	May 13, 1848
Cromwell arrives in Dublin with 9000 foot and 400 horse	Aug. "	State trial of Wm. Smith O'Brien and Meagher in Dublin	May 15, "
Chief magistrate honoured with the title of lord while holding office	1665	[These persons were afterwards tried at Clonmel, and found guilty.]	
Blue coat hospital incorporated	1670	Trial of Mitchell; guilty	May 26, "
Essex bridge built by sir H. Jervis	1676	<i>Irish Felon</i> newspaper first published	July 1, "
Royal hospital, Kilmainham, founded	1683	<i>Nation</i> and <i>Irish Felon</i> suppressed	July 29, "
James II. arrives in Dublin	1688	Conviction of O'Doherty	Nov. 1, "
Great gunpowder explosion	1693	The queen visits Dublin	Aug. 6, 1849
Lamps first erected in the city	1698	Royal exchange opened as a city hall, Sept. 30,	1852
Infirmary, Jervis-street, founded	1728	Dublin industrial exhibition, which owed its existence to Mr. Dargan, who advanced 80,000 <i>l.</i> for the purpose, was erected by Mr. (afterwards sir) John Benson, in the Dublin society's grounds, near Merriem-square. It consisted of one large and two smaller halls, lighted from above. It was opened by earl St. Germain, the lord-lieutenant, May 12; was visited by the queen and prince Albert, Aug. 30; and closed on	Nov. 1, 1853
Parliament-house began	1729	Acts passed to establish a national gallery, museum, &c.	Aug. 10, 1854; and July 2, 1855
Foundling hospital incorporated	1739	Arrival of lord Eglinton—disgraceful contest between the Trinity college students and the police; the latter severely blamed, March 12,	1858
St. Patrick's spire erected (<i>see St. Patrick</i>)	1749	Demonstration at the funeral of the rebel M'Manus	Nov. 10-12, 1861
Royal Dublin Society originated, 1731; incorporated	"	Fine art exhibition proposed, July 20, 1860; opened by the lord-lieutenant, the earl of Carlisle, May 24, 1861; visited by the prince of Wales, July 1; and by the queen and prince consort	Aug. 22, "
Lock hospital opened	1758	National association for social science met,	Aug. 14-22, "
Hibernian society	1765	Lord Rosse installed as chancellor of the university	Feb. 17, 1863
Marine society	1766	Abp. Whately dies, Oct. 8; succeeded by Rd. Chenevix Trench	Nov. "
Queen's bridge first erected, 1684; destroyed by a flood, 1763; rebuilt	1768	Statue of Oliver Goldsmith inaugurated by the lord-lieutenant, Jan. 5; who opens the national gallery of Ireland	Jan. 30, 1864
Act for a general pavement of the city	1773	New Richmond hospital, to be called the "Carmichael School of Medicine," founded (Mr. Carmichael, the surgeon, bequeathed 10,000 <i>l.</i> for the purpose)	March 29, "
Royal exchange begun, 1769; opened	1779	Industrial exhibition opened by the lord chancellor	May 25, "
Order of St. Patrick instituted	1783	The O'Connell monument founded	Aug. 8, 1864
Bank of Ireland instituted (<i>see Bank</i>)	"	St. Patrick's cathedral restored by Mr. Guinness; re-opened	Feb. 24, 1865
Police established by statute	1786		
Royal academy incorporated	"		
Custom house begun, 1781; opened	1791		
Dublin library instituted	"		
Fire at the parliament house	1792		
Carlisle bridge erected	1794		
City armed association	1796		
New law courts opened	"		
The rebellion; arrest of lord Edward Fitzgerald, in Thomas-street	May 19, 1798		
Union with England (<i>see Union</i>)	Jan. 1, 1801		
Emmett's insurrection	July 23, 1803		
Hibernian Bible society	1806		

DUBLIN, *continued.*

The international exhibition opened by the prince of Wales May 9, 1865
The newspaper *The Irish People* seized, and

several Fenians taken in custody. (See *Fenians, and Ireland.*) Sept. 15, 1865
International exhibition to be closed on Nov. 9, "

DUBLIN, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF. It was united to Glendalagh in 1214. It is supposed that the bishopric of Dublin was founded by St. Patrick, in 448. Gregory, bishop in 1121, became *archbishop* in 1152. George Browne, an Augustine friar of London (deprived by queen Mary in 1554), was the first Protestant archprelate of this see. Dublin has two cathedrals, Christ Church, and St. Patrick's. The revenue was valued, in the king's books, 30 Hen. VIII. at 534*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* Irish. Kildare, on its last avoidance, was annexed to Dublin, 1846. See *Bishops*.

DUCAT, a coin so called because struck by dukes. *Johnson*. First coined by Longinus, governor of Italy. *Procopius*. First struck in the duchy of Apulia, 1140. *Du Cange*. Coined by Robert, king of Sicily, in 1240.

DUELLING took its rise from the judicial combats of the Celtic nations. The first duel in England, William count of Eu and Godfrey Baynard, took place 1096. Duelling in civil matters was forbidden in France, 1305. The present practice of duelling arose in the challenge of Francis I. to the emperor Charles V. 1528. The fight with small swords was introduced into England, 29 Eliz. 1587. Proclamation that no person should be pardoned who killed another in a duel, 30 Charles II. 1679.* Duelling was checked in the army, 1792; and has been almost abolished in England, by the influence of public opinion aided by the prince consort. A society "for the discouraging of duelling" was established in 1845. See *Battel*, *Wager of*, and *Combat*.

MEMORABLE DUELS.

Between the duke of Hamilton and lord Mohun, fought Nov. 15, 1712
[This duel was fought with small swords, in Hyde-park. Lord Mohun was killed upon the spot, and the duke expired of his wounds as he was being carried to his coach.]
Capt. Peppard and Mr. Hayes; latter killed . 1728
Messrs. Hamilton and Morgan; former killed . 1748
Mr. S. Martin and Mr. Wilkes, M.P. . 1763
Lord Townshend and lord Bellamont; lord Bellamont wounded Feb. 1, 1773
The count d'Artois and the duke of Bourbon, March 21, 1778
Mr. Donovan and capt. Hanson; the latter killed Nov. 13, 1779
Charles James Fox and Mr. Adam; Mr. Fox wounded Nov. 30, "
Colonel Fullerton and lord Shelburne: the latter wounded March 22, 1780
Rev. Mr. Allen and Lloyd Dulany; the latter killed June 18, 1782
Colonel Thomas, of the Guards, and colonel Gordon; colonel Thomas killed Sept. 4, 1783
Lord Macartney and major-gen. Stuart; the former wounded June 8, 1786
Mr. Barrington and Mr. M'Kenzie; the former killed on the ground by general Gillespie, the second of the latter . 1788
Mr. M'Keon and George Nugent Reynolds; the latter murdered by the former Jan. 31, "
Mr. Purefoy and col. Roper; the latter killed Dec. 17, "
Duke of York and col. Lenox, afterwards duke of Richmond (for an insignificant cause), May 27, 1789
Sir George Ramsay and captain Macrea; sir George killed . 1790
Mr. Curran and major Hobart . April 1, "
Mr. Macduff and Mr. Prince; latter killed, June 4, "

Mr. Harvey Aston and Lieut. Fitzgerald; the former severely wounded June 25, 1790
Mr. Stevens and Mr. Anderson; the former killed Sept. 20, "
Mr. Graham and Mr. Julius; the former killed, July 19, 1791
Mr. John Kemble and Mr. Aiken; no fatality, March 1, 1792
Earl of Lonsdale and captain Cuthbert; no fatality June 9, "
M. de Chauvigny and Mr. Lameth; the latter wounded Nov. 8, "
Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Pride; the former killed, Aug. 20, 1796
Lord Norbury and Mr. Napper Tandy; an affair, no meeting Aug. 21, "
Lord Valentia and Mr. Gawler; the former wounded June 28, 1798
Wm. Pitt and George Tierney . May 27, "
Isaac Corry and Henry Grattan . Jan. 15, 1800
Lieut. Willis and major Impey; the major killed Aug. 26, 1801
Rt. hon. George Ogle and Bernard Coyle, 8 shots; no fatality . 1802
Sir Richard Musgrave and Mr. Todd Jones; sir Richard wounded June 8, "
Colonel Montgomery and captain Mac Namara; the former killed April 6, 1803
General Hamilton and colonel Aaron Burr; the general killed, greatly lamented (in America) . 1804
Lord Camelford and captain Best; lord Camelford killed March 10, "
Surgeon Fisher and Lieut. Torrens; the latter killed March 22, 1806
Baron Hompesch and Mr. Richardson; the latter severely wounded Sept. 21, "
Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Pauli; the former wounded May 5, 1807
Mr. Alcock and Mr. Colclough; the latter killed; the survivor lost his reason June 8, "

* "As many as 227 official and memorable duels were fought during my grand climacteric." *Sir J. Barrington*. A single writer enumerates 172 duels, in which 63 individuals were killed and 96 wounded; in three of these cases both the combatants were killed, and 18 of the survivors suffered the sentence of the law. *Hamilton*.

DUELLING, *continued.*

M. de Granpree and M. Le Pique, in balloons, near Paris, and the latter killed	May 3, 1808	Mr. Westall and captain Gourlay; the latter killed	1824
Major Campbell and captain Boyd; latter murdered (former hanged, Oct. 2, 1808)	June 23, "	Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Lambton	July 1, 1826
Lord Paget and captain Cadogan; neither wounded	May 30, 1809	Mr. Bric, barrister, and Mr. Hayes; the former killed	Dec. 26, "
Lord Castlereagh and Mr. George Canning; the latter wounded	Sept. 22, "	Rev. Mr. Hodson and Mr. Grady; the latter wounded	Aug. 1827
Mr. George Payne and Mr. Clarke; the former killed	Sept. 6, 1810	Major Edgeworth and Mr. Henry Grattan; an affair, and no meeting	Sept. "
Captain Boardman and ensign de Balton; the former killed	March 4, 1811	Mr. Long Wellesley and Mr. Crespigny; neither wounded	1828
Lieut. Stewart and lieut. Bagnal; the latter mortally wounded	Oct. 7, 1812	Duke of Wellington and the earl of Winchilsea; no injury	March 21, 1829
Mr. Edward Maguire and lieut. Blundell; the latter killed	July 9, 1813	Lieut. Crowther and captain Helsham; the former killed	April 1, "
Mr. Hatchell and Mr. Morley	Feb. 12, 1814	Mr. William Lambrecht and Mr. Oliver Clayton; the latter killed	Jan. 8, 1830
Captain Stackpole (of "Statira" frigate) and lieut. Cecil; the captain killed (arose on account of words spoken four years previously)	April, "	Captain Smith and Mr. O'Grady; the latter killed	March 18, "
Mr. D. O'Connell and Mr. D'Esterre; Mr. D'Esterre killed	Feb. 1, 1815	Mr. Storey and Mr. Mathias; the latter wounded	Jan. 22, 1833
Colonel Quentin and colonel Palmer	Feb. 7, "	Mr. Maher and Mr. Colles	Jan. 22, "
Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Peel; an affair, no meeting	Aug. 31, "	Sir John W. Jeffcott and Dr. Hennis; the latter mortally wounded, and died on the 18th	May 10, "
Major Greene and Mr. Price, in America; the latter killed, greatly lamented	Dec. 1816	Charles Wellesley Ashe and sir Charles Hampton	Sept. 11, 1834
Captain Fottrell and colonel Ross; 5 shots each, but no fatality	Dec. 1817	Lord Alvanley and Mr. Morgan O'Connell; 2 shots each	May 4, 1835
Lieut. Hindes and lieut. Gilbert Conroy; the former killed	March 6, "	Sir Colquhoun Grant and lord Seymour; no fatality	May 29, "
Mr. John Sutton and major Lockyer; the former killed	Dec. 10, "	Mr. Roebuck, M.P., and Mr. Black, editor of the <i>Morning Chronicle</i> ; 2 shots each	Nov. 19, "
Mr. O'Callaghan and lieut. Bayley; the latter killed	Jan. 12, 1818	Mr. Ruthven and Mr. Scott; and Mr. Ruthven and Mr. Close (Mr. Scott's second); the latter wounded	May 23, 1836
Mr. Grattan and the earl of Clare	June 7, 1820	The earl of Cardigan and captain Tuckett, 11th regt.; 2 shots each; the latter wounded (for this the earl was tried in the house of lords and acquitted, Feb. 16, 1841)	Sept. 12, 1840
Mr. Henshaw and Mr. Hartinger; both desperately wounded	Sept. 18, "	Captain Boldeiro and hon. Craven Berkeley; no fatality	July 15, 1842
Mr. Scott and Mr. Christie; the former killed	Feb. 16, 1821	Colonel Fawcett and captain Munroe; former killed	July 1, 1843
M. Manuel and Mr. Beaumont	April 9, "	Lieut. Seton and lieut. Hawkey; the former killed	May 20, 1845
Sir Alexander Boswell and Mr. James Stuart; the former killed	March 26, 1822	Duc de Grammont Caderousse kills Mr. Dillon at Paris, for a newspaper attack	Oct. 1862
The duke of Buckingham and the duke of Bedford; no fatality	May 2, "		
General Pepé and general Carascosa; the latter wounded	Feb. 28, 1823		

DUKE, Latin *dux*, a title first given to generals of armies. In England, during Saxon times, the commanders of armies were called dukes, *duces*. *Camden*. In *Genesis xxxvi*. some of Esau's descendants are termed *dukes*. *Duke-duke* was a title given to the house of Sylvia, in Spain, on account of its possessing many duchies.

Edward the Black Prince made duke of Cornwall	1337	duke of Rothesay, a title which afterwards belonged to the king's eldest son, 1398, and is now borne by the prince of Wales.	
Robert de Vere was created marquess of Dublin and duke of Ireland, 9 Rich. II.	1385	Cosmo de Medici created <i>grand-duke</i> of Tuscany, the first of the rank, by pope Pius V.	1569
Robert III. created David, prince of Scotland,			

DULWICH COLLEGE (Surrey), called God's-gift College, founded by Edward Alleyn, an eminent comedian, was completed and solemnly opened Sept. 13, 1619. Alleyn was its first master, and died in 1626. A fine gallery to contain the Bourgeois collection of pictures, bequeathed by sir Francis Bourgeois, was annexed in 1813. In 1857, an act was passed by which the college was reconstituted. Two schools were established; and the number of the almspeople increased. In 1860 the annual income was 11,482*l*.

DUMB. See *Deaf and Dumb*.

DUMBLANE OR DUNBLANE (Perth), near which took place a conflict called the battle of Sheriffmuir, between the royalist army and the Scots rebels, the former commanded by the duke of Argyle, and the latter by the earl of Mar, Nov. 13, 1715. Both sides claimed the victory.

DUNBAR (Haddington). Here the Scottish army and John Baliol were defeated by the earl of Warrenne, and Scotland was subdued, April 27, 1296. Here also Cromwell obtained a signal victory over the Scots, in arms for Charles II., Sept. 3, 1650.

DUNCIAD, the celebrated satirical poem by Alexander Pope, was published in 1728.

DUNDALK (Louth, Ireland). In 1318, at Foughard near this place, was defeated and slain Edward Bruce, who had invaded Ireland in 1315. The walls and fortifications of Dundalk were destroyed in 1641. It was taken by Cromwell in 1649. The first cambric manufacture in Ireland was established in this town by artisans from France in 1727.

DUNDEE (E. Scotland), on the Tay. The site was given by William the Lion (reigned 1165—1214), to his brother David, earl of Huntingdon, who built or strengthened the castle, and erected a large church, the tower of which, 156 feet high, still remains. The town was taken by the English in 1385; pillaged by Montrose, 1645; stormed by Monk in 1651; and was visited by queen Victoria in 1844. It has thriven since 1815, through its extensive linen manufactories; at one of these (Edwards's) a steam explosion took place on April 15, 1859, when twenty persons were killed. Claverhouse, viscount Dundee (killed 1689), had a house here. The Baxter park, the gift of sir David Baxter, was opened by earl Russell, Sept. 9, 1863. Population in 1861, 90,425.

DUNGAN-HILL (Ireland). Here the English army, commanded by colonel Jones, signally defeated the Irish, of whom 6000 are said to have been slain, while the loss on the side of the English was inconsiderable, July 10, 1647.

DUNKELD (Perthshire) was made a bishopric by David I. in 1127; the ancient Culdee church, founded by king Constantine III., becoming the cathedral. The beautiful bridge over the Tay, erected by Thos. Telford, was opened in 1809.

DUNKIRK (N. France), founded in the 7th century, was taken from the Spaniards by the English and French, and put into the hands of the English, June 1658. It was sold by Charles II. for 500,000*l.* to Louis XIV., Oct. 17, 1662. Dunkirk was one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom; but all the works were demolished in conformity with the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The French resumed the works, but they were ordered to be demolished at the peace of 1763; in 1783 they were again resumed. The English attempted to besiege this place; but the duke of York, who commanded, was defeated by Hoche, and forced to retire with loss, Sept. 7, 1793. It was made a free port in 1816.

DUNMOW (Essex), famous for the tenure of the manor (made by Robert Fitz-Walter, 1244), "that whatever married couple will go to the priory, and kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones, will swear that they have not quarrelled nor repented of their marriage within a year and a day after its celebration, shall receive a fitch of bacon." *

DUNSINANE (Perthshire). On the hill was fought the battle between Macbeth the thane of Glamis, and Siward, earl of Northumberland, 1054. Edward the Confessor had sent Siward on behalf of Malcolm III., whose father Duncan, the thane and usurper had murdered. Macbeth was defeated, and it was said was pursued to Lumphanan, in Aberdeenshire, and there slain, 1056.

DÜPPEL or **DYBBÖL**. See under *Denmark*, 1864.

DUPPLIN (Perthshire). Here Edward Baliol and his English allies totally defeated the Scots under the earl of Mar, Aug. 11, 1332, and obtained the crown for three months.

DURBAR, an East Indian term for an audience-chamber or reception. On Oct. 18, 1864, a most remarkable durbar was held at Lahore by the viceroy of India, sir John Lawrence, at which 604 of the most illustrious princes and chieftains of the north-west province, were present, magnificently clothed.

DURHAM, an ancient city, the *Dunholme* of the Saxons, and *Durême* of the Normans. The **BISHOPRIC** was removed to Durham from Chester-le-street in 995; whither it had been transferred from Lindisfarne or Holy Island, on the coast of Northumberland, in 634, in

* The earliest recorded claim for the bacon was in 1445, since when to 1855 it had only been demanded five times. The last claimants previous to 1855 were John Shakeshanks and his wife, who established their right to it, June 20, 1751; they made a large sum by selling slices of the fitch to those who were witnesses of the ceremony, there being 5000 persons present. The claim was revived on July 19, 1855, when fitches were awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, of Chipping-Ongar, and the Chevalier Châtelaine and his lady. The lord of the manor opposed the revival, but Mr. W. Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, and some friends, defrayed the expense, and superintended the ceremonials. Endeavours have been made to perpetuate the custom. A fitch was awarded in 1860.

consequence of the invasion of the Danes. The bones of St. Cuthbert, the sixth bishop, were brought from Lindisfarne, and interred in Durham cathedral. The palatine privileges, granted to the bishop by the Danish Northumbrian prince Guthrum, were taken by the crown in June 1836. Durham was ravaged by Malcolm of Scotland in 1070, and was occupied by the Northumbrian rebels in 1569; and by the Scots in 1640. In 1650 Cromwell quartered his Scotch prisoners in the cathedral. Near Durham on Oct. 17, 1346, was fought the decisive battle of Neville's cross (*which see*). This see, deemed the richest in England, was valued in the king's books at 2821*l*. Present income, 8000*l*. The college, founded in 1290, was abolished at the Reformation. In 1657 Cromwell established a college, which was suppressed at the Restoration. The present *University* was established in 1831, opened in 1833, and chartered in 1837. Certain reformed ordinances, recommended by a commission, were set aside in 1863.

RECENT BISHOPS OF DURHAM.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1791. Hon. Shute Barrington, died in 1826. | 1856. Charles Thomas Longley, became abp. of York, May, 1860. |
| 1826. Wm. Van Mildert (the last prince-bishop), died Feb. 21, 1836. | 1860. Hon. H. Montagu Villiers (trans. from Carlisle), died Aug. 10, 1861. |
| 1836. Edward Maltby, resigned in 1856; died July 3, 1859, aged 90. | 1861. Charles Baring (PRESENT bishop). |

DURHAM LETTER. See *Papal Aggression*.

DUTCH REPUBLIC. See *Holland*.

DUUMVIRI, two Roman patricians appointed by Tarquin the Proud 520 B.C. to take care of the books of the Sibyls, which were supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire. The books were placed in the Capitol, and secured in a chest under the ground. The number of keepers was increased to ten (the Decemviri) 365 B.C., afterwards to fifteen; the added five called *quinque viri*.

DWARFS: ANCIENT. Philetas of Cos, distinguished about 330 B.C., as a poet and grammarian, was so diminutive that he always carried leaden weights in his pockets, to prevent his being blown away by the wind. He was preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus. *Ælian*. Julia, niece of Augustus, had a dwarf named Coropas, two feet and a hand's breadth high; and Andromeda, a freed-maid of Julia's, was of the same height. *Pliny*. Aug. Caesar exhibited in his plays a man not two feet in stature. *Sueton*. Alypius of Alexandria, a logician and philosopher, was but one foot five inches and a half high; "he seemed to be consumed into a kind of divine nature." *Vos. Instit.*

MODERN DWARFS.—John d'Estrix, of Mechlin, was brought to the duke of Parma, in 1592, when he was 35 years of age, having a long beard. He was skilled in languages, and not more than three feet high.

Jeffrey Hudson, an English dwarf, when a youth of 18 inches high, was served up to table in a cold pie, before the king and queen, by the duchess of Buckingham, in 1626. He challenged Mr. Crofts, who had offended him, to fight a duel, but the latter came to the ground armed only with a squirt. This led to another meeting, when the dwarf shot his antagonist dead, 1653.

Count Borowlaski, a Polish gentleman, of great accomplishments and elegant manners, well known

in England, where he resided many years, was born in Nov. 1739. His growth was at one year of age, 14 inches; at six, 17 inches; at twenty, 33 inches; and at thirty, 39. He had a sister, named Anastasia, seven years younger than himself, and so much shorter that she could stand under his arm. He visited many of the courts of Europe, and died in England, at the great age of 68, in 1837. Charles Stratton (termed general Tom Thumb), an American, was exhibited in England, 1846. In Feb. 1863, in New York, when 25 years old and 31 inches high, he married Lavinia Warren, aged 21, 32 inches high. He, his wife, and child, and commodore Nutt, another dwarf, came to England in Dec. 1864, and remained there some time.

DYEING is attributed to the Tyrians, about 1500 B.C. The English sent their goods to be dyed in Holland, till the art was brought to them in 1608. "Two dyers of Exeter were flogged for teaching their art *in the north*" (of England), 1628. A statute against abuses in dyeing passed in 1783. The art has been greatly improved by chemical research. A discovery of Dr. Stenhouse in 1848, led to M. Marnas procuring *mauve* from lichens; and Dr. Hofmann's production of aniline from coal-tar, has led to the invention of a number of beautiful dyes (mauve, magenta red, &c.). See *Aniline*.

E.

EAGLE, an ancient coin of Ireland, made of a base metal, and current in the first years of Edward I. about 1272; was so named from the figure impressed upon it. The *American* gold coinage of eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles, began Dec. 6, 1792; an eagle is of the value of 10 dollars, or about two guineas.—The *standard of the eagle* was borne by the Persians, at Cunaxa, 401 B.C. The Romans carried gold and silver eagles as ensigns, and sometimes represented them with a thunderbolt in their talons, on the point of a spear, 102 B.C. Charlemagne added the second head to the eagle for his arms, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were united in him, A.D. 802. The eagle was the standard of Napoleon I., and is that of Napoleon III.; as well as of Austria, Russia, and Prussia.—The **WHITE EAGLE**, an order of knighthood, was instituted in 1325, by Uladislaus, king of Poland; that of the **BLACK EAGLE** in 1701, by the elector of Brandenburg, Frederick I., on his being crowned king of Prussia; and that of the **RED EAGLE** in 1705 and 1712 by George, prince of Brandenburg-Anspach.

EARL, or *comes*, introduced at the conquest, superseded the Saxon ealdorman, and continued the highest rank in England, until Edward III. created dukes in 1337 and 1351, and Richard II. created marquesses (1385), both above earls. Alfred used the title of earl as a substitute for king. William Fitz-Osborn was made earl of Hereford by William the Conqueror, 1066. Gilchrist was created earl of Angus, in Scotland, by king Malcolm III. in 1037. Sir John de Courcy created baron of Kinsale and earl of Ulster in Ireland, by Henry II. 1181.

EARL MARSHAL of England, the eighth great officer of state. This office, until it was made hereditary, always passed by grant from the king. Gilbert de Clare was created lord marshal by king Stephen, 1135. The last *lord* marshal was John Fitz-Allan, lord Maltravers. *Camden*. Richard II. in 1397 granted letters patent to the earl of Nottingham by the style of *earl* marshal. In 1672, Charles II. granted to Henry lord Howard the dignity of hereditary earl marshal. The earl marshal's court was abolished in 1641. (See *Howard*.)

EARL MARISCHAL of Scotland was an officer who commanded the cavalry, whereas the constable commanded the whole army; but they seem to have had a joint command, as all orders were addressed to "our constable and marischal." The office was never out of the Keith family. It was reserved at the Union, and when the heritable jurisdictions were bought, it reverted to the crown, being forfeited by the rebellion of George Keith, earl marischal, in 1715.

EARRINGS were worn by Jacob's children, 1732 B.C. (*Gen.* xxxv. 4).

EARTH. See *Globe*.

EARTHENWARE. See *Pottery*.

EARTHQUAKES. Anaxagoras supposed that earthquakes were produced by subterraneous clouds bursting out into lightning, which shook the vaults that confined them, 435 B.C. *Diog. Laert.* Kircher, Des Cartes, and others, supposed that there were many vast cavities under ground which have a communication with each other, some of which abound with waters, others with exhalations, arising from inflammable substances, as nitre, bitumen, sulphur, &c. Dr. Stukeley and Dr. Priestley attributed earthquakes to electricity. It appears probable that steam generated by subterraneous heat contributes to occasion them. An elaborate Catalogue of Earthquakes, with commentaries on the phenomena, by R. and J. W. Mallet, was published by the British Association in 1858-9. In 1860 the velocity of their propagation was estimated by Mr. J. Brown at between 470 and 530 feet per second. The following are quoted from the best sources:*

One which made Eubœa an island . . . B.C. 425
 Ellice and Bula in Peloponnesus swallowed up 372
 One at Rome, when, in obedience to an oracle,
 M. Curtius, armed and mounted on a stately
 horse, leaped into the dreadful chasm it oc-
 casioned (*Livy*). 358
 Duras, in Greece, buried, with all its inhabi-
 tants; and 12 cities in Campania also buried 345

Lysimachia and its inhabitants totally buried B.C. 283
 Ephesus and other cities overturned . . . A.D. 17
 One accompanied by the eruption of Vesuvius;
 the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum
 buried 79
 Four cities in Asia, two in Greece, and two in
 Galatia overturned . . . 107
 Antioch destroyed . . . 115

* Mrs. Somerville states that about 255 earthquakes have occurred in the British isles; all slight. To avoid the effects of a shock predicted by a madman, for the 8th of April, 1750, thousands of persons, particularly those of rank and fortune, passed the night on the 7th in their carriages and in tents in Hyde-park.

EARTHQUAKES, *continued.*

Nicomedia, Cæsarea, and Nicea overturned	A.D. 126	At Tauris; 15,000 houses thrown down, and multitudes buried	A.D. 1780
In Asia, Pontus, and Macedonia, 150 cities and towns damaged	357	Messina and other towns in Italy and Sicily overthrown; 40,000 persons perished	Feb. 5, 1783
Nicomedia again demolished, and its inhabitants buried in its ruins	358	Archindschan wholly destroyed, and 12,000 persons buried in its ruins	1784
One felt by nearly the whole world	543	At Borgo di San Sepolero; many houses and 1000 persons swallowed up	Sept. 30, 1789
At Constantinople; its edifices destroyed, and thousands perished	557	Another fatal one in Sicily	1791
In Africa; many cities overturned	560	In Naples; Vesuvius overwhelmed the city of Torre del Greco	June, 1794
Awful one in Syria, Palestine, and Asia; more than 500 towns were destroyed, and the loss of life surpassed all calculation	742	In Turkey, where, in three towns, 10,000 persons lost their lives	"
In France, Germany, and Italy	801	The whole country between Santa Fé and Panamá destroyed, including Cusco and Quito; 40,000 people buried in one second,	Feb. 4 to 20, 1797
Constantinople overturned; all Greece shaken	936	At Constantinople, which destroyed the royal palace and an immensity of buildings, and extended into Romania and Wallachia,	Sept. 26, 1800
One felt throughout England	1089	A violent one felt in Holland	Jan. 1804
One at Antioch; many towns destroyed, among them Mariseum and Mamistria	1114	At Frosolone, Naples; 6000 lives lost	July 26, 1805
Catania, in Sicily, overturned, and 15,000 persons buried in the ruins	1137	At the Azores; a village of St. Michael's sunk, and a lake of boiling water appeared in its place	Aug. 11, 1810
One severely felt at Lincoln	1142	Awful one at Caracas (<i>which see</i>)	March 26, 1812
At Calabria; one of its cities and all its inhabitants overwhelmed in the Adriatic sea	1186	Several throughout India; district of Kutch sunk; 2000 persons buried	June, 1819
One again felt throughout England; Glastonbury destroyed	1274	Genoa, Palermo, Rome, and many other towns greatly damaged; thousands perish	Oct. 1826
In England; the greatest known there,	Nov. 14, 1318	One in Calabria and Sicily	"
At Naples; 40,000 persons perished	1456	In Spain; Mercia and numerous villages devastated; 6000 persons perish	March 21, 1829
At Lisbon; 1500 houses and 30,000 persons buried in the ruins; several neighbouring towns engulfed with their inhabitants	Feb. 1531	In the duchy of Parma; no less than 40 shocks were experienced at Borgotaro; and at Pontremoli many houses were thrown down, and not a chimney was left standing,	Feb. 14, 1834
One felt in London; part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell	1580	In Calabria, Cosenza and villages destroyed; 1000 persons buried	April 29, 1835
In Japan; several cities made ruins, and thousands perish	1596	In Calabria; 1000 buried at Rossano, &c.	Oct. 12, 1836
Awful one at Calabria	1638	In many cities of Southern Syria, by which hundreds of houses were thrown down, and thousands of lives lost	Dec. "
One in China, when 300,000 persons were buried in Pekin alone	1662	At Martinique; nearly half of Port Royal destroyed; nearly 700 persons killed, and the whole island damaged	Jan. 11, 1839
One severely felt in Ireland	1690	At Tornate; the island made a waste, and thousands of lives lost	Feb. 14, 1840
One at Jamaica, which totally destroyed Port Royal, whose houses were engulfed 40 fathoms deep, and 300 persons perished	1692	Awful and destructive earthquake at mount Ararat, in one of the districts of Armenia; 3137 houses were overthrown, and several hundred persons perished	July 2, "
One in Sicily, which overturned 54 cities and towns, and 300 villages. Of Catania and its 18,000 inhabitants, not a trace remained; more than 100,000 lives were lost	Sept. 1693	Great earthquake at Zante, where many persons perished	Oct. 30, "
Palermo nearly destroyed; 6000 lives lost	1726	At Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, which destroyed nearly two-thirds of the town; between 4000 and 5000 lives were lost	May 7, 1842
Again in China; and 100,000 people swallowed up at Pekin	1731	At Point à Pitre, Guadaloupe, which was entirely destroyed	Feb. 8, 1843
In Hungary; a mountain turned round	1736	At Rhodes and Macri, when a mountain fell in at the latter place, crushing a village, and destroying 600 persons	March, 1851
One at Palermo, which swallowed up a convent; but the monks escaped	1740	At Valparaiso, where more than 400 houses were destroyed	April 2, "
Lima and Callao demolished; 18,000 persons buried in the ruins	Oct. 28, 1746	In South Italy; Melfi almost laid in ruins; 14,000 lives lost	Aug. 14, "
In London, a slight shock, Feb. 8; but severer shock	March 8, 1750	At Philippine isles; Manila nearly destroyed,	Sept. and Oct. 1852
Adrianople nearly overwhelmed	1752	In N.W. of England, slight	Nov. 9, "
At Grand Cairo; half of the houses and 40,000 persons swallowed up	1754	Thebes, in Greece, nearly destroyed	Sept. 1853
Quito destroyed	April, 1755	St. Salvador, S. America, destroyed	April 16, 1854
Great earthquake at LISBON. In about eight minutes most of the houses and upwards of 50,000 inhabitants were swallowed up, and whole streets buried. The cities of Coimbra, Oporto, and Braga, suffered dreadfully, and St. Ubes was wholly overturned. In Spain, a large part of Malaga became ruins. One half of Fez, in Morocco, was destroyed, and more than 12,000 Arabs perished there. Above half of the island of Madeira became waste; and 2000 houses in the island of Meteline, in the Archipelago, were overthrown. This awful earthquake extended 5000 miles; even to Scotland	Nov. 1, "	Anasaca, in Japan, and Simoda, in Nippon, destroyed; Jeddo much injured	Dec. 23, "
In Syria, extended over 10,000 square miles; Balbec destroyed	1759	Broussa, in Turkey, nearly destroyed	Feb. 28, 1855
At Martinico; 1600 persons lost their lives,	Aug. 1767	Several villages in Central Europe destroyed,	July 25, 26, "
At Guatemala, which, with 8000 inhabitants, was swallowed up	July 7, 1773	Jeddo nearly destroyed	Nov. 11, "
A destructive one at Smyrna	1778	At the island of Great Sanger, one of the	"

EARTHQUAKES, *continued.*

Moluccas, volcanic eruption and earthquake; nearly 3000 lives lost	March 12, 1856	At Mendoza, South America: about two-thirds of the city and 7000 lives lost	March 20, 1861
In the Mediterranean: at Candia, 500 lives lost; Rhodes, 100; and other islands, 150	Oct. 12, "	In Greece; N. Morea, Corinth, and other places injured	Dec. 26, "
In Calabria,* Montemurro and many other towns destroyed, and about 22,000 lives lost in a few seconds	Dec. 16, 1857	Guatemala; 150 buildings and 14 churches destroyed	Dec. 19, 1862
Corinth nearly destroyed	Feb. 21, 1858	Rhodes; 13 villages destroyed, about 300 persons perished, and much cattle and property lost	April 22, 1863
At Quito; about 5000 persons killed, and an immense amount of property destroyed,	March 21, 1859	Manilla, Philippine isles; immense destruction of property; about 10,000 persons perish	June 3, "
At Erzeroum, Asia Minor; above 1000 persons said to have perished	June 2, "	Central, west, and north-west of England, at 3 h. 22 m. A.M.	Oct. 6, "
At San Salvador; many buildings destroyed, no lives lost	Dec. 8, "	At Macchia, Bendinella, &c., Sicily; 200 houses destroyed, 64 persons killed	July 18, 1865
In Cornwall, slight	Oct. 21, 1859; Jan. 13, 1860		
At Perugia, Italy; several lives lost	May 8, 1861		

EAST ANGLES. This kingdom (the sixth of the Heptarchy) was commenced by Uffa, 575, and ended with Ethelbert in 792. See *Britain*. The ancient see founded by St. Felix, who converted the East Angles in 630, was removed to Norwich (*which see*).

EAST INDIES, &c. See *India*.

EAST SAXONS. See *Britain*.

EASTER, the festival observed by the church in commemoration of Our Saviour's resurrection, so called in England from the Saxon goddess *Eostre*. It was instituted about 68, and the day for its observance in England was fixed by St. Austin, in 597. After much contention between the eastern and western churches it was ordained by the council of Nice, 325, to be observed on the same day throughout the whole Christian world. "Easter-day is the Sunday following that fourteenth day of the calendar moon which happens upon or next after the 21st March: so that, if the said fourteenth day be a Sunday, Easter-day is not that Sunday but the next." Easter-day may be any day of the five weeks which commence with March 22 and end with April 25. The dispute between the old British church and the new Anglo-Saxon church respecting Easter was settled about 664.—Easter Sunday, in 1866, April 1; in 1867, April 21; in 1868, April 12.

EASTER ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, was discovered by Davis in 1686; it was visited by Roggewein, in 1722, and from him obtained the name it now bears; it was visited by captain Cook, in 1774. At the south-east extremity is the crater of an extinguished volcano, about two miles in circuit and 800 feet deep.

EASTERN (or GREEK) CHURCH. See *Greek Church*.

EASTERN EMPIRE. After the death of the emperor Jovian, in Feb. 364, the generals at Nice elected Valentinian as his successor: in June, he made his brother Valens emperor of the West. The eastern empire ended with the capture of Constantinople, and death of Constantine XIII., May 29, 1453. See *Turkey*.

Theodosius X. the Great, succours Valentinian II., the western emperor, and defeats the tyrant Maximus, at Aquileia	388	career of Belisarius, the imperial general	529-531
Valentinian II. slain by Arbogastes the Frank, who makes Eugenius emperor	392	He suppresses the "Nika" ("conquer") insurrection of the circus factions; 30,000 Greens slain	532
Eugenius defeated and slain by Theodosius, who re-unites the two empires	394	His victories in Africa, Italy, and the East	533-541
Death of Theodosius: the empire finally divided between his sons—Arcadius receives the east, Honorius the west	395	Recalled through Justinian's jealousy	542
Alaric the Goth begins to ravage the empire	"	again, 548; again, 549; disgraced	562
Violent religious dissensions; Theodosius II. establishes schools, and endeavours to revive learning	425	Beginning of the Turkish power in Asia	545
The Theodosian code promulgated	438	The Slavonians ravage Illyria	551
The councils of Ephesus, 431, 449; of Chalcedon, 451	451	Narses defeats Totila and the Goths near Rome	552
Frequent sanguinary conflicts between the Blues and Greens, circus factions, at Constantinople	498-520	Death of Belisarius, aged 84; of Justinian, aged 83	565
The Justinian code published	529	Victories of Maurice and Narses in the East	579 <i>et seq.</i>
War with Persia; beginning of the victorious		Disaffection of Narses	591
		Severe contests with the Avars	594-620
		Narses burnt at Constantinople	606
		The flight (Hejra) of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, where he establishes himself as a prophet and prince	July 16, 622
		Victorious career of Heraclius II.	622 <i>et seq.</i>

* In the course of 75 years, from 1783 to 1857, the kingdom of Naples lost, at least, 111,000 inhabitants by the effects of earthquakes, or more than 1500 per year, out of an average population of 6,000,000!

EASTERN EMPIRE, *continued.*

He recovers his lost territories	627
The Saracens invade the empire, 632; defeat Heraclius at Ainzadin, 633; take Alexandria, 640; and the Greek provinces in Africa, 648; Constans purchases peace with them	660
They besiege Constantinople seven times	672-677
The Bulgarians establish a kingdom in Moesia (now Bulgaria), 678; they ravage the country up to Constantinople	711
The Saracens vainly invest Constantinople, 716, 718; defeated	720
Leo III. the Isaurian, forbids the worship of images: (this leads to the Iconoclast controversy, and eventually to the separation of the eastern and western churches)	726
A great invading Arab force (99,000) defeated by Acronius	739
The monasteries dissolved	770
Destruction of images throughout the empire decreed, 754; image-worship restored by the empress Irene (for which she was canonized)	787
The empire loses the exarchate of Italy, 752; Dalmatia, 825; Sicily and Crete	827
Image-worship persecuted, 830; restored, 842; forbidden at Constantinople by one council, 866; restored by another	879
South Italy annexed to the empire	890
Five emperors reigning at one time	942
Naples added to the empire	"
Basil subdues the Bulgarians	987, 1014
Bulgaria annexed to the empire	1018
The Turks invade Asia Minor	1068
The Normans conquer South Italy	1080
The first crusade; Alexis I. recovers Asia Minor	1097
The Venetians victorious over the Greeks	1125
The Hungarians repelled, 1152; peace made with the Normans in Sicily	1156
Wars with the Turks and the Venetians	1172
Cyprus lost to the empire	1190
The fourth crusade begins	1202
Revolt of Alexis against his brother Isaac; the	

crusaders take Constantinople, and restore Isaac and his son Alexis IV.	1203
Alexis Ducas murders Alexis IV. and usurps the throne; the crusaders take Constantinople, kill Alexis, and establish the Latin empire, under Baldwin, count of Flanders	1204
Kingdom of Epirus and Ætolia established	1208
The Greek empire re-established by Michael Palæologus	1261
Establishment of the Turkish empire in Asia, under Othman I.	1299
The Genoese trade in the Black sea	1303
The Turks ravage Mysia, &c., 1340 and 1345; and settle in the coast of Thrace	1353
The sultan Amurath takes Adrianople, and makes it his capital, 1362; and, by treaty, greatly reduces the emperor's territories	1373
All the Greek possessions in Asia lost	1390
The sultan Bajazet defeats the Christian army, under Sigismund of Hungary, at Nicopolis,	Sept. 28, 1396
The emperor Manuel vainly solicits help from the western sovereigns	1400
A Turkish pacha established at Athens	1401
The Greek empire made tributary to Timour, 1402; who subjugates the Turkish sultan, and dismembers his empire, 1403; death of Timour, on his way to China	1405
Disension amongst the Turks defers the fall of Constantinople, 1403-12; Mahomet I. aided by the emperor Manuel, becomes sultan	1413
Amurath II. in vain besieges Constantinople, 1422; peace made	1425
John Palæologus visits Rome and other places, soliciting help in vain	1437-40
Accession of Constantine XIII. the last emperor	1448
Accession of Mahomet II. 1451; he begins the siege of Constantinople, April 6, and takes it,	May 29, 1453
(He granted to the Christians personal security and the free exercise of their religion.) See Turkey.	

EMPERORS OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE.

364. Valens.	
379. Theodosius I. the Great.	
395. Arcadius, the son of Theodosius.	
408. Theodosius II. succeeded his father.	
450. Marcian, a Thracian of obscure family.	
457. Leo I. the Thracian.	
474. Leo the Younger, died the same year.	
" Zeno, called the <i>Isaurian</i> .	
491. Anastasius I. an Illyrian, of mean birth.	
518. Justin I. originally a private soldier.	
527. Justinian, founder of the Digest.	
565. Justin II. nephew of Justinian.	
578. Tiberius II. renowned for his virtues.	
582. Maurice, the Cappadocian: murdered with all his children, by his successor,	
602. Phocas, the Usurper, a centurion, whose crimes and cruelties led to his own assassination in 610.	
610. Heraclius, by whom Phocas was dethroned.	
641. Heraclonas-Constantine, reigned a few months; poisoned by his step-mother Martina.	
" Constans II.: assassinated in a bath.	
668. Constantine III. Pogonatus.	
685. Justinian II. son of the preceding; abhorred for his exactions, debaucheries, and cruelties: dethroned and mutilated by his successor,	
695. Leontius: dethroned and mutilated by Tiberius Aspar.	
698. Tiberius III. Aspar.	
705. Justinian II. restored. Leontius and Tiberius degraded in the Hippodrome, and put to death. Justinian slain in 711.	
711. Philippicus-Bardanes: assassinated.	

713. Anastasius II.: fled on the election of Theodosius in 716; afterwards delivered up to Leo III. and put to death.	
716. Theodosius III.	
718. Leo III. the Isaurian.	
[In this reign (726) commences the great Iconoclastic controversy; the alternate prohibition and restoration of images involves the peace of several reigns.]	
741. Constantine IV. Copronymus, son of the preceding; succeeded by his son,	
775. Leo IV.	
780. Constantine V. and his mother Irene.	
790. Constantine, alone, by the desire of the people, Irene having become unpopular.	
792. Irene again, jointly with her son, and afterwards alone, 797; deposed for her cruelties and murders, and exiled.	
802. Nicephorus I. surnamed Logothetes: slain.	
811. Staurachius: reigns a few days only.	
" Michael I.: defeated in battle, abdicates the throne, and retires to a monastery.	
813. Leo V. the Armenian: killed in the temple at Constantinople on Christmas-day, 820, by conspirators in the interest of his successor,	
820. Michael II. the Stammerer.	
829. Theophilus, son of Michael.	
842. Michael III. surnamed Porphyrogenitus, and the Son, son of the preceding; murdered by his successor,	
867. Basilus I. the Macedonian.	
886. Leo VI. styled the Philosopher.	
911. Alexander and Constantine VI. Porphyrogenitus, brother and son of Leo, the latter	

EASTERN EMPIRE, *continued.*

- only six years of age ; the former dying in 912, Zoë, mother of Constantine, assumes the regency.
919. Romanus Lecapenus usurps the imperial power, and associates with him his sons :
920. Christopher, and
928. Stephen and Constantine VII.
- [Five emperors now reign : of these, Christopher dies in 931 ; Romanus is exiled by his sons, Constantine and Stephen, who are themselves banished the next year.]
945. Constantine VII. now reigns alone : poisoned by his daughter-in-law, Theophania, 959.
959. Romanus II. son of the preceding : this monster, who had contrived his father's death, banishes his mother, Helena.
963. Nicephorus II. Phocas : marries Theophania, his predecessor's consort, who has him assassinated.
969. John I. Zomiscus, celebrated general ; takes Basilus II. and Constantine VIII. sons of Romanus II. as colleagues ; John dies, supposed by poison, and
976. Basilus II. and Constantine VIII. reign alone : the former dies in 1025 ; the latter in 1028.
1028. Romanus III. Argyropulus ; poisoned by his profligate consort Zoë, who raises
1034. Michael IV. the Paphlagonian, to the throne : on his death Zoë places
1041. Michael V. surnamed Calaphates, as his successor : Zoë dethrones him, has his eyes put out, and marries
1042. Constantine IX. Monomachus ; he and Zoë reign jointly : Zoë dies in 1050.
1054. Theodora, widow of Constantine.
1056. Michael VI. Stratiotes, or Strato : deposed.
1057. Isaac I. Comnenus : abdicates.
1059. Constantine X. surnamed Ducas.
1067. Eudocia, consort of the preceding, and Romanus IV. surnamed Diogenes, whom she marries, reign to the prejudice of Michael, Constantine's son.
1071. Michael VII. Parapinaces, recovers his throne, and reigns jointly with Constantine XI.
1078. Nicephorus III. ; dethroned by
1087. Alexis or Alexis I. Comnenus, succeeded by
1118. John Comnenus, his son, surnamed Kalos : died of a wound from a poisoned arrow.
1143. Manuel I. Comnenus, son of John.
1180. Alexis II. Comnenus, son of the preceding, under the regency of the empress Maria, his mother.
1183. Andronicus I. Comnenus, causes Alexis to

- be strangled, and seizes the throne : put to death by
1185. Isaac II. Angelus-Comnenus, who is deposed, imprisoned, and deprived of his eyes by his brother,
1195. Alexis III. Angelus, called the Tyrant : this last deposed in his turn, and his eyes put out ; died in a monastery.
1203. Isaac II. again, associated with his son, Alexis IV. : deprived.

LATIN EMPERORS.

1204. Baldwin I. earl of Flanders, on the capture of Constantinople by the Latins, elected emperor : made a prisoner by the king of Bulgaria, and never heard of afterwards.
1206. Henry I. his brother : dies in 1217.
1216. Peter de Courtenay, his brother-in-law.
1221. Robert de Courtenay, his son.
1228. Baldwin II. his brother, a minor, and John de Brienne, of Jerusalem, regent and associate emperor.
1261. [Constantinople recovered, and the empire of the Franks or Latins terminates.]

GREEK EMPERORS AT NICE.

1204. Theodore Lascaris.
1222. John Ducas, Vataces.
1255. Theodore Lascaris II., his son,
1259. John Lascaris, and
1260. Michael VIII. Paleologus.

EMPERORS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

1261. Michael VIII. now at Constantinople : he puts out the eyes of John, and reigns alone.
1282. Andronicus II. Paleologus the Elder, son of the preceding : deposed by
1328. Andronicus the Younger, his grandson.
1332. Andronicus III. the Younger.
1341. John Paleologus, under the guardianship of John Cantacuzenus : the latter proclaimed emperor at Adrianople.
1347. John Cantacuzenus abdicates.
1355. John Paleologus, restored.
1391. Manuel Paleologus, his son : succeeded by his son and colleague,
1425. John Paleologus II. The throne claimed by his three brothers.
1448. Constantine Paleologus XII. (XIII. or XIV some of the other emperors being called *Constantine* by some writers) killed, when Constantinople is taken, May 29, 1453.

EBIONITES, heretics, in the 2nd century, who seem to have been a branch of the Nazarenes, were of two kinds : one believed that our Saviour was born of a virgin, observed all the precepts of the Christian religion, but added the ceremonies of the Jews ; the other believed that Christ was born after the manner of all mankind, and denied his divinity. *Pardon.* Photinus revived the sect in 342.

EBONITE (vulcanised india-rubber). See *Caoutchouc*.

EBRO, a river in Spain—the scene of a signal defeat of the Spaniards by the French, under Lannes, near Tudela, Nov. 23, 1808 ; and also of several important movements of the allied British and Spanish armies during the Peninsular war (1809 and 1813).

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONS. One was appointed by queen Elizabeth, 1584 ; by James I. in Scotland, 1617 ; by the English parliament in 1641 ; and by James II. to coerce the universities in 1687. The present Ecclesiastical Commissioners (bishops, deans, and laymen) were appointed in 1835, and incorporated in 1836.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS. There existed no distinction between lay and ecclesiastical courts in England until after the Norman conquest, 1066. See *Archies and Consistory Courts*. Till the establishment of the Divorce and Probate courts (*which see*) in 1857, the following were the causes cognisable in ecclesiastical courts : blasphemy, apostasy from

Christianity, heresy, schism, ordinations, institutions to benefices, matrimony, divorces, bastardy, tithes, incests, fornication, adultery, probate of wills, administrations, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, or STATES OF THE CHURCH. See *Rome, Modern*.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL. See *Papal Aggression*.

ECHOES. The time which elapses between the utterance of a sound and its return must be more than one-twelfth of a second, to form an echo. The whispering gallery of St. Paul's is a well-known example.

ECKMÜHL (Bavaria), the site of a battle between the main armies of France (75,000) and Austria (40,000); Napoleon and marshal Davoust (hence prince d'Eckmühl) defeated the archduke Charles, April 22, 1809.

ECLECTICS (from Greek, *eklego*, I choose), ancient philosophers (called *Analogetici*, and also *Philalethes*, or the lovers of truth), who, without attaching themselves to any sect, chose what they judged good from each: of them was Potamon of Alexandria, about A.D. 1. *Dryden*. Also a Christian sect, who considered the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit of Christianity.

ECLIPSE (the race-horse). See *Races*.

ECLIPSES. Their revolution was first calculated by Calippus, the Athenian, 336 B.C. The Egyptians said they had accurately observed 373 eclipses of the sun, and 832 of the moon, in the period from Vulcan to Alexander, who died 323 B.C. The theory of eclipses is said to have been known to the Chinese before 120 B.C. The first eclipse recorded happened March 19, 721 B.C., at 8h. 40m. P.M., according to Ptolemy; it was lunar, and was observed with accuracy at Babylon. A list of eclipses to the year A.D. 2000 is given in "*L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*."

REMARKABLE ECLIPSES :—

OF THE SUN.		
That predicted by Thales.* See <i>Halys</i> (<i>Pliny</i> , lib. ii. 9), believed to have occurred May 28,	B.C.	585
One at Athens (<i>Thucydides</i> , lib. iv.)		424
Total one: three days' supplication decreed at Rome (<i>Livy</i>)		188
One general at the death of Jesus Christ (<i>Josephus</i>)	A.D.	33
One observed at Constantinople		968
In France, when it was dark at noon-day (<i>Du Fresnoy</i>)	June 29,	1033
In England; a total darkness (<i>Wm. Malmsb.</i>)	June 20,	1140
Again; the stars visible at ten in the morning (<i>Camden</i>)	June 23,	1191
The true sun, and the appearance of another, so that astronomers alone could distinguish the difference by their glasses	"	"
Again; total darkness ensued		1331
A total one; the darkness so great that the stars shone, and the birds went to roost at noon (<i>Oldmixon's Annals of George I.</i>)	April 22,	1715
Remarkable one, central and annular in the interior of Europe		
Total eclipses of the sun—July 17, 1833;		Sept. 7, 1802
July 8, 1842; July 28, 1851.		
An annular eclipse; it was seen and photographed at Oundle; but not seen well at other places		
Total eclipse of the sun; well seen by Mr. G. B. Airy, astronomer royal, and others in Spain;		March 15, 1858
Mr. Warren de la Rue took photographs,		July 18, 1860
[The same eclipses (about 70) recur in a period of 18 years 10½ days.]		
OF THE MOON.		
The first, observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon (<i>Ptolemy</i> iv.)		B.C. 721
A total one observed at Sardis (<i>Thucydides</i> vii.)		413
Again, in Asia Minor (<i>Polybius</i>)		219
One at Rome, predicted by Q. Sulpitius Gallus (<i>Livy</i> xlv.)		168
One terrified the Roman troops and quelled their revolt (<i>Tacitus</i>)		A.D. 14

ECONOMIC MUSEUM (or Museum of Domestic and Sanitary Economy), at Twickenham, open free, was established chiefly by the agency of Mr. Thos. Twining, in 1860. It originated from the Paris exhibition of 1855.

ECUADOR. See *Equator*.

EDDAS, two books containing the Scandinavian mythology (or history of Odin, Thor, Frea, &c.), written about the 11th and 12th centuries. Translations have been made into French, English, &c. MSS. of the Eddas exist at Copenhagen and Upsal.

EDDYSTONE LIGHT-HOUSE, off the port of Plymouth, erected by the Trinity-house to enable ships to avoid the Eddystone rock. It was commenced under Mr. Winstanley, in 1696; was finished in 1699; and was destroyed in the dreadful tempest of Nov. 27, 1703, when Mr. Winstanley and others perished. It was rebuilt by act of parliament, 4 Anne, 1706, and all ships were ordered to pay one penny per ton inwards and outwards towards

* Mr. Airy thinks the date should be 610; others say 603 or 584, B.C. It is the one recorded by Herodotus as interrupting a battle between the Medes and Lydians.

supporting it. This light-house was burnt in 1755; and one on a better plan, erected by Mr. Smeaton, was finished Oct. 9, 1759. The woodwork of this, burnt in 1770, was replaced by stone.

EDESSA (now Orfat), a town in Mesopotamia, said by some to have been built by Nimrod; by Appian, to have been built by Seleucus. It became famous for its schools of theology in the 5th century, and in 1184, when it was taken by the Saracens, it contained fifteen large churches. Its kings or rulers were named Abgarus and Mannus.

EDGEHILL FIGHT (Oct. 23, 1642), Warwickshire, between the royalists and the parliament army, was the first engagement of importance in the civil war. Charles I. was present. Prince Rupert commanded the royalists, and the earl of Essex the parliamentarians. The earl of Lindsay, who headed the royal foot, was mortally wounded, and taken prisoner. The king lost 5000 dead. Owing to the great loss on both sides the action proved indecisive, though the parliament claimed the victory.

EDICTS, public ordinances and decrees, usually set forth by sovereigns; the name originated with the Romans. The PERPETUAL EDICT: Salvius Julianus, of Milan, a civilian at Rome (the author of several treatises on public right), was employed by the emperor Adrian to draw up this body of laws for the Prætors, promulgated 132.

EDICT OF NANTES, by which Henry IV. of France granted toleration to his Protestant subjects, April 13, 1598, was confirmed by Louis XIII. in 1610, and by Louis XIV. in 1652. It was revoked by Louis XIV. Oct 22, 1685. This unjust and impolitic act cost France 50,000 Protestant families, and gave to England and Germany thousands of industrious artisans who carried with them the art of manufacturing silks, settled in Spitalfields, where their descendants yet remain; others planted themselves in Soho and St. Giles's and pursued the art of making crystal glasses and various fine works in which they excelled; among these, jewellery, then little understood in England.

EDINBURGH, the metropolis of Scotland, derives its name—in ancient records *Dun Edin*, “the hill of Edin”—from its castle, founded or rebuilt by Edwin, king of Northumbria, who having greatly extended his dominions, erected it for the protection of his newly acquired territories from the incursions of the Scots and Picts, 626. But it is said the castle was first built by Camelon, king of the Picts, 330 B.C. It makes a conspicuous appearance, standing at the west end of the town, on a rock 300 feet high, and, before the use of great guns, was a fortification of considerable strength.

Christianity introduced (reign of Donald I.)	201	Mary marries James, earl of Bothwell, May 15,	1567
Edinburgh taken by the Anglo-Saxons	482	Civil war on account of Mary's forced resignation	1570
Retaken by the Picts	695	Death of John Knox	1572
City fortified, and castle rebuilt by Malcolm Canmore	1074	University chartered. See <i>Edinburgh University</i>	
Besieged by Donald Bain	1093	April 24,	1582
Holyrood abbey founded by David I.	1128	Bothwell's attempt on Holyrood-house	1591
Edinburgh constituted a burgh	1174	Riot in the city; the mob attacks the king	1596
Castle surrendered to Henry II. of England	1215	James VI. leaves Edinburgh as king of England,	
A parliament held here under Alexander II.	1296	April 5, 1603; he revisits it	May 16, 1617
City taken by the English	1329	George Heriot's Hospital founded by his will	1624
Grant of the town of Leith to Edinburgh	1356	Charles I. visits Edinburgh	1633
Surrenders to Edward III.	1359	Parliament house finished	1640
St. Giles's cathedral built	1385	Charles again visits the city	1641
Burnt by Richard II.	1401	The castle is surrendered to Cromwell by Dundas	1650
And by Henry IV.	1437	Coffee-houses first opened	1677
James II. first king crowned here	1447	Merchants' Company incorporated	1681
Execution of the earl of Athol	1450	College of Physicians incorporated	1685
Annual fair granted by James II.	1477	Earl of Argyll beheaded	June 30, 1685
City strengthened by a wall	1482	African and East India Company incorporated	1695
Charter of James III.	1505	Bank of Scotland founded	
Edinburgh made the metropolis by James III.	1508	Union of the kingdoms	1707
Royal College of Surgeons incorporated		Royal bank founded	1727
Charter of James IV.		Board of trustees of trade and manufactures appointed.	
[The palace of Holyrood is built in the reign of James IV.]		Royal Infirmary incorporated	1736
High school founded	1518	Affair of captain Porteous (see <i>Porteous</i>)	Sept. 7, 1737
A British force, landing from a fleet of 200 ships, burns both Edinburgh and Leith, May,	1544	Medical Society instituted	1745
Leith is again burnt, but Edinburgh is spared.	1561	The young Pretender occupies Holyrood	1753
Tolbooth built	1565	Modern improvements commenced	1754
Marriage of queen Mary and lord Darnley	1566	Magistrates assigned gold chains	1761
David Rizzio murdered		Royal Exchange completed	1763
Lord Darnley blown up in a private house by gunpowder	Feb. 10, 1567	Foundation of the North Bridge	Oct. 21, 1763
		Theatre Royal erected	1769

EDINBURGH, *continued.*

Great fire in the Lawn-market	1771	Queen Victoria visits Edinburgh, &c.	Aug. 31-
Register-office, Princes-street, commenced	1774		Sept. 15, 1842
Calton-hill observatory founded	July 25, 1776	Secession, and formation of the Free Church,	May 18, 1843
Great commotion against popery	1779		
Society of Antiquaries	1780	New College instituted	" "
Royal Society of Edinburgh instituted	1783	North British Railway commenced	" 1844
South Bridge commenced	1785	The monument to the political martyrs of	
Royal College of Surgeons incorporated	1788	1793-4, laid by Mr. Hume	Aug. 21, "
First stone of the present university laid,		Walter Scott's monument completed	" 1845
	Nov. 16, 1789	British Association meets again	July 31, 1850
Robertson, the historian, dies here	June 11, 1793	The Queen again visits Edinburgh (one of her	
Bridewell, Calton-hill, erected	1796	many visits to Scotland), and holds her court	
Holyrood, an asylum to Louis XVIII. and his		at the ancient Holyrood-house	Aug. 30, "
brother, afterwards Charles X.	1795 to 1799	Prince Albert lays the foundation-stone of the	
New Bank commenced	June 3, 1801	Scotch national gallery	Aug. 31, "
<i>Edinburgh Review</i> (by Francis Jeffrey, Rev.		Meeting for vindication of Scottish rights, &c.	
Sidney Smith, Henry Brougham, and others)			Nov. 2, 1853
published	Oct. 10, 1802	Old buildings in Lawn-market burnt	Aug. 5, 1857
New system of police established	" 1805	Act passed for building new Post-office	July, 1858
Alarming riots here	Dec. 31, 1811	National Gallery opened	March 21, 1859
Nelson's monument completed	" 1815	Agitation against Ministers' Annuity tax	Sept. "
Gas company incorporated	" 1818	Lord Brougham elected chancellor of the uni-	
Water company incorporated	" 1819	versity, Edinburgh	Nov. 1, "
Professor Playfair dies	July 20, "	Ministers' tax abolished, and other arrange-	
Society of Arts instituted	" 1821	ments made which did not give satisfaction:	
Union Canal completed	" 1822	riots were renewed	Nov. 1860
George IV.'s visit; foundation of the national		20,000 Volunteers reviewed by the Queen in	
monument	Aug. 14-29, "	Queen's Park	Aug. 7, "
Royal Institution erected	" 1823	Industrial Museum Act passed	Aug. 28, "
Destructive fires	June and Nov. 1824	Edinburgh visited by empress Eugénie	Nov. 20, "
Scottish Academy founded	" 1826	The Prince Consort lays the foundation of the	
Lord Melville's monument erected	" 1828	new Post Office and the Industrial Museum,	
Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway opened, July,	1831		Oct. 23, 1861
Statue of George IV. erected	" 1832	Fall of a house in High-street, 35 persons killed	
Death of sir Walter Scott	Sept. 21, "		Nov. 24, "
Chambers's Edinburgh Journal published	" "	Accident on Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway—	
Association of the Fine Arts	" 1833	17 killed; above 100 wounded	Oct. 13, 1862
The British Association meets here	Sept. 8, 1834	Lord Palmerston's visit	March 31-April 4, 1864
Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railway com-		Theatre Royal burnt: George Lorimer, dean of	
menced	" 1836	guild, and seven other persons, killed by fall	
Art-union of Scotland	" 1837	of wall, while endeavouring to extricate	
Monument to sir Walter Scott commenced	" 1840	others	Jan. 13, 1865
Society of Arts, founded 1821; incorporated	" 1842	Statues of Allan Ramsay and John Wilson in-	
Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway opened,		augurated	March 25, "
	Feb. 21, "		

EDINBURGH, BISHOPRIC OF, was created by Charles I. when that monarch was in Scotland in 1633; and William Forbes, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, was made first bishop. The king allotted the parishes of the shires of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, and a part of Berwick and of Stirlingshire, to compose the see. The sixth and last prelate was Alexander Ross, who was ejected on the abolition of episcopacy, at the period of the revolution, in 1689. Edinburgh became a post-revolution bishopric in 1720. See *Bishops*.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY. A college was commenced by the town council of Edinburgh, in 1581, for which queen Mary had given the site of ancient religious houses, and Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney, the funds in 1558. In 1582 the university was chartered by James VI. afterwards James I. of England. The first principal was appointed in 1585. The foundation-stone of the new buildings was laid by Francis, lord Napier, grand-master of the masons of Scotland, Nov. 16, 1789. In 1845, the library contained upwards of 80,000 volumes, besides numerous curious and rare MSS. and documents.

EDOM. See *Idumæa*.

EDUCATION, the art of developing the physical, intellectual, and moral faculties of man, has occupied the greatest minds in all ages, such as Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Quintilian, Bacon, Milton, Locke, Rousseau, &c. In England the earliest schools for the lower classes were those attached to the monasteries; for the higher classes halls and colleges were gradually founded (see *Oxford* and *Cambridge*).

William of Wykeham planted the School at Winchester, whence arose his colleges at that place and Oxford . . . 1373
Eton College was founded by Henry VI. . . 1440
In the thirty years following the reformation

education was greatly promoted, and many grammar schools were erected and endowed by Edward VI. and Elizabeth . . . 1535-65
Westminster school founded by Elizabeth . . . 1560
Foundation of Rugby school by Lawrence

EDUCATION, *continued.*

- Sheriff, 1567; of Harrow school, by John Lyon . . . 1571
- Queen Anne was the zealous friend of education. While princess, she founded the Grey-coat school, Westminster, in 1698, and cordially supported the setting up parochial charity schools (one of which had been established in 1688 at St. Margaret's, Westminster).
- Nearly 2000 of these schools were established in Great Britain and Ireland, principally by the instrumentality of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge . . . 1741
- Mr. Robert Raikes originated *Sunday Schools* about 1781
- In 1833 there were 16,828 of these schools, with 1,548,890 scholars.
- Sunday School Union was formed in . . . 1802
- Joseph Lancaster, a young Quaker, began to instruct the children of the poor . . . 1796
- He had 900 pupils before he was 18 years old, and 1000 pupils in . . . 1798
- To provide teachers he invented the monitorial system. In consequence of his exertions the present British and Foreign School Society was founded with the name of the "Royal Lancasterian Institution," &c. . . 1805
- This being unexclusive, was followed by the institution of the Church of England "National Society for Educating the Poor," on Dr. Bell's system . . . 1811
- Infant Schools* began . . . about 1815
- The Charity Commission, appointed at the instance of Mr. (now lord) Brougham, published their reports on Education, in 37 volumes folio . . . 1819-40
- Irish National School System (to accommodate both Roman Catholics and Protestants) organised mainly by archbishop Whately and the Roman Catholic archbishop Murray . . . 1831
- In 1834, the government began annual grants (the first 20,000*l.*), which continued till 1839, when the Committee of the Privy Council on Education was constituted for the distribution of the money. The grant for Public Education in Great Britain, in 1852, was 150,000*l.*; 1856-7, 451,213*l.*; 1860, 798,951*l.*; 1861, 803,794*l.*; 1864, 705,404*l.* For Ireland, 1860, 270,722*l.*; 1861, 285,377*l.*; 1863, 316,770*l.* From 1839 to 1860, 3,635,067*l.* were granted for education. The grant for education, science, and art, in 1861, was 1,358,996*l.*
- In 1836, the Home and Colonial School Society was instituted, and about 1843 were formed the Voluntary School Society and the Congregational Board of Education. In 1851, out of a population of 17,927,609, there were 2,466,481 day scholars. Primary schools in Great Britain, 1854, 3825; 1863, 7739.
- Ragged School Union established . . . 1844
- A great educational conference took place at Willis's Rooms, the Prince Consort in the chair . . . June 22-24, 1857
- The Industrial Schools act passed in . . . "
- Middle Class Examinations from the University of Oxford began, June, 1858. The examiners granted the degree of A. A. to many persons at Liverpool, Leeds, &c.; similar examinations from Cambridge took place in the autumn, and are to be continued . . . 1858
- Report of commissioners on popular education (appointed 1853), published March 18, 1861, led to the Minute of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, establishing a Revised Code of Regulations, adopted July 21, 1861, to come into operation, after March 31, 1862. It decreed regular examinations of the pupils, payment by results, evening schools for adults, and other changes, which raised a storm of opposition from the clergy and schoolmasters. The subject was much agitated in parliament (March 25, 28, 1862); but eventually a compromise was effected May 5, 1862
- Official instructions for the administration of the Revised Code issued . . . Sept. "
- College and Public School Commission Report, signed . . . Feb. 16, 1864
- Royal Commission appointed, to inquire into the state of Education in Scotland. First meeting at Edinburgh . . . Nov. 14, "
- "*Conscience-clause*," introduced by Committee of Council on Education, freeing children of Dissenters from being taught Church Catechism, or being sent to church, early in . . . "
- Miss Burdett Coutts proposes the establishment of small village schools, to be taught by "ambulatory" teachers . . . Jan. 1865
- Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the best mode of benefiting schools unassisted by the state . . . Feb. 28, "

EGALITÉ (*Equality*). See *Orleans*.

EGGS. The duty on imported eggs was repealed in 1860, whereby the revenue lost about 20,000*l.* a year.

EGLINTOUN TOURNAMENT. See *Tournament*.

EGYPT.* The early seat of political civilisation. First epoch; the dynasty of its Pharaohs, or "great kings," commenced with Mizraim, the son of Ham, second son of Noah, 2188 B.C. to the conquest by Cambyzes, 525 B.C. 2nd epoch, to the death of Alexander the Great, and establishment of the Ptolemies, 323 B.C. 3rd epoch, to the death of Cleopatra, and the subjugation of the Romans, 30 B.C.

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------|---|-----------|
| Dynasty of Menes (conjectural) | B.C. 2717 OR | 2412 | Busiris builds Thebes (<i>Usher</i>) | B.C. 2111 |
| Mizraim builds Memphis (<i>Blair</i>) | | 2188 | Osymandyas, the first warlike king, passes into Asia, conquers Bactria, and causes his exploits to be represented in sculpture and painting (<i>Usher, Lenglet</i>) | 2100 |
| Egypt made four kingdoms, viz., Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt, This, and Memphis (<i>Abbé Lenglet, Blair</i>) | | 2126 | | |
| Athotes invents hieroglyphics | | 2122 | The Phœnicians invade Lower Egypt, and hold | |

* Three most magnificent works on Egypt have been published: in France (commenced by Napoleon, and the savans who accompanied him to Egypt), *Description de l'Égypte*, 1809-22; in Italy, Rosellini's *Monumenta dell' Egitto*, 1832-44; and in Prussia, Lepsius' *Denkmäler aus Ägypten*, 1848-56. All these are in the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, London.

EGYPT, *continued.*

it 260 years (<i>Usher</i>); the dynasty of Shepherd kings begins	B.C. 2080	Egypt again reduced by Ochus, king of Persia, and its temples pillaged (<i>Usher</i>)	B.C. 350
The Lake of Mœris constructed by him	1938	Alexander the Great enters Egypt, wrests it from the Persians, and builds Alexandria (<i>Blair</i>)	332
The patriarch Abraham visits Egypt	1920	Ptolemy I. Lagus, or Soter	323
Syphoas introduces the use of the common letters (<i>Usher</i>)	1891	Philadelphus, Ptolemy II. reigns (under whom Egypt flourishes): he completes the Pharos of Alexandria (<i>Blair</i>)	"
Memnon invents the Egyptian letters (<i>Blair, Lenglet</i>)	1822	The Septuagint version of the Old Testament made about this time	"
Amenophis I. is acknowledged the king of all Egypt (<i>Lenglet</i>)	1821	The famous library of Alexandria also dates about this period (<i>Blair</i>)	283
Joseph is sold into Egypt as a slave	1728	Ambassadors first sent to Rome	269
He interprets the king's dreams	1715	Ptolemy III. Euergetes, reigns, 247; overruns Syria, and returns laden with rich spoils and 2500 statues and vessels of gold and silver, which Cambyzes had taken from the Egyptian temples (<i>Blair</i>)	246
His father and brethren settle here	1706	Ptolemy IV. Philopator	222
Rameses III., or Sesostris, reigns: he extends his dominion by conquest over Arabia, Persia, India, and Asia Minor (<i>Lenglet</i>) *	1618	Ptolemy V. Epiphanes	205
Settlement of the Ethiopians (<i>Blair</i>)	1615	Ptolemy VI. Philometor	181
Rameses, who imposed on his subjects the building of walls and pyramids, and other labours, dies (<i>Lenglet</i>)	1492	At the death of Philometor, his brother Physcon (Ptolemy VII.) marries his queen, and on the day of his nuptials murders the infant son of Philometor in its mother's arms	146
Amenophis II. is overwhelmed in the Red Sea, with all his army (<i>Lenglet, Blair</i>)	"	He repudiates his wife, and marries her daughter by his brother (<i>Blair</i>)	130
Reign of Egyptus, from whom the country, hitherto called Mizraim, is now called Egypt (<i>Blair</i>)	1485	His subjects, wearied by his cruelties and crimes, demolish his statues, set fire to his palace, and he flies from their fury (<i>Blair</i>) . .	129
Reign of Thuoris (the Proteus of the Greeks), who had the faculty of assuming whatever form he pleased, as of a lion, a dragon, a tree, water, fire	1189	He murders his son by his new queen; also his son by her mother, sending the head and limbs of the latter as a present to the parents on a feast-day	"
[These fictions were probably intended to mark the profound policy of this king, who was eminent for his wisdom, by which his dominion flourished. <i>Blair.</i>]		Yet, defeating the Egyptian army, he recovers his throne; and dies	128
Pseusennes (Shishak) enters Palestine, ravages Judea, and carries off the sacred vessels of the temple	971	Pestilence from the putrefaction of vast swarms of locusts; 800,000 perish in Egypt	"
The dynasty of kings called <i>Tamites</i> begins with Petubastes (<i>Blair</i>)	825	Ptolemy VIII. Soter II.	117
The dynasty of <i>Saites</i> (<i>Blair</i>)	781	Alexander I.	107
Sebacon (the Ethiopian) invades Egypt, subdues the king, Bocchoris, whom he orders to be roasted alive (<i>Usher</i>)	737	Ptolemy VIII. restored	89
The Dodekarchy (12 rulers) expelled by Psammetichus the Powerful	650	Revolt in Upper Egypt; Thebes destroyed after a siege of three years (<i>Diod. Siculus</i>) . .	82
He invests Azoth, which holds out for 19 years, the longest siege in the annals of antiquity (<i>Usher</i>)	647	Alexander II. and Cleopatra I.	81
Necho begins the famous canal between the Arabic gulf and the Mediterranean sea (<i>Blair</i>) .	610	Ptolemy IX. Auletes	80
This canal abandoned, after costing the lives of 120,000 men (<i>Herodotus</i>)	609	Berenice and Tryphæna	58
Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon deposes Apries . .	581	Auletes restored, 55: leaves his kingdom to Ptolemy and Cleopatra (<i>Blair</i>)	51
Apries taken prisoner and strangled in his palace (<i>Diod. Siculus</i>)	571	During a civil war between Ptolemy and Cleopatra II., Alexandria is besieged by Caesar, and the library nearly destroyed by fire (<i>Blair</i>)	47
The philosopher Pythagoras comes from Samos into Egypt, and is instructed in the mysteries of Egyptian theology (<i>Usher</i>)	535	Caesar defeats the king, who, in crossing the Nile, is drowned; and the younger Ptolemy and Cleopatra reign	46
The line of the Pharaohs ends in the murder of Psammetichus by Cambyzes (<i>Blair</i>)	526	Cleopatra poisons her brother, and reigns alone . .	43
Dreadful excesses of Cambyzes; he puts the children of the grandees, male and female, to death, and makes the country a waste (<i>Herodotus</i>)	524	She appears before Marc Antony, to answer for this crime. Fascinated by her beauty, he follows her into Egypt	40
He sends an army of 50,000 men across the desert to destroy the temple of Jupiter Ammon, but they all perished in the burning sands (<i>Justin</i>)	"	Antony defeated by Octavius Cæsar at the battle of Actium (<i>Blair</i>)	31
Egypt revolts from the Persians; again subdued by Xerxes (<i>Blair</i>)	487	Octavius enters Egypt; Antony and Cleopatra kill themselves; and the kingdom becomes a Roman province	30
A revolt under Inarus (<i>Blair</i>)	463	Egypt wrested from the eastern emperor Heracilius, by Omar, caliph of the Saracens . . .	A.D. 639
Successful revolt under Amyrtæus, who is proclaimed king (<i>Lenglet</i>)	414	Saladin establishes the dominion of the Mamelukes	1171
		Selim I. emperor of the Turks, takes Egypt .	1517
		It is governed by beys till a great part of the country is conquered by the French, under Bonaparte	1799

* The epoch of the reign of Sesostris is very uncertain: Blair makes it fall 133 years later. As to the achievements of this monarch, they are supposed to have been the labours of several kings attributed by the Egyptian priests to Sesostris alone, whose very existence, indeed, is doubted.

EGYPT, *continued.*

The invaders dispossessed by the British, and the Turkish government restored . . . 1801
 Mehemet Ali massacres the Mamelukes, and obtains the supreme power . . . March, 1811
 Arrival of Belzoni, 1815; he removes young Memnon, 1816; explores the ancient temples, &c. . . 1817
 Formation of the Mahmoud canal, connecting Alexandria with the Nile . . . 1820
 Mehemet Pacha revolts and invades Syria . . . 1831
 His son Ibrahim takes Acre, May 27; over-runs Syria, and defeats the Turks at Konieh, Dec. 21, 1832
 He advances on Constantinople, which is entered by Russian auxiliaries, April 3; the war ends with the convention of Kutayah, May 4, 1833
 Mehemet again revolts, claiming hereditary power; Ibrahim defeats the Turks at Nezib, June 24, 1839
 England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia undertake to expel Ibrahim from Syria; Napier bombards Beyrout, Sept. 10; Acre taken by the British and Austrian fleets, under sir R.

Stopford, Nov. 3; the Egyptians quit Syria, Nov. 21 *et seq.* 1840
 Peace restored by treaty; Mehemet is made hereditary viceroy of Egypt, but is deprived of Syria . . . July 15, 1841
 Ibrahim Pacha dies (see *Suez*) . . . Nov. 10, 1848
 The Suez canal begun . . . 1858
 Malta and Alexandria telegraph opened Nov. 1, 1861
 The viceroy Saïd visits Italy, France, and England, May to Sept.; returns to Alexandria, Oct. 1, 1862
 Sultan of Turkey visits Egypt . . . April 7-17, 1863
 Greatly increased cultivation of cotton in Egypt, 1863-64
 At the demand of the sultan, the viceroy sends troops to repress the insurgents in Arabia, May, 1864
 HEREDITARY VICEROYS (nearly independent). 1865. Mehemet Ali Pacha; abdicated Sept. 1848; dies Aug. 2, 1849
 1848. Ibrahim (adopted son), Sept.; dies Nov. 10, 1848.
 „ Abbas (his son), Nov. 10; dies July 14, 1854.
 1854. Saïd (brother), July 14; dies Jan. 18, 1863.
 1863. Ismail (brother), Jan. 18.

EGYPTIAN ERA. The old Egyptian year was identical with the era of Nabonassar, beginning Feb. 26, 747 B.C., and consisted of 365 days only. It was reformed 30 B.C., at which period the commencement of the year had arrived, by continually receding to the 29th of Aug., which was determined to be in future the first day of the year. To reduce to the Christian era, subtract 746 years 125 days.

EHRENBREITSTEIN (Honour's broadstone), a strong Prussian fortress on the Rhine, formerly belonged to the electors of Treves. It was often besieged. It surrendered to the French general Jourdain, Jan. 24, 1799. The fortifications were destroyed on its evacuation, Feb. 9, 1801, at the peace of Luneville. The works have been restored since 1814.

EIDER, a river, separating Schleswig from Holstein, was passed by the Austrians and Prussians, Feb. 4, 1864.

EIKŌN BASILIKĒ ("the Portraiture of His Sacred Majesty in his Solitudes and Sufferings"), a book of devotion formerly attributed to king Charles I., but now generally believed to have been written partially, if not wholly, by bishop Gauden, and possibly approved by the king: it was published in 1648, and sold with great rapidity.

EISENACH DECLARATION. See *Germany*, 1859. **EISTEDDFODD.** See *Bards*.

ELBA, ISLE OF (on the coast of Tuscany), taken by lord Nelson in 1796; but abandoned 1797. Elba was conferred upon Napoleon (with the title of emperor) on his relinquishing the throne of France, April 5, 1814. He secretly embarked hence with about 1200 men in hired feluccas, on the night of Feb. 25, 1815, and landed in Provence, March 1, to recover the Imperial crown. See *France*, 1815. Elba was resumed by the grand duke of Tuscany, July, 1815.

ELDERS (in Greek, *presbuteroi*), in the early church equivalent with *episcopoi*, or bishops (see 1 *Tim.* iii. and *Titus* i.), who afterwards became a distinct and superior order. Elders in the Presbyterian churches are laymen.

EL DORADO (the "Gilded Man"). When the Spaniards had conquered Mexico and Peru, they began to look for new sources of wealth, and having heard of a golden city ruled by a king or priest, smeared in oil and rolled in gold dust (which report was founded on a merely annual custom of the Indians), they organised various expeditions into the interior of South America, which were accompanied with disasters and crimes, about 1560. Raleigh's expeditions in search of gold in 1596 and 1617 led to his fall.

ELEATIC SECT, founded at Elea in Sicily, by Xenophanes, of Colophon, about 535 B.C. He had been banished to Sicily on account of his wild theory of God and nature. He supposed that the stars were extinguished every morning and rekindled at night; that eclipses were occasioned by a partial extinction of the sun; that there were several suns and moons for the convenience of the different climates of the earth, &c. *Strabo*. Zeno (about 364) was an Eleatic.

ELECTOR PALATINE. See *Palatinate*.

ELECTORS for members of parliament for counties were obliged to have forty shillings a-year in land, 8 Hen. VI. 1429. Among the acts relating to electors are the following: Act depriving excise and custom-house officers and contractors with government of their votes, 1782. Act to regulate polling, 1828. Reform in parliament act (see *Reform Bill*), 1832. County elections act, 1836. See *Bribery*. The forty shilling freeholders in Ireland lost their privilege in 1829. By Dodson's act, passed in 1861, university electors are permitted to vote by sending balloting papers.

ELECTORS OF GERMANY. The empire became electoral about 619. In the 13th century seven princes (the archbishops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the king of Bohemia, the electors of Brandenburg and Saxony, and the elector Palatine), who possessed the greatest power, assumed the exclusive privilege of nominating the emperor. *Robertson*. An eighth elector (Bavaria) was made in 1648; and a ninth (Hanover) in 1692. The number was reduced to eight in 1777; and was increased to ten at the peace of Luneville, in 1801. On the dissolution of the German empire, the crown of Austria was made hereditary, 1804-1806. See *Germany*.

ELECTRICITY,—from the Greek *elektron*, electrum, amber. The electrical properties of rubbed amber are said to have been known to Thales, 600 B.C. See *Magnetism*.

FRictional or Static Electricity.

Gilbert records that other bodies besides amber generate electricity when rubbed, and that all substances may be attracted 1600
 Otto von Guericke constructs the first electric machine (a globe of sulphur), about 1647
 Boyle publishes his electrical experiments 1676
 Stephen Grey, aided by Wheeler, discovered that the human body conducts electricity, that electricity acts at a distance (motion in light bodies being produced by frictional electricity at a distance of 666 feet), the fact of electric induction, and other remarkable phenomena 1720-36
 Dufay originates his dual theory of two electric fluids: one *vitreous*, from rubbed glass, &c., the other *resinous*, from rubbed amber, resin, &c.; and showed that two bodies similarly electrified repel each other, and attract bodies oppositely electrified, about 1733
 The Leyden jar (vial or bottle) discovered by Kleist, 1745, and by Cuneus and Muschenbroek, of Leyden; Winckler constructed the Leyden battery 1746
 Desaguliers classifies bodies as electrics and non-electrics 1742
 Important researches of Watson, Canton, Beccaria, and Nollet 1740-7
 Franklin announces his theory of a single fluid, terming the vitreous electricity *positive*, and the resinous *negative*, 1747; and demonstrates the identity of the electric spark and lightning, drawing down electricity from a cloud by means of a kite* June, 1752
 Professor Richmann killed at St. Petersburg, while repeating Franklin's experiments Aug. 1753
 Beccaria publishes his researches on atmospheric electricity, 1758; and Æpinus his mathematical theory 1759
 Electricity developed by fishes investigated by Ingenhousz, Cavendish, and others, about 1773
 Lichtenberg produces his electrical figures 1777
Electro-statics: Coulomb applies the torsion balance to the measurement of electric force 1785
Electro-chemistry—water decomposed by Cavendish, Fourcroy, and others 1787-90
 Discoveries of Galvani and Volta (see *Voltaic Electricity*, below) 1791-3
 Ørsted, of Copenhagen, discovers electro-magnetic action (see *Electro-Magnetism*, below) 1819
Thermo-Electricity (currents produced by heat) discovered by Seebeck: it was produced by

heating pieces of copper and bismuth soldered together, 1823; the thermo-electrometer invented by Snow Harris, 1827; the thermomultiplier constructed by Melloni and Nobili, 1831. [Marcus constructed a powerful thermo-electric battery in 1865.]
 Faraday produces a spark by the sudden separation of a coiled keeper from a permanent magnet (see *Magneto-Electricity*, below) 1831
 Wheatstone calculates the velocity of electricity, on the double fluid theory, to be 288,000 miles a second; on the single fluid theory, 576,000 miles a second 1834
 Armstrong discovers, and Faraday explains, the electricity of high pressure steam, which produces the hydro-electric machine 1840
ELECTRIC MACHINES. Otto von Guericke obtained sparks by rubbing a globe of sulphur, about 1647; Newton, Boyle, and others used glass, about 1675; Hawksbee improved the machine, about 1709; Bose introduced a metallic conductor, 1733; Winckler contrived the cushion for the rubber, 1741; Gordon employed a glass cylinder, 1742; for which a plate was substituted about 1770; Canton introduced amalgam for the rubber, 1751; Van Marum constructed an electric machine at Haarlem, said to have been the most powerful ever made, 1785; Dr. H. M. Noad set up at the Panopticon, Leicester-square, London, a very powerful electric machine and Leyden battery [in possession of Mr. Edwin Clark, 1862] 1855
 The *Hydro-Electric* machine, by Armstrong, was constructed 1840
 The **ELECTROPHORUS**, a useful apparatus for obtaining frictional electricity, was invented by Volta in 1775, and improved by him in 1782
ELECTROMETER and **ELECTROSCOPE**, as the terms signify, are apparatus for ascertaining the presence and quantity of electrical excitation. Pith-balls were employed in various ways as electroscopes by Gilbert, Canton, and others. Dr. Milner invented an electrometer similar to Peltier's, 1783. The gold leaf electrometer was invented by rev. A. Bennet, 1789, and improved by Singer, about 1810; Lane's discharging electrometer is dated 1767; Henley's, 1772; Bohnenberger's electro-scope, 1820; Peltier's induction electrometer, about 1848

* In 1748, at a pic-nic, he "killed a turkey by the electric spark, and roasted it by an electric jack before a fire kindled by the electric bottle."—*Penny Cyclopædia*.

ELECTRICITY, *continued.*GALVANISM, OR VOLTAIC-ELECTRICITY, AND
ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

- Sulzer noticed a peculiar sensation in the tongue when silver and lead were brought into contact with it and each other . . . 1762
- Madame Galvani observed the convulsion in the muscles of frogs when brought into contact with two metals, in 1789; and M. Galvani, after studying the phenomena, laid the foundation of the galvanic battery . . . 1791
- Volta announced his discovery of the "Voltaic pile," composed of discs of zinc and silver, and moistened card . . . 1800
- By the voltaic pile, Nicholson and Carlisle decompose water, and Dr. Henry decomposes nitric acid, ammonia, &c. . . "
- Behrens forms a dry pile of 80 pairs of zinc, copper, and gilt paper . . . 1805
- By means of the large voltaic battery of the Royal Institution, London, Davy decomposes the alkali potash, and evolves the metal potassium . . . Oct. 6, 1807
- Zamboni constructs a dry pile of paper discs, coated with tin on one side and peroxide of manganese on the other . . . 1809
- Children's battery fuses platinum, &c. . . 1813
- Davy exhibits the voltaic arc . . . 1813
- Wollaston's thimble battery ignites platinum wire . . . 1815
- Galvanometers invented by Ampère and by Schweigger, 1820; by Cumming, 1821; De la Rive, 1824; Ritchie (torsion), 1830; Joule (magnetic), 1843.
- Ohm enunciates his formulæ relating to the galvanic current . . . 1827
- Improvement in constructing the voltaic battery made by Wollaston, 1815; Becquerel, 1829; Sturgeon, 1830; J. F. Daniell, 1836; Grove (nitric acid, &c.), 1839; Jacobi, 1840; Smee, 1840; Bunsen (carbon, &c.), 1842; Grove (gas battery), 1842.
- Faraday demonstrates the nature of electrochemical decomposition, and the principle that the quantity and intensity of electric action of a galvanic battery depends on the size and number of plates employed . . . 1834
- Wheatstone invents his electro-magnetic chronoscope . . . 1840
- ELECTRO-MAGNETISM begins with Ørsted's discovery of the action of the electric current on the magnetic needle, 1819; proved by Ampère, who exhibits the action of the voltaic pile upon the magnetic needle, and of terrestrial magnetism upon the voltaic current; he also arranges the conducting wire in the form of a helix or spiral, invents a galvanometer, and imitates the magnet by a spiral galvanic wire . . . 1820
- Arago magnetised a needle by the electric current, and attracted iron filings by the connecting wire of a galvanic battery . . . "
- Induction of electric currents discovered by Faraday and announced . . . 1831
- Faraday discovers the electro-magnetic rotative force developed in a magnet by voltaic electricity, 1831; experiments on the induction of a voltaic current . . . 1834
- Sturgeon makes a bar of soft iron magnetic by surrounding it with coils of wire, and sending an electric current through the wire . . . 1837

- Becquerel invents an electro-magnetic balance 1837
- Breguet uses electro-magnetic force to manufacture mathematical instruments, about . . . 1854
- MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY (the converse of Ørsted's discovery of electro-magnetism), discovered by Faraday, who produced an electric spark by suddenly separating a coiled keeper from a permanent magnet; and found that an electric current existed in a copper disc rotated between the poles of a magnet . . . 1831
- The *Magneto-Electric* machine arose out of Faraday's discovery, and was first made at Paris by Pixii, 1832; and in London by Saxton . . . 1833
- Ruhmkorff's magneto-electric induction coil constructed, about . . . 1850

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.*

- The transmission of electricity by an insulated wire was shown in the middle of the last century, by Watson and others.
- Telegraphic arrangements were devised by Lesarge, 1744; Betancourt, 1787; Cavallo, 1795; Salva, 1796; Scemmering, exhibited, Aug. 29, 1809; Ronalds . . . 1816
- Ampère invents his telegraphic arrangement, employing the magnetic needle and coil, and the galvanic battery . . . 1820
- F. Ronalds publishes an account of his electric telegraph . . . 1823
- Professor Wheatstone constructs an electro-magnetic apparatus, by which 30 signals are conveyed through nearly four miles of wire, June, 1836
- Telegraphs invented by Schilling, Gauss, and Weber (magneto-electric), 1833; by Steinheil and by Masson, 1837; by Morse . . . 1837
- The magnetic needle telegraph patented by W. F. Cooke and C. Wheatstone . . . June 12, "
- Mr. Cooke set up the telegraph line on the Great Western Railway, from Paddington to West Drayton, 1838-9; on the Blackwall line, 1840; and in Glasgow . . . 1841
- Professor Wheatstone's alphabetical printing telegraph patented . . . "
- The first telegraph line in America set up from Washington to Baltimore . . . 1844
- The murderer Tawell apprehended by means of the telegraph . . . 1845
- The electric telegraph company established (having purchased Cooke and Wheatstone's telegraphic inventions) . . . 1846
- Gutta-percha suggested as an insulator by Faraday . . . 1847
- Over-house electric telegraphs (first erected at Paris) set up between their premises in the City and West-end by Messrs. Waterlow, in 1857; extended throughout London . . . 1859-62
- House's printing telegraph, 1846; Bain's electrochemical telegraph, 1846; Hughes's system, 1855; the American combination system (of the preceding), which can convey 2000 words an hour, adopted by the American telegraph company . . . Jan. 1859
- Wheatstone's automatic printing telegraph patented . . . 1860
- Professor Charles Wheatstone, in 1840, drew plans of a projected *submarine telegraph* between Dover and Calais. In 1847, Mr. John Watkins Brett submitted a similar plan to Louis Philippe without success; but in 1850, he obtained permission from Louis Napoleon

* The Electric Telegraph may be said to have run a race with Time, and beaten him. New Orleans is westward of New York, and the clocks are thus later in the former city than in the latter, in proportion to the difference of longitude. When the *Atlantic* made her first return voyage from Liverpool, a brief abstract of her news was telegraphed to New Orleans at a few minutes *after* noon (New York time); it reached its destination at a few minutes *before* noon (New Orleans time), and was published in the New Orleans papers on the evening of the very day when the ship arrived at New York: the evening papers of New York and New Orleans gave the same news at the same hour (April, 1850).

ELECTRICITY, *continued.*

to make a trial. This took place on Aug. 28, 1850. The connecting wires (27 miles long) were placed on the government pier in Dover harbour, and in the *Goliath* steamer were coiled about 30 miles in length of telegraphic wire, enclosed in a covering of gutta-percha, half an inch in diameter. The *Goliath* started from Dover, unrolling the telegraphic wire as it proceeded, and allowing it to drop to the bed of the sea. In the evening the steamer arrived on the French coast, and the wire was run up the cliff at cape Grisnez to its terminal station, and messages were sent to and fro between England and the French coast. But the wire, in settling into its place in the seabottom, crossed a rocky ridge, and snapped in two, and thus the enterprise for that time failed. New arrangements were soon made, and on a scale of greater magnitude; and the telegraph was opened, Nov. 13, 1851. On that day the opening and closing prices of the funds in Paris were known on the London stock exchange within business hours, and guns were fired at Dover by communication from Calais.

Communications were complete between Dover and Ostend, and between Portpatrick and Donaghadee, in May, 1853; Holyhead and Howth, June, 1854; Paris and Bastia, Nov. 1854; London and Constantinople, May, 1858; Cromer and Emden, 1858; Aden and Suez, May, 1859; Malta and Alexandria, Sept. 28, 1861; England and Bombay, opened March 1, 1865 (engineer, sir C. T. Bright); Marsala, Sicily, and La Calle, Algeria. . . . June 21, 1865

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. A plan to unite Europe and America by telegraph was entered at the government registration office in June, 1845, by Mr. J. Watkins Brett, who made proposals to the government, which were not accepted. This plan was attempted to be carried out by a company in 1857 and 1858, with the concurrence of the British and American governments. 2500 miles of wire were manufactured, and tested in March, 1857. The laying it down commenced at Valentia, in Ireland, on August 5. The vessels employed were the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* (American vessels), and the *Leopard* and *Agamemnon* (British vessels). After sailing a few miles the cable snapped. This was soon repaired; but on Aug. 11, after 300 miles of wire had been paid out, it snapped again, and the vessels returned to Plymouth. In 1858, a second attempt to lay the cable failed through a violent storm, on June 20-21; but the third voyage was successful. On Aug. 5, the junction between the two continents was completed by the laying down of 2050 miles of wire from Valentia, in Ireland, to Newfoundland. The first two messages, on Aug. 5, were from the queen of England to the president of the United States, and his reply. This event caused great rejoicing in both countries; but, unfortunately, the insulation of the wire gradually became more faulty, and on Sept. 4 the power of transmitting intelligence utterly ceased. A new company was formed, 1860. The *Great Eastern* steamer, engaged to lay down 2300 miles of wire, with 25,000 tons burden, sailed for Valentia, Ireland, from the Thames, July 15, 1865; commanded by capt. Anderson, accompanied by professor Wm. Thomson and Mr. Cromwell F. Varley, to superintend the paying out the cable. After connecting the wire with the land, the *Great Eastern* sailed from Valentia, July 23. Telegraphic communication with the vessel (interrupted by two faults, due to defective insulation, caused by pieces of metal pressed

into the gutta percha coating, which were immediately repaired) finally ceased on Aug. 2. The apparatus for raising the wire proving insufficient, the vessel returned, and arrived at the Medway Aug. 19, 1865

It was stated that there are in work 15,000 miles of electric telegraph wire in Great Britain; 80,000 on the continent of Europe; and 48,000 in America; and altogether about 150,000 miles laid down in the world. July, 1862
Bonelli's typo-electric telegraph, made known and company established, 1860; and adopted between Liverpool and Manchester, 1863; promised revival June, 1864

An "electric telegraph" conference, at which 16 states (not Great Britain) were represented, met first at Paris March, 1865

ELECTRIC CLOCK, &c. Professor Wheatstone invented an electro-magnetic telegraph clock in 1840. Clocks worked by electricity, invented by Mr. Alexander Bain, Mr. Shepherd, and others, appeared in the exhibition of 1851. An electric clock, with four dials, illuminated at night, was set up in front of the office of the electric telegraph company, in the Strand, London, July, 1852. A time ball was set up by Mr. French, in Cornhill, in 1856. In 1860, Mr. C. V. Walker so connected the clock of the Greenwich observatory with that of the South-eastern station, London, that they could be controlled by electricity.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. Apparatus for regulating the electric light were devised in 1846, and shown by Staitte and Petrie in 1848; by Foucault soon after. Jules Duboscq's *Electric Lamp* (the most perfect of the kind) appeared at the Paris exhibition in 1855; and was first employed by professor Tyndall, at the Royal Institution, London, for illustrating lectures on light and colours, in 1856. The works of new Westminster bridge were illuminated by Watson's electric light, in 1858. M. Serrin, of Paris, exhibited his improved electric lamp, in 1862. The *Magneto-Electric* light (the most brilliant artificial light yet produced), by means of apparatus devised by professor Holmes, was successfully tried in 1858 and 1859, at the South Foreland lighthouse, Dover. In April, 1861, the French government ordered eight lighthouses on their coast to be illuminated by electric light. M.M. Dumas and Benoit constructed an *electric safety lamp* in 1862

ELECTRIC LOOM. M. Bonelli, of Turin, in 1854, devised a plan of employing magnets and electro-magnets in weaving, thereby superseding the tedious and costly Jacquard system of cards. His loom was set up in London in 1859, and lectured upon at the Royal Institution by professor Faraday, on June 8, 1860

ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGY was not much cultivated after the discoveries of Galvani in 1790, till about 1830, when the researches of Matteucci commenced; all the phenomena of electro-physiology or animal electricity being considered by Volta as due to an ordinary electric current. Fowler experimented on animals with galvanism, 1793; and Aldini, 1796, who produced muscular contractions in a criminal recently executed, 1803; Ure did the same, 1818; Du Bois Reymond lectured on animal electricity at the Royal Institution, and showed the existence of an electric current, developed by action of the human muscles in 1855

ELECTRO-TINT. Mr. Palmer, of Newgate-street, London, patented inventions by which engravings may not only be copied from other engraved plates, but the engraving itself

ELECTRICITY, *continued.*

actually produced, by electrical agency, and one process he termed *glyphography* . 1841-2
ELECTRO-TYPE or DEPOSIT. Mr. Spencer, in England, and professor Jacobi, in Russia, made the first successful experiments in this art in 1837 and 1838. Since then, Mr. A. Smee and others have perfected the processes. In 1840, Mr. Rob. Murray applied black-lead to non-metallic bodies as a conducting surface. In 1840, Mr. Ruolz and Mr. Elkington applied it to gilding and silver plating. Since 1850, printing-types and woodcuts, and casts from them, have been electrotyped with copper,

and the process is now largely adopted in the arts.

Messrs. C. Wheatstone and F. A. Abel experiment on the application of electricity to military purposes in 1861

The Electro-block company established, 1860; by their processes the enlargement and reduction of engravings, obtained by india-rubber, can be immediately transferred to a lithographic stone, and multiplied at pleasure. Leech's engravings, so enlarged, were coloured by himself, and exhibited in 1862

ELEGY. Elegiac verse was the first variation from the hexameter or epic measure, as used for various subjects by Tyrtaeus and other early poets. The elegies of Ovid and Catullus are celebrated. Gray's "Elegy, written in a country churchyard," was published in 1749.

ELEMENTS were formerly reckoned as four: earth, air, fire, and water. The chemical elements now are about 51 (1865).

ELEPHANT, in the earliest times trained to war. The history of the Maccabees informs us, that "to every elephant they appointed 1000 men armed with coats of mail, and 500 horse: and upon the elephants were strong towers of wood, &c." The elephants in the army of Antiochus were provoked to fight by showing them the "blood of grapes and mulberries." The first elephant said to have been seen in England was one of enormous size, presented by the king of France to our Hen. III., in 1238. *Baker's Chron.* But Polyænus states that Cæsar brought one to Britain 54 B.C., which terrified the inhabitants greatly.

ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES. The institution of these celebrated religious ceremonies at Athens, are generally attributed to Eumolpus, 1356 B.C. If any one revealed them, it was supposed that he had called divine vengeance upon him, and he was put to death. They were introduced from Eleusis into Rome, and lasted about 1800 years, and were at last abolished by Theodosius the Great, A.D. 389. The laws were—1. To honour parents; 2. To honour the gods with the fruits of the earth; 3. Not to treat brutes with cruelty. Cicero makes the civilisation of mankind one of the beneficial effects of the Eleusinian mysteries.

ELGIN MARBLES were derived chiefly from the Parthenon, a temple of Minerva, on the Acropolis at Athens, of which they formed part of the frieze and pediment, the work of Phidias under the government of Pericles, about 500 B.C. Thomas lord Elgin began the collection of these marbles during his mission to the Ottoman Porte, in 1802; they were purchased of him by the British government for 35,000*l.* and placed in the British Museum, in 1816.*

ELIS, a Greek state termed the "Holy Land," in the Peloponnesus, founded by the Heraclidæ, 1103 B.C. Here Iphitus revived the Olympic games, 884, which were regularly celebrated after Coræbus gained the prize in 776. The city of Elis was surrendered to the Spartans in a war, 399. Elis joined the Achæan league, 274; and with the rest of Geecece was subjugated by the Romans in 146 B.C.

ELL (so named from *ulna*, the arm) was fixed at 45 inches, by king Henry I. in 1101. The old French ell, or *aune*, was 46.790 inches.

ELLISON GALLERY. In April, 1860, Mrs. Elizabeth Ellison presented to the South Kensington Museum a series of 50 original water-colour drawings, by the first masters.

ELOPEMENT. A wife who departs from her husband, loses her dower by the statute of Westm. 1285—unless her husband, without coercion of the church, be reconciled to her. Earlier laws punished elopement with death when adultery followed.

ELPHIN (Ireland). St. Patrick founded a cathedral near Elphin, "by a river issuing from two fountains," in the 5th century, and placed over it St. Asicus, whom he created bishop, and who soon after filled it with monks. After many centuries, Roscommon, Ardarn, Drumclive, and others of less note, were also annexed to Elphin, which became one of the richest sees in

* The ship conveying them was wrecked near Cerigo. Mr. W. R. Hamilton, who was on board, remained several months at Cerigo, and succeeded in recovering them from the sea.

Ireland. It is valued in the king's book, by an extent returned 28 Eliz., at 103*l.* 18*s.* sterling. The see was united to Kilmore in 1841, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act, passed Aug. 1833.

ELY, an island in Cambridgeshire, on which a church was built about 673, by Etheldreda, queen of Egfrid, king of Northumberland; she also founded a religious house, filled it with virgins, and became herself first abbess. The Danes ruined the convent about 870; but a monastery was built in 879, and filled with monks, on whom king Edgar and succeeding monarchs bestowed great privileges and grants of land; whereby the abbey of Ely became the richest in England. Richard, the eleventh abbot, wishing to free himself from the bishop of Lincoln, made great interest with Henry I. to get Ely erected into a bishopric, 1108. His successor Hervæus was the first prelate, 1109. It is valued in the king's books at 213*4l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, present stated income, 5500*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF ELY.

1781. James York, died Aug. 26, 1808.
1808. Thomas Dampier, died May 13, 1812.
1812. Bowyer Edw. Sparke, died April 4, 1836.

1836. Joseph Allen, died March 20, 1845.
1845. Thomas Turtton, died Jan. 7, 1864.
1864. Edward Harold Browne (PRESENT bishop).

ELZEVIRS, a celebrated family of printers, in Holland, whose reputation is based on fine pocket editions of the classics. Their first book is dated 1683.

EMANCIPATION. See *Roman Catholics* and *Slavery*.

EMBALMING. The ancient Egyptians believing that their souls, after many thousand years, would reinhabit their bodies, if these were preserved entire, embalmed the dead. Some of the bodies, called *mummies*, buried 3000 years ago, are perfect to this day. "The physicians embalmed Israel," 1689 B.C. *Gen.* i. 2. See *Mummies*.*

EMBANKMENTS of earth were erected by the ancients, for preservation from their enemies and the inundations of the tide. Those of the Egyptians are described by Herodotus and Strabo. To the Romans are attributed the first dykes of Holland, and the embankments of Romney Marsh, considered to be the oldest in Britain. In 1250 Henry III. issued a writ enforcing the support of these valuable works; and his successors followed his example. James I. greatly encouraged the embankment of the Thames. Sir W. Dugdale's "History of Embanking" first appeared in 1662. See *Drainage* and *Levels*. Since 1830, many millions of pounds have been expended in embankments for railways.

EMBARGO, from the Spanish *embargar*, to detain, applied to the restraining ships from sailing. This power is vested in the crown, but is rarely exercised except in extreme cases, and sometimes as a prelude to war. The most memorable instances of embargo were those for the prevention of corn going out of the kingdom in 1766; and for the detention of all Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships in the several ports of the kingdom, owing to the armed neutrality, Jan. 14, 1801. See *Armed Neutrality*.

EMBER WEEKS, ordained in the Christian church in the 3rd century, to implore the blessing of God on the produce of the earth by prayer and fasting, in which penitents used to sprinkle the ashes (embers) of humiliation on their heads. In the English church the *Ember days* are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after—the first Sunday in Lent, Whit-sunday, Sept. 14 (Holy Cross), and Dec. 13 (St Lucia).

EMBROIDERY is usually ascribed to the Phrygians; but we learn from Homer, and other ancient authors, that the Sidonians particularly excelled in this species of needlework. Mention is made of this art in 1491 B.C. *Exodus* xxxv. 35, and xxxviii. 23. See *Bayeux Tapestry*. Embroidery is now done by machinery. The first embroidery machine is said to have been invented by John Duncan of Glasgow in 1804. Heilmann's machine was exhibited in Paris in 1834.

EMERALD, a precious stone, of a green colour, found in the East and in Peru. It has been erroneously alleged that there were no true emeralds in Europe before the conquest of Peru; but there is one in the Paris Museum, taken from the mitre of pope Julius II. who died in 1513, and Peru was not conquered till 1545.

* The most perfect specimens of *modern embalming* are preserved in the museum of the royal college of surgeons, one being the body of the wife of Van Butchell, preserved by John Hunter by injecting camphorated spirits of wine, &c., into the arteries and veins; and the other, the body of a young woman, who died about 1780 of consumption, in the Lock hospital. The method of embalming royal personages in modern times is fully described in "Hunter's Posthumous Works." He died in 1793.—During the American war (1861-5) many soldiers' bodies were embalmed and sent home.

EMIGRANTS. The French aristocracy and clergy began to leave their country in July, 1789, at the breaking out of the revolution : their estates were confiscated in Dec. A large number returned in 1802, after the peace of Amiens. Many were indemnified after the restoration in 1815.

EMIGRATION. Phœnician and Greek emigrants colonised the coasts of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea (see *Magna Græcia, Marseilles, &c.*). The discovery of America opened a vast field for emigration, which was restrained by Charles I. in 1637. It has been greatly encouraged since 1819. Regulations for emigration were made in 1831, and in Jan. 1840, the Colonial Land and Emigration Board was established.

Emigration from the United Kingdom, in 1815, 2081 ;
in 1820, 25,729 ; in 1830, 56,907 ; in 1840, 90,743 ;
in 1850, 280,843.

Emigrations to North American colonies, West

Indies, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Swan River, Van Diemen's Land, &c., in 1820-30, according to official returns, 154,291 ; in 1830-40, 277,695.

In 1846, From England	87,611	From Ireland	38,813	From Scotland	3,427	Total, 129,851
In 1847, Ditto	153,898	Ditto	95,756	Ditto	8,616	Total, 258,270
In 1848, Ditto	176,883	Ditto	59,701	Ditto	11,505	Total, 248,089
In 1849, Ditto	212,124	Ditto	70,247	Ditto	17,127	Total, 299,498
In 1850, Ditto	214,612	Ditto	51,083	Ditto	15,154	Total, 280,849
In 1851, Ditto	254,970	Ditto	62,350	Ditto	18,646	Total, 335,966

From the United Kingdom.

In 1852	368,764	In 1855	176,807	In 1859	120,432	In 1862	121,214	In 1864	203,900
In 1854	323,429	In 1857	212,875	In 1861	91,770	In 1863	223,758		

To North American Colonies, in 1842, 54,123 ; in 1847, 109,680 ; in 1856, 16,378 ; in 1857, 21,001 ; in 1861, 12,707 ; in 1863, 18,083 ; in 1864, 12,721.

To United States, in 1842, 63,852 ; in 1847, 142,154 ; in 1857, 126,905 ; in 1861, 49,764 ; in 1862, 58,706 ; in 1863, 146,813 ; in 1864, 147,042.

To Australia and New Zealand, in 1842, 8534 ; in 1845, 830 ; in 1850, 16,037 ; in 1852 (*gold discovery*), 87,881 ; in 1853, 61,401 ; in 1854, 83,237 ; in 1855, 52,309 ; in 1856, 44,584 ; in 1857, 61,248 ; in 1861, 23,738 ; in 1863, 53,054 ; in 1864, 40,942.

EMILY ST. PIERRE. See *United States*, 1862.

EMINENCE, a title conferred upon cardinals by pope Urban VIII. Jan. 10, 1631, as more honourable than "Excellency." Previously cardinals had the title of *Illustrissimi*. *Ashe*. The grand-master of Malta also obtained this title. *Pardon*.

EMIR, a title of the caliphs among the Turks and Persians, first awarded to the descendants of Mahomet's daughter Fatima, about 650. *Ricaut*. To such only was originally given the privilege of wearing the green turban.

EMLY, an Irish see, said to have been founded by St. Patrick. Emly was called Imelacac-Ibair : St. Ailbe was the first bishop in 448. It is now an inconsiderable village. In 1568, the see was united to Cashel. See *Cashel*.

EMPALEMENT. This mode of executing criminals, mentioned by Juvenal, and often inflicted in Rome, is still used in Turkey and Arabia. In England the dead bodies of murderers were sometimes staked in this manner, previously to being buried.

EMPEROR, from *Imperator* (ruler), a title conferred on victorious Roman generals, and taken by Julius Cæsar as perpetual dictator, B.C. 46.

Augustus Cæsar the first Roman emperor B.C. 27
Valentinian I. first emperor of the west, and A.D. 364
Valens first emperor of the east
Charlemagne first emperor of Germany, crowned by Leo III. 800
Othman I. founder of the Turkish empire, the first emperor of Turkey 1296

The Czar the first emperor of Russia 1722
Napoleon Bonaparte first emperor of the French 1804
Don Pedro IV. of Portugal the first emperor of Brazil 1825
Faustin I. the first emperor of Hayti, in 1849 ; deposed 1859
Maximilian I. first emperor of Mexico, April 10, 1864

EMPIRICS, a sect of physicians, formed in the 3rd century before Christ, who contended that all reasoning respecting the animal economy was useless, and that experience and observation alone were the foundation of medicine. The sect adopted the principles of Aconon of Agrigentum, who flourished about 430 B.C.

ENAMELLING was practised by the Egyptians, Chinese, and other nations, and was known in England in the time of the Saxons. At Oxford is an enamelled jewel, which belonged to Alfred, and which, as appears by the inscription, was made by his order, in his reign, about 887. Limoges enamelled ware was popular in the 16th century. On June 19, 1862, Madame Rachel sued captain Carnegie for 928*l.* for *enamelling his wife's face* : and was non-suited. See *Mosaic*.

ENCÆNIA, Greek festivals kept on days on which cities were built and temples consecrated; and in later times, as at Oxford, at the celebrations of founders and benefactors. *Oldisworth*. They were the origin of church-wakes in England, about 600. They were also feasts celebrated by the Jews on the 25th of the ninth month, in commemoration of the Maccabees cleansing the temple which had been polluted by Antiochus Epiphanes, 131 B.C.

ENCAUSTIC PAINTING, the art of enamelling or painting by fire. *Bailey*. Painting with burnt wax is said to have been known to Praxiteles about 360 B.C. This art, after having been lost, was revived by M. Bachelier, 1749, by count Caylus, 1765, and by Miss Greenland, 1785 and 1792.

ENCRATITES, followers of Tatian, about 170, denounced marriage, and abstained from flesh, and from wine even at the Lord's supper.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, passed in July 1849, to enable owners of land, or of a lease of land, subject to encumbrance, to apply to commissioners appointed under it to direct a sale of such property. These commissioners held their first court in Dublin, Oct. 24, 1849, and their last July 28, 1858. A new court was established under the Landed Estates act (1858). The number of estates sold up to 1858 was 2380, producing twenty-two millions of pounds. In 1854 a similar act was passed for the West Indies.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA, or **CYCLOPÆDIA**, a general dictionary of art, science, and literature. This name has been given to a work by Abulpharagius in the 13th century. Alsted's *Encyclopædia* appeared in 1620, *Hofmann's Lexicon Universale* in 1677, and Bayle's *Dictionnaire* in 1696. The earliest English encyclopædia is the *Lexicon Technicum* of John Harris, 1704; supplements, 1710, 1741.

Louis Moreri's *Dictionnaire Historique* . . . 1673
 Cornelle's *Dictionnaire des Arts* . . . 1694
 Ephraim Chambers' *Cyclopædia* . . . 1728
 Zedler's *Universal Lexicon* . . . 1732-50
Encyclopédie (by Didérot and D'Alembert) . . . 1751-80
 [The contributors were termed **ENCYCLOPÉDISTES**, and their bold writings are believed to have hastened the outbreak of the French revolution in 1789.]
Encyclopædia Britannica, 1st edition (by Wm. Smellie) . . . 1778
 [The 8th completed, 1861.]

Encyclopédie Méthodique (by Pancouck) . . . 1782-1832
 Chambers' *Cyclopædia* (edited by Rees) . . . 1786
 Rees' *Cyclopædia* . . . 1802-19
 Brockhaus's *Conversations-Lexicon*, 1st edition . . . 1818
 [New editions frequent.]
Encyclopædia Metropolitana . . . 1829-45
 Cabinet *Cyclopædia* (a collection of treatises) . . . 1829-46
 Penny *Cyclopædia* . . . 1833-46
 Knight's English *Cyclopædia* (4 divisions) . . . 1853-61
 Chambers' *Cyclopædia* (now publishing) began . . . 1859
 Ersch and Gruber's *Allgemeine Encyclopædie*, began 1818; 125 vols. published . . . 1861

ENDERBY LAND. See *Southern Continent*.

ENDOSMOSIS. M. Dutrochet, about 1826, found that if two fluids, gases or vapours, of unequal density, are separated by an animal or vegetable membrane, the denser will attract the less dense through the medium. This property he called *endosmose*, when the attraction is from the outside to the inside, and *exosmose*, when it operates from the inside to the outside. By this discovery many natural phenomena are more clearly understood. *Brande*.

ENFIELD MUSKET. See *Fire arms*.

ENGEN, Baden. Here Moreau defeated the Austrians, May 3, 1800.

ENGHIEN, or **STEENKIRK** (S.W. Belgium). Here the British under William III. were defeated by the French under marshal Luxembourg, July 24, 1692.—A victory obtained here by the great Condé first gave the ducal title to a prince of the house of Bourbon Condé. Their descendant, the duc d'Enghien, was seized in Baden by order of Bonaparte, conveyed to Vincennes, and, after a hasty trial, shot by torch-light, immediately after condemnation, March 20, 1804. The body was exhumed, March 20, 1816.

ENGINEERS. This name is of modern date, as engineers were formerly called Trench-masters. Sir William Pelham officiated as Trench-master in 1622. The chief engineer was called camp-master general in 1634. Captain Thomas Rudd had the rank of chief engineer to the king about 1650. The corps of engineers was formerly a civil corps, but was made a military force, and directed to rank with the artillery, April 25, 1787. It has a colonel-in-chief, 16 colonels-commandant, and 16 colonels. *Civil Engineering* began to be eminent in the middle of the last century, when Smeaton began the Eddystone lighthouse, and Brindley the Bridgewater canal. Since then the Rennies, Telford, the Stephensons and Brunels, Locke, and others have constructed the breakwaters, docks, bridges, railways, tunnels, &c., which are the marvel of our age.

ENGINEERS, *continued.*

The first society of Civil Engineers formed by Smeaton and others, afterwards termed the *Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers* . . . 1793
 Institution of Civil Engineers established in 1818; obtained a charter in . . . 1828
 Institution of Mechanical Engineers, which

has its head-quarters in Birmingham, established . . . 1847
 Isambard Kingdom Brunel, projector of the *Great Eastern*, aged 53, died Sept. 15; Robert Stephenson, railway engineer, aged 59, died Oct. 12, 1859

ENGLAND, so named by order of Egbert, first king of England, in a general council held at Winchester, 829. This appellation had been used as far back as 688, but had never been, until then, ratified by any assembly of the nation. It came from *Angles*, a tribe of Saxons, and *land*, the Saxon for country. See *Anglo-Saxons*. England and Wales were united 1283: Scotland was united under the same sovereign in 1603, and the same legislation in 1707, when the three were styled Great Britain. Ireland was incorporated with them, by the act of legislative union, Jan. 1, 1801, and the whole was called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. For previous history see *Britain*, and for further details, population, revenue, &c., see separate articles. *Histories of England*, by Rapin (in English), 1725-31; Thomas Carte, 1747-55; David Hume, 1755-62; Tobias Smollett, 1757-65; John Lingard, 1819-30; Charles Knight, 1856-62.

Egbert, "king of the English," 827; defeats the Welsh, Danes, &c., at Hengestdown . . . 835
 Alfred, king, 871; after many vicissitudes, vanquishes the Danes . . . 871-896
 He frames a code of laws, 890; forms a militia and navy, surveys and subdivides the country, and promotes education . . . 896
 Athelstan's great victory over the Danes, Scots, &c. . . 937
 Predominance of Dunstan; he promotes monachism and the celibacy of the clergy, about . . . 952
 Ethelred compounds with the Danes for peace and treacherously causes their general massacre . . . 991
 Which is avenged by Sweyn, king of Denmark; Ethelred flees to Normandy . . . 1003
 Sweyn dies, and Ethelred returns, 1014; dies . . . 1016
 Canute the Dane sole monarch . . . 1017
 Edward the Confessor king; Saxon dynasty restored . . . 1042
 Harold II. crowned, Jan. 6; defeats the Norwegians, Sept. 25; defeated and slain at Hastings by William of Normandy . . . Oct. 14, 1066
 WILLIAM I. crowned . . . Dec. 25, "
 The northern counties rebel; ravaged from the Humber to the Tyne . . . 1069-70
 Introduction of the feudal system, about . . . 1070
 Justices of peace appointed . . . 1076
 Domesday book compiled . . . 1085-6
 WILLIAM II. crowned . . . Sept. 26, 1087
 The crusades begin . . . 1096
 HENRY I. crowned; grants a charter restoring Saxon laws, &c. . . Aug. 5, 1100
 Defeats his brother Robert, and gains Normandy . . . 1106
 STEPHEN crowned . . . Dec. 26, 1135
 Civil war between the empress Maud, Henry's daughter, and Stephen; her friends the Scots defeated at the battle of the Standard, Aug. 22, 1138; she lands in England, and is successful, 1139; crowned at Winchester, March 3, 1141; is defeated; retires to France, 1147; concludes a peace with Stephen . . . 1153
 HENRY II. crowned . . . Dec. 19, 1154
 Constitutions of Clarendon enacted . . . Jan. 1164
 Arrogance of Becket; murdered . . . Dec. 29, 1170
 Conquest of Ireland . . . 1172
 England divided into six circuits for the administration of justice . . . 1176
 English laws digested by Glanville, about . . . 1181
 RICHARD I. crowned . . . Sept. 3, 1189
 He joins the crusades, 1191; defeats Saladin, 1192; made prisoner by Henry VI. of Germany, Dec. 1192; is ransomed by his subjects for 400,000l. . . 1194
 JOHN crowned . . . May 27, 1199
 Normandy lost to England . . . 1204
 England put under an interdict . . . 1208

Magna Charta signed . . . June 15, 1215
 HENRY III. crowned . . . Oct. 28, 1216
 Gold first coined in England . . . 1257
 The Barons' war (*which see*) . . . 1262-8
 The first regular parliament . . . 1265
 EDWARD I. crowned . . . Nov. 20, 1272
 Wales united to England . . . 1283
 Death of Roger Bacon . . . 1292
 Scotland subdued, 1296; revolts . . . 1297
 EDWARD II. crowned . . . July 8, 1307
 Defeated by Robert Bruce at Bannockburn, June 24, 1314
 Insurrection of the barons against his favourites . . . 1308, 1315, 1325
 EDWARD III. crowned . . . Jan. 25, 1327
 Defeats the Scots at Halldown-hill . . . 1333
 Invades France; victorious at Crecy . . . Aug. 26, 1346
 Takes Calais . . . 1347
 Order of the Garter instituted . . . 1350
 Victory at Poitiers . . . Sept. 19, 1356
 Law pleadings in English . . . 1362
 RICHARD II. crowned . . . June 22, 1377
 Insurrection of Wat Tyler suppressed . . . 1381
 Death of Wickliffe . . . 1385
 HENRY IV. crowned . . . Sept. 30, 1399
 Order of the Bath instituted by Henry IV. . . 1403
 Insurrection of the Percies and the Welsh . . . 1403-5
 HENRY V. crowned . . . March 21, 1413
 France invaded by Henry V. who gains the battle of Agincourt . . . Oct. 25, 1415
 Treaty of Troyes; the French crown gained by Henry . . . 1420
 HENRY VI. crowned at Paris . . . Dec. 1430
 Appearance of the maid of Orleans; the French conquests lost, except Calais . . . 1429-31
 EDWARD IV. deposes Henry VI. . . March 4, 1461
 War of the Roses. (See *Roses and Battles*) . . . 1455-71
 Printing introduced by Caxton . . . 1471
 EDWARD V. accession . . . April 9, 1483
 RICHARD III. deposes Edward V. . . June 25, "
 HENRY VII. accession; Richard defeated and slain at Bosworth field . . . Aug. 22, 1485
 Henry marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edw. IV. 1486
 Insurrection of Lambert Simnel quelled . . . 1486-7
 Court of Star Chamber instituted . . . 1487
 Yeomen of the guard, the first appearance of a standing army in England, instituted . . . 1488
 Henry sells the sovereignty of France . . . 1492
 Insurrection of Perkin Warbeck quelled . . . 1492-8
 Gardening introduced into England, principally from the Netherlands . . . about 1502
 Death of prince Arthur . . . April 2, "
 HENRY VIII. accession . . . April 22, 1509
 Rise of Wolsey . . . 1514
 Henry VIII.'s interview with Francis I. at Ardres. (See "*Field of the Cloth of Gold.*") . . . June 4-25, 1520
 First map of England drawn by G. Lilly, about 1520

ENGLAND, *continued.*

Henry VIII. becomes "Defender of the Faith"	1521	"Rye-house plot;" lord Russell (July 21) and	
Fall of Wolsey: he dies	Nov. 29, 1530	Algernon Sydney (Nov. 21) executed	1683
Henry VIII. marries Anne Boleyn; divorces		JAMES II. accession	Feb. 6, 1685
Catherine	May 23, 1533	Duke of Monmouth's rebellion defeated at Sedg-	
Henry VIII. is style "Head of the Church"	1534	moor, July 6; he is beheaded	July 15, "
The pope's authority in England is abolished		Acquittal of the seven bishops	June 30, 1688
Sir Thomas More beheaded	July 6, 1535	Abdication of James II.	Dec. 11, "
Queen Anne Boleyn beheaded	May 19, 1536	WILLIAM III. and MARY proclaimed by the con-	
Queen Jane Seymour dies	Oct. 24, 1537	vention parliament	Feb. 13, 1689
Monasteries suppressed	1538	National debt begins	1692
Statute of Six Articles passed	1539	Bank of England incorporated	April 25, 1694
Abbots of Glastonbury, Reading, &c., executed	"	Death of the queen regnant, Mary	Dec. 28, "
The first authorised edition of the Bible (Cran-		Peace of Ryswick	1697
mer's) printed	"	Death of James II. in exile	Sept. 16, 1701
Cromwell, lord Essex, beheaded	1540	ANNE, accession	March 8, 1702
Anne of Cleves divorced	July 9, "	Victory of Marlborough at Blenheim	1704
Queen Catherine Howard beheaded	1542	Union of the two kingdoms under the title of	
The title of "king of Ireland" confirmed to the		Great Britain	May 1, 1707
English sovereigns	1543	Sacheverell riots	1710
Henry marries Catherine Parr	July 12, "	Treaty of Utrecht, advantageous to Great	
EDWARD VI. accession, Jan. 28; promotes the		Britain	April 11, 1713
Reformation (Somerset, protector)	1547	GEORGE I.; accession of the house of Hanover,	
Somerset deprived of power, 1549; beheaded	1552		Aug. 1, 1714
Book of Common Prayer established	"	The Scots' rebellion quelled	1715
MARY, accession July 6; restores popery	1553	South sea bubble	1720
Execution of lady Jane Grey and her friends	1554	Death of the duke of Marlborough	1722
Mary marries Philip of Spain; persecutes the		Order of the Bath revived (<i>which see</i>)	1725
Protestants	"	GEORGE II. accession	June 11, 1727
Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer burnt	1555 & 1556	Death of Newton	March 20, "
Calais retaken by the French	1558	George II. present at the victory of Dettingen,	
ELIZABETH, accession Nov. 17; the church of			June 16, 1743
England re-established	"	Second Scots' rebellion: prince Charles-Edward	
Mary, queen of Scots, lands in England, 1568;		gains Edinburgh, Sept. 17; victor at Preston-	
executed	Feb. 8, 1587	pans, Sept. 21, 1745; at Falkirk, Jan. 18; de-	
The Spanish armada	1588	feated totally at Culloden	April 16, 1746
Devereux, earl of Essex, beheaded	1601	Death of prince Frederick Louis, son of George	
JAMES I. accession; union of the two crowns,		II. and father of George III.	1751
	March 24, 1603	New style introduced into England,	
Assumes the style of "king of Great Britain,"			Sept. 3 (made 14) 1752
	Oct. 24, 1604	Seven years' war begins	1756
The Gunpowder plot	1605	Conquest of India begins, under colonel (after-	
The present translation of the Bible completed.	1611	wards) lord Clive. (<i>See India</i>)	1757
Baronets first created	May, "	Death of general Wolfe. (<i>See Quebec</i>)	1759
The Overbury murder	Sept. 15, 1613	GEORGE III. accession	Oct. 25, 1760
Shakespeare dies	April 23, 1616	His nuptials with Charlotte Sophia, of Meck-	
Raleigh beheaded	1618	lenburg Strelitz, Sept. 8; crowned, Sept. 22, 1761	
Book of Sports published	May 24, "	Peace of Paris	1763
CHARLES I. accession	March 27, 1625	Isle of Man annexed to Great Britain	1765
Death of lord Bacon	April 9, 1626	Death of the Old Pretender, the "chevalier de	
Duke of Buckingham assassinated	Aug. 23, 1628	St. George"	Dec. 30, "
Hampden's trial respecting "ship money"	1637	Royal marriage act passed	1772
Contest between the king and parliament; im-		Commencement of American war	1773
peachment and execution of lord Strafford	1641	Death of earl of Chatham	May 21, 1778
"Arrest of the five members," Jan. 4; the civil		"No Popery" riots	June 2-7, 1780
war begins: battle of Edgehill (<i>see Battles</i>),		Separation of America from England	Nov. 30, 1782
	Oct. 23, 1642	Margaret Nicholson's attempt on the life of	
Archbishop Laud beheaded	Jan. 10, 1645	George III.	Aug. 2, 1786
Charles defeated at Naseby	June 14, "	Trial of Warren Hastings begins	Feb. 13, 1788
He flees to the Scotch, May 5; who give him up		Death of the Young Pretender, at Rome,	
	Sept. 21, 1646		March 3, "
Execution of Charles I.	Jan. 30, 1649	The king's illness made known	Oct. 12, "
Cromwell's victory at Worcester	Sept. 3, 1651	He recovers, and goes to St. Paul's to make	
OLIVER CROMWELL made protector of the Com-		thanksgiving	April 23, 1789
monwealth	1653	First coalition against France	June 26, 1792
RICHARD CROMWELL, protector	Sept. 3, 1658	Habeas Corpus act suspended	May 23, 1794
Rich ^d resigns	May 25, 1659	Howe's victory	June 1, "
CHARLES II.: monarchy re-established, May 29,	1660	Marriage of the prince of Wales with the prin-	
Act of uniformity passed; church of England		cess Caroline of Brunswick	April 8, 1795
restored	1662	Warren Hastings' trial ends; acquitted,	
The great plague	1665		April 17, "
The great fire of London	Sept. 2, 1666	Princess Charlotte born	Jan. 7, 1796
Disgrace of lord Clarendon	1667	Cash payments suspended	Feb. 25, 1797
Death of Milton	Nov. 8, 1674	Death of Edmund Burke	July 8, "
Oates's "Popish plot" creates a panic, Aug. 13,	1678	Battle of the Nile	Aug. 1, 1798
Sir Edmondbury Godfrey found murdered,		Habeas Corpus act again suspended	Aug. "
	Oct. 17, "	Hatfield's attempt on the king's life	May 11, 1800
Many Roman Catholics executed	1678-9	Union of Great Britain with Ireland	Jan. 1, 1801
The habeas corpus act, for protecting English		Nelson's victory at Copenhagen	April 2, "
subjects against false arrest and imprison-		Habeas Corpus act again suspended	April 19, "
ment, passed	1679	Peace of Amiens	Oct. 1, "

ENGLAND, *continued.*

War against Bonaparte	May 18, 1803	King of Prussia visits England	Jan. 24, 1842
Nelson's victory and death at Trafalgar	Oct. 21, 1805	John Francis fires at the queen	May 30, "
Death of Mr. Pitt	Jan. 23, 1806	Bean presents a pistol at her	July 3, "
"Delicate investigation"	May 22, "	Income tax act passed	Aug. "
Lord Melville impeached, April 29; acquitted,	June 12, "	Queen embarks for Scotland (1st visit)	Aug. 29, "
Death of Charles James Fox	Sept. 13, "	Peace of Nankin (with China)	Dec. "
Orders in council against the Berlin decree,	Jan. 7, 1807	Death of duke of Sussex	April 21, 1843
Abolition of the slave trade	March 25, "	Queen's visit to the Orleans family at château d'Eu	Sept. 2, "
Death of sir J. Moore. (See <i>Corunna</i>)	Jan. 16, 1809	Emperor of Russia visits England	June 1, 1844
Duke of York impeached by col. Wardle	Jan. "	King Louis Philippe's visit	Oct. 7, "
Jubilee celebrating king's accession	Oct. 25, "	Tractarian or Puseyite controversy	1844-5
Unfortunate Walcheren expedition	Aug.-Nov. "	Anti-corn-law agitation	1845
Sir Francis Burdett's arrest, and riots	April 6, 1810	Queen's visit to Germany	Aug. 9, "
Death of princess Amelia; king's malady returns	Nov. 2, "	Peel's new tariff, 1845; railway mania, Nov. 1845; panic	March, 1846
Great commercial embarrassment	Dec. "	Corn laws repealed	June 26, "
REGENCY.—The prince of Wales PRINCE REGENT,	Feb. 5, 1811	Chartist demonstration in London	April 10, 1848
Luddite riots	Nov. "	Cholera re-appears in England in	1848 and 1849
Assassination of Mr. Perceval, premier,	May 11, 1812	Queen embarks on her visit to Ireland,	Aug. 1, "
Earl of Liverpool premier	June 9, "	Adelaide, queen dowager, dies	Dec. 2, "
War with America commenced	June 18, "	"Exhibition of 1851" announced	Jan. 3, 1850
Peace with France, &c.	April 14, 1814	Death of Wordsworth (aged 80)	April 23, "
Visit of the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia to England	June 7, "	Pate's assault on the queen	June 27, "
Centenary of the house of Hanover	Aug. 1, "	Death of sir Robert Peel (aged 62)	July 2, "
War with America	Aug. "	Duke of Cambridge dies	July 8, "
Peace with America (treaty of Ghent)	Dec. 24, "	Queen's visit to Belgium	Aug. 21, "
Battle of Waterloo (close of French war),	June 18, 1815	Great excitement occasioned by the pope's establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England	Nov. "
Princess Charlotte marries prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg	May 2, 1816	Census of United Kingdom. (See <i>Population</i>)	March 30, 1851
Death of R. B. Sheridan	July 9, "	The first "Great Exhibition" opened	May 1, "
Spa-fields meeting (<i>which see</i>)	Dec. 2, "	Australian gold arrives	Dec. "
Green-bag inquiry (<i>which see</i>)	Feb. 2, 1817	Death of the poet Thomas Moore	Feb. 26, 1852
Habeas Corpus act suspended	Feb. 21, "	Slight earthquake at Liverpool, &c.	Nov. 9, "
Cash payments resumed	Sept. 22, "	Death of Wellington (aged 83), Sept. 14; funeral,	Nov. 18, "
Princess Charlotte dies in childbirth	Nov. 6, "	Camp at Chobham	June 14—Aug. 19, 1853
Queen Charlotte dies at Kew	Nov. 17, 1818	Death of sir Charles Napier, conqueror of Scinde	Aug. 29, "
Queen Victoria born	May 24, 1819	English and French fleets enter Bosphorus,	Oct. 22, "
Manchester reform meeting	Aug. 16, "	Protocol signed between England, France, Austria, and Prussia, for re-establishment of peace between Russia and Turkey	Dec. 5, "
Duke of Kent dies	Jan. 23, 1820	Many meetings on eastern question, favourable to Turkey	Sept. to Dec. "
GEORGE IV. accession	Jan. 29, "	Great strike at Preston; 14,972 hands unemployed at one time	Oct. 15, 1853, to May 1, 1854
Cato-street conspirators arrested	Feb. 23, "	Queen reviews Baltic fleet	March 11, "
Trial of queen Caroline	Aug. 19 to Nov. 20, "	Treaty of alliance between England, France, and Turkey signed	March 12, "
Coronation of George IV.	July 19, 1821	War declared against Russia. (See <i>Russo-Turkish War</i>)	March 28, "
Queen Caroline dies at Hammersmith	Aug. 7, "	Fast day on account of the war	April 26, "
Lord Byron dies	April 19, 1824	Marquis of Anglesey dies	May 28, "
Commercial panic	1825-6	King of Portugal visits England	June, "
Duke of York dies	Jan. 22, 1827	Crystal Palace opened by the queen	June 10, "
Mr. Canning, first minister, April 30; dies,	Aug. 8, "	Cholera prevails in the south and west of London	Aug. and Sept. "
Battle of Navarino	Oct. 20, "	Thanksgiving for abundant harvest	Oct. 1, "
Roman Catholic Relief bill passed	April 13, 1829	Great explosion and fire at Gateshead and Newcastle	Oct. 6, "
Political panic in London; riots	Nov. 9, "	Meeting of Parliament	Dec. 12, "
WILLIAM IV. accession	June 26, 1830	Resignation of Aberdeen ministry	Jan. 29, 1855
Mr. Huskisson killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway	Sept. 15, "	Formation of Palmerston ministry	Feb. "
Grey administration formed	Nov. "	Death of Joseph Hume (aged 78)	Feb. 20, "
King opens new London bridge	Aug. 1831	Sebastopol Inquiry Committee nominated,	Feb. 23, "
The cholera morbus in England	Oct. 26, "	Visit of emperor and empress of French,	April 16 to 21, "
Reform bill rejected by the lords, Oct. 7; fatal Bristol riots	Oct. 29, "	Loan of 16 millions agreed to	April, "
Reform act passed	June 7, 1832	Distribution of Crimean medals	May 18, "
Sir Walter Scott dies	Sept. 21, "	Metropolitan cattle market opened	June 13, "
Assault on William IV. by a discharged pensioner at Ascot	June 19, "	Agitation and rioting concerning Sunday trading bill, which is withdrawn	July 2, "
S. T. Coleridge dies	July 25, 1834	The queen and prince visit Paris	Aug. 18, "
Slavery ceases in the colonies	Aug. 1, "	Peace with Russia proclaimed, April 19; thanksgiving day, May 4; illuminations, &c.	May 29, 1856
Corporation reform act passed	Sept. 9, 1835		
QUEEN VICTORIA, accession; Hanover separated from Great Britain	June 20, 1837		
Coronation of Victoria	June 28, 1838		
Beginning of war with China	March, 1839		
Penny postage begins	Jan. 10, 1840		
Marriage of the queen with prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg (see p. 281)	Feb. 10, "		
Oxford's assault on the queen	June 10, "		
Prince of Wales born	Nov. 9, 1841		

ENGLAND, *continued.*

War with China (<i>which see</i>)	Oct. 1856	Charter granted for Exhibition of 1862, Feb. 14, 1861	
War with Persia (<i>which see</i>)	Nov. "	Death of duchess of Kent (aged 75), March 16, "	
Dissolution of parliament, March 21; new parliament meets	April 30, 1857	Excitement about "Essays and Reviews"	
Death of duchess of Gloucester (aged 81), the last of George III.'s children	April 30, "	Seventh census taken	April 8, "
Mutiny of Indian army begins. (See <i>India</i>)	March, "	Great excitement through capt. Wilkes (of U. S. navy) forcibly taking Messrs. Slidell and Mason from the Royal British mail steamer <i>Trent</i> . (See <i>United States</i>)	Nov. 8, "
Educational conference in London, prince Albert in the chair	June 22, "	King of Sweden and his son visit London	Aug. "
Victoria crosses (<i>which see</i>) distributed by the queen in Hyde-park	June 26, "	Death of the prince consort of "typhoid fever, duration 21 days," Dec. 14; buried (see <i>Albert Memorial</i>)	Dec. 23, "
Meetings for relief of sufferers by the mutiny in India [by Nov. 15, 260,000. raised] Aug. 25, "		The United States' government release Messrs. Slidell and Mason	Dec. 28, "
Great commercial panic; relieved by suspension of Bank Charter Act of 1844	Nov. 12, "	International Exhibition opened by the duke of Cambridge	May 1, 1862
Parliament meets	Dec. 3, "	Prince Alfred declared king of Greece at Athens (declined)	Oct. 23, "
Marriage of princess royal to prince Frederick-William of Prussia	Jan. 25, 1858	Final closing of international exhibition, Nov. 15, "	
Excitement respecting attempted assassination of Louis Napoleon, Jan. 14; indiscreet addresses of French colonels, published, Jan. 27, "		Remains of the prince consort transferred to the mausoleum at Frogmore	Dec. 18, "
"Conspiracy to Murder" bill (introduced by lord Palmerston, Feb. 8) rejected, Feb. 19; Palmerston ministry resigns	Feb. 22, "	Great distress in the cotton manufacture districts begins, April: contributions received, central relief fund, 407,830 <i>l.</i> ; Mansion-house fund, 236,026 <i>l.</i>	Dec. 20, "
Derby-Disraeli administration formed, Feb. 26, "		Princess Alexandra of Denmark enters London, March 7; married to the prince of Wales, March 10, 1863	
Dr. Simon Bernard acquitted of conspiracy against the life of Louis Napoleon	April 17, "	The British, French, and Austrian governments remonstrate with Russia on cruelties in Poland	April 7, "
The Jewish Disabilities bill passed	July 12, "	Inauguration of the Great Exhibition memorial to the prince consort in the Horticultural gardens, London	June 11, "
The India bill passed	July 23, "	Arrival of captains Grant and Speke from exploring the source of the Nile	June, "
The queen visits Birmingham, June 15; Cherbourg, Aug. 4, 5; the princess royal (at Potsdam), Aug. 12, &c.; and Leeds	Sept. 1, "	Great decrease of distress in cotton districts, Oct. 6, "	
Excitement about the confessional: public meetings held against it, July 12 & Sept. 18, "		Earthquake in central & N.W. England Oct. 6, 1859	
The Association for the Promotion of Social Science meet at Liverpool	Oct. 12, "	The government declines the French emperor's proposal for a congress of sovereigns	Nov. "
Excitement respecting the Italian war; proclamation for manning the navy	April 30, 1859	Death of William Thackeray (aged 52)	Dec. 24, "
Declaration of neutrality of England	May 12, "	Birth of prince Albert-Victor of Wales	Jan. 8, 1864
Proclamation for the organisation of volunteer rifle corps: many formed	May-Oct. "	Final judgment of the judicial committee of the privy council that the government had no authority to seize the <i>Alexandra</i> (Confederate) steamer	Feb. 8, "
The Derby ministry defeated on the Reform bill; dissolve parliament, April 23; again defeated, they resign, June 11; and the Palmerston-Russell administration is formed	June 18, "	Garibaldi's visit to England causes great enthusiasm	April 3-27, "
The Handel commemoration	June 20, 22, 24, "	The Ionian isles made over to Greece	June 1, "
The income-tax increased to provide for the defences of the country	July, "	European conference at London on the Schleswig-Holstein question	April 24-June 25, "
Lord Macaulay dies (aged 59)	Dec. 28, "	Great excitement through the murder of Mr. Briggs in a first-class carriage on the North-London railway	July 9, "
Commercial treaty with France, signed Jan. 23; approved by parliament	March, 1860	Great explosion of gunpowder at the Belvedere magazine, near Woolwich	Oct. 1, "
Sir Charles Barry dies (aged 65)	May 12, "	Death of John Leech (aged 47)	Oct. 29, "
The queen reviews 18,000 volunteers in Hyde-Park	June 23, "	Death of Richard Cobden (aged 61)	April 2, 1865
Great failures in the leather trade	July, &c. "	Prince George of Wales born	June 3, "
National rifle shooting match at Wimbledon, July 2-7, "		General election; majority for Palmerston administration	July 10, &c. "
The earl of Derby reviews about 11,000 Lancashire volunteers at Knowsley	Sept. 1, "	Visit of Abd-el-Kader; departs	Aug. 6, "
The queen and prince visit their daughter in Prussia	Sept. "	Prevalence of a cattle plague, June-Oct.	
Peace with China signed	Oct. 24, "	Royal commission appointed, met Oct. 10, "	
Thos. Cochrane, earl of Dundonald, dies (aged 82)	Oct. 31, "	English fleet visits Cherbourg, Aug. 15; French fleet visits Portsmouth	Aug. 30, "
Prince of Wales visits Canada and United States, July 24-Oct. 20; returns to England	Nov. 15, "	Fine Art and Industrial exhibitions opened in London and the provinces	July-Sept. "
Severe cold. (See <i>Cold</i>)	Dec. 1860, and Jan. 1861	Death of Lord Palmerston	Oct. 18, "
		His public funeral	Oct. 27, "

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

BEFORE THE CONQUEST.

827. Egbert, styled "king of England" in 828.
 837. Ethelwolf; his son.
 857. Ethelbald; his son.
 860. Ethelbert; brother.

866. Ethelred; brother.
 871. Alfred the Great; brother; died 21st or 28th Oct. 901.
 901. Edward the Elder; son; died 925.
 925. Athelstan; eldest son; died Oct. 17, 940.

ENGLAND, *continued.*

940. Edmund I., fifth son of Edward the Elder; bled to death from a wound received in an affray, May 26, 946.
 946. Edred; brother; died 955.
 955. Edwy, eldest son of Edmund; died of grief in 958. In this reign Dunstan, a turbulent and ambitious priest, ruled the king, who afterwards banished him.
 958. Edgar the Peaceable; brother; died July 1, 975.
 975. Edward the Martyr, his son, stabbed at Corfe Castle, at the instance of his mother-in-law Elfrida, March 18, 979.
 979. Ethelred II.; half-brother; retired.
 1013. Sweyn, proclaimed king; died Feb. 3, 1014.
 1014. Canute the Great; his son.
 1015. Ethelred restored in Canute's absence; died April 24, 1016.
 1016. Edmund Ironside, his son, divided the kingdom with Canute; murdered at Oxford, Nov. 30, 1016; reigned seven months.
 1017. Canute sole king; married Emma, widow of Ethelred; died, Nov. 12, 1035.
 1035. Harold I.; natural son; died April 14, 1039.
 1039. Hardicanute, son of Canute and Emma; died of repletion at a marriage feast, June 8, 1042.
 1042. Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred and Emma; died Jan. 5, 1066, naming William of Normandy his successor.
 1066. Harold II., son of earl Godwin; reigned nine months; killed near Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066.

THE NORMANS.*

1066. William the Conqueror; crowned Dec. 25; died at Rouen, Sept. 9, 1087.
Queen, Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, earl of Flanders; married in 1054; died in 1083.
 1087. William II. Rufus; reign began, Sept. 26; killed by an arrow, Aug. 2, 1100.
 1100. Henry I. Beaulerc, his brother; reign began Aug. 5; died of a surfeit, Dec. 1, 1135.
Queens, Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. king of Scotland; married Nov. 11, 1100; died May 1, 1119. 2. Adelais, daughter of Godfrey, earl of Louvaine; married Jan. 29, 1129; survived the king.
 1135. Stephen earl of Blois, nephew of Henry; reign began Dec. 26; died Oct. 25, 1154.
Queen, Matilda, daughter of Eustace, count of Boulogne; married in 1128; died May 3, 1151.
 [Maude, daughter of Henry I. and rightful heir to the throne; born 1101; betrothed, in 1109, at eight years of age, to Henry V. emperor of Germany, who died 1125. She married, secondly, Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, 1130. Was set aside from the English succession by Stephen, 1135; landed in England and claimed the crown, 1139. Crowned, but soon after de-

feated at Winchester, 1141; concluded a peace with Stephen, which secured the succession to her son Henry; 1153; died 1165.]

THE PLANTAGENETS.

1154. Henry II. *Plantagenet*, grandson of Henry I. and son of Maud; reign began Dec. 19; died July 6, 1189.
Queen, Eleanor, the repudiated queen of Louis VII. king of France, and heiress of Guienne and Poitou; married to Henry 1151; died 1204. See *Rosamond*.
 1189. Richard I. *Cœur de Lion*, his son; reign began Sept. 3; died of a wound, April 6, 1199.
Queen, Berengaria, daughter of the king of Navarre; married May 12, 1191; survived the king.
 1199. John, the brother of Richard; reign began May 27; died Oct. 19, 1216.
Queen, Avisa, daughter of the earl of Gloucester; married in 1189; divorced. 2. Isabella, daughter of the count of Angoulême; she was the young and virgin wife of the count de la Marche; married to John in 1200. Survived the king, on whose death she was re-married to the count de la Marche.
 1216. Henry III. son of John; reign began Oct. 28; died Nov. 16, 1272.
Queen, Eleanor, daughter of the count de Provence; married Jan. 14, 1236; survived the king; and died in 1291, in a monastery.
 1272. Edward I. son of Henry, surnamed *Longshanks*; reign began Nov. 20; died July 7, 1307.
Queens, Eleanor of Castile; married in 1253; died of a fever, on her journey to Scotland, at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, 1290. 2. Margaret, sister of the king of France; married Sept. 12, 1299; survived the king, dying in 1317.
 1307. Edward II. son of Edward I.; reign began July 8; dethroned Jan. 20, 1327; murdered at Berkeley castle, Sept. 21 following.
Queen, Isabella, daughter of the king of France; married in 1308. On the death, by the gibbet, of her favourite Mortimer, she was confined for the rest of her life in her own house at Risings, near London, and died in 1357.
 1327. Edward III. his son; reign began Jan. 25; died June 21, 1377.
Queen, Philippa, daughter of the count of Hainault; married in 1326; died Aug. 15, 1369.
 1377. Richard II. son of Edward the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward III.; reign began June 22; dethroned Sept. 29, 1399; murdered at Pomfret castle, Feb. 10, following.
Queens, Anne of Bohemia, sister of the emperor Wenceslaus of Germany; married in Jan.

* The REGNAL DATES are those given by sir H. Nicolas. The early Norman and Plantagenet kings reckoned their reigns from the day of their coronation; the later Plantagenets from the day after the death of their predecessor. With Edward VI. began the present custom of beginning the reign on the death of the preceding sovereign.

ROYAL ARMS OF ENGLAND.

William I. William II. and Henry I.—two lions or leopards passant: Stephen—sagittarius, the archer of the signs of the Zodiac (*Traditional*).
 Henry II. to Edward III. Three lions passant.
 Edward III. and his successors quartered the preceding with fleurs de lys, the arms of France.
 Henry V. used only 3 fleurs de lys.
 Mary I. quartered the preceding with the arms of her husband Philip II. of Spain.

UNITED KINGDOM.

James I. and his successors combined the arms of

England and France (1st and 4th quarter); 2nd, the lion rampant of Scotland; 4th, the harp of Ireland.
 George I. George II. and George III. introduced the arms of Brunswick.
 In 1801 the arms of France were omitted. In 1816 the arms were modified through Hanover being made a kingdom.
 Victoria. In 1837 the arms of Hanover were omitted and the arms are now: 1st and 4th quarters, 3 lions passant for England; 2nd, lion rampant for Scotland; 3rd, harp for Ireland.

ENGLAND, *continued.*

1382; died Aug. 3, 1394. 2. Isabella, daughter of Charles V. of France; married when only seven years old, Nov. 1, 1396. On the murder of her husband she returned to her father.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

1399. Henry IV. cousin of Richard II.; reign began Sept. 30; died March 20, 1413.
Queen, Mary, daughter of the earl of Hereford she died, before Henry obtained the crown, in 1394. 2. Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne; married 1403; survived the king; died 1437.
 1413. Henry V. his son; reign began March 21; died Aug. 31, 1422.
Queen, Catherine, daughter of the king of France; married May 30, 1420. She outlived Henry, and was married to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII., in 1423; died 1437.
 1422. Henry VI. his son; reign began Sept. 1; deposed March 4, 1461; *murdered* by Richard, duke of Gloucester, in the Tower, June 20, 1471.
Queen, Margaret, daughter of the duke of Anjou; married April 22, 1445; survived the king; died Aug. 25, 1481.

HOUSE OF YORK.

1461. Edward IV.; died April 9, 1483.
Queen, Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of sir Richard Woodville, and widow of sir John Grey, of Groby; married March 1, 1463, or 1464. Suspected of favouring the insurrection of Lambert Simnel; and closed her life in confinement June 8, 1492.
 1483. Edward V. his son; deposed June 25, 1483, and *murdered* in the Tower by Gloucester; reigned two months and thirteen days.
 „ Richard III. brother of Edward IV.; began to reign June 26; *slain* at Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485.
Queen, Anne, daughter of the earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward, prince of Wales, whom Richard had murdered, 1471. She is supposed to have been poisoned by Richard (having died suddenly, March 16, 1485), to make way for his intended marriage with princess Elizabeth of York.

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

1485. Henry VII.; began to reign Aug. 22; died April 21, 1509.
Queen, Elizabeth of York, princess of England, daughter of Edward IV.; married Jan. 18, 1486; died Feb. 11, 1503.
 1509. Henry VIII. his son; began to reign, April 22; died Jan. 28, 1547.
Queen, Catherine of Aragon, widow of Henry's elder brother, Arthur, prince of Wales; married June 3, 1509; was the mother of queen Mary; was repudiated, and afterwards formally divorced, May 23, 1533; died Jan. 7, 1536. 2. Anne Boleyn, daughter of sir Thomas Boleyn, and maid of honour to Catherine; was privately married, before Catherine was divorced, Nov. 14, 1532; was the mother of queen Elizabeth; was beheaded at the Tower, May 19, 1536. 3. Jane Seymour, daughter of sir John Seymour, and maid of honour to Anne Boleyn; was married May 20, 1536, the day after Anne's execution; was the mother of Edward VI. of whom she died in childbirth, Oct. 24, 1537. 4. Anne of Cleves, sister of William, duke of Cleves; married Jan. 6, 1540; divorced July 10, 1540; died 1557. 5. Catherine Howard, niece of the duke of Norfolk; married July 28, 1540; beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 12, 1542. 6. Cath-

rine Parr, daughter of sir Thomas Parr, and widow of Nevill, lord Latimer; married July 12, 1543; survived the king, after whose death she married sir Thomas Seymour, created lord Sudley; died Sept. 5, 1548.

1547. Edward VI. son of Henry VIII. (by Jane Seymour); died July 6, 1553.
 1553. Jane, daughter of the duke of Suffolk, and wife of lord Guildford Dudley; proclaimed queen on the death of Edward; ten days afterwards returned to private life; was tried Nov. 13, 1553; beheaded Feb. 12, 1554, when but 17 years of age.
 „ Mary, daughter of Henry (by Catherine of Aragon); married Philip of Spain, July 25, 1554; died Nov. 17, 1558.
 1558. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry (by Anne Boleyn), died March 24, 1603.

HOUSE OF STUART.

1603. James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, son of Mary, queen of Scots; died March 27, 1625.
Queen, Anne, princess of Denmark, daughter of Frederick II.; married Aug. 20, 1590; died March, 1619.
 1625. Charles I. his son; *beheaded* at Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1649.
Queen, Henrietta-Maria, daughter of Henry IV. king of France; married June 13, 1625; survived the king; died in France, Aug. 10, 1669.
 1649. COMMONWEALTH. Oliver Cromwell made protector, Dec. 12, 1653; died Sept. 3, 1658.
 1658. Richard Cromwell, his son, made protector, Sept. 4; resigned April 22, 1659.
 1660. Charles II. son of Charles I.; died Feb. 6, 1685.
Queen, Catherine of Braganza, infanta of Portugal, daughter of John IV. and sister of Alfonso VI.; married May 21, 1662; survived the king; returned to Portugal; died Dec. 21, 1705.
 1685. James II. his brother; *abdicated* by flight, Dec. 11, 1688; died in exile, Aug. 6, 1701.
Queen, [Ann Hyde, daughter of Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon; married Sept. 1660; died before James ascended the throne, 1671. mother of queens Mary and Anne.] Mary Beatrice, princess of Modena, daughter of Alphonzo d'Este, duke; married Nov. 21, 1673; at the revolution in 1688, she retired with James to France; died at St. Germain, 1718.
 1689. William III. prince of Orange, *king*, and Mary, *queen*, daughter of James; married Nov. 4, 1677; began their reign, Feb. 13, 1689; Mary died Dec. 28, 1694; William died of a fall from his horse, March 8, 1702.
 1702. Anne, daughter of James II.; married George, prince of Denmark, July 28, 1683; succeeded to the throne, March 8, 1702; had thirteen children, all of whom died young; lost her husband, Oct. 28, 1708; died Aug. 1, 1714.

HOUSE OF HANOVER. (See *Brunswick* and *Este*.)

1714. George I. elector of Hanover and duke of Brunswick-Luneburg; son of Sophia, who was daughter of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I.; died June 11, 1727.
Queen, Sophia-Dorothea, daughter of the duke of Zell; she died in prison, Nov. 2, 1726.
 1727. George II. his son; died Oct. 25, 1760.
Queen, Wilhelmina Caroline Dorothea, of Brandenburg-Anspach; married 1705; died Nov. 20, 1737.
 1760. George III. grandson of George II.; died Jan. 29, 1820.
Queen, Charlotte Sophia, daughter of the duke

ENGLAND, *continued.*

- of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; married Sept. 8, 1761; died Nov. 17, 1818.
1820. George IV. his son; died June 26, 1830.
Queen, Caroline Amelia Augusta, daughter of the duke of Brunswick; married, April 8, 1795, died, Aug. 7, 1821. (See article *Queen Caroline*.)
1830. William IV. brother of George IV.; died June 20, 1837.
Queen, Adelaide Amelia Louisa Theresa Caroline, sister of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen; married July 11, 1818; died Dec. 2, 1849.
1837. Victoria, the reigning queen, WHOM GOD PRESERVE.

THE PRESENT ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The QUEEN,* Alexandrina VICTORIA, only daughter of Edward, duke of Kent;† born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne on the decease of her uncle, William IV. June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster, June 28, 1838; married (Feb. 10, 1840) to her cousin, Francis-ALBERT-Augustus Charles-Emmanuel, duke of Saxe, prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; born Aug. 26, 1819 (ordered June 20, 1857, to be styled *Prince Consort*); elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge, Feb. 28, 1847; died Dec. 14, 1861.

ISSUE.

1. Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, princess royal, born Nov. 21, 1840; married to prince Frederick-William of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1858 (dowry 40,000*l.* and annuity of 8000*l.*). *Issue*: Frederick-William, born Jan. 27, 1859; Charlotte, July 24, 1860; Henry, Aug. 14, 1862; Sigismund, Sept. 15, 1864.
2. Albert-Edward, prince of Wales, duke of Saxony, duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, earl of Chester and Carrick, baron of Renfrew, and lord of the Isles, born Nov. 9, 1841; married princess Alexandra of Denmark, March 10, 1863. *Issue*: Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864; George Frederick, June 3, 1865. (See *Wales*.)
3. Alice-Maud-Mary, born April 25, 1843; married prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, July 1, 1862 (dowry 30,000*l.*, annuity 6000*l.*). *Issue*: Victoria, April 5, 1863; a princess, Nov. 1, 1864.
4. Alfred-Ernest, born Aug. 6, 1844; entered the *Euryalus* as midshipman, Aug. 31, 1858.
5. Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born May 25, 1846.
6. Louisa-Carolina-Alberta, born March 18, 1848.
7. Arthur-Patrick-Albert, born May 1, 1850.
8. Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born April 7, 1853.
9. Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

THE QUEEN'S AUNT and COUSINS, Augusta, duchess (widow of the late duke) of Cambridge, born July 25, 1797. Her son, George, duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, born March 26, 1819; and her daughters, Augusta, grand duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born July 19, 1822; and the princess Mary of Cambridge, born Nov. 27, 1833.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE is traced from the Frisian variety of the Teutonic or Germanic branch of the great Indo-European family.

Celtic prevailed in England	A.D. 1	ordered to be used in Ireland, 28 Hen. VIII.	1536
Latin introduced	1450	The English was ordered to be used in all law-suits, and the Latin disused	May, 1731
Saxon prevails (Beowulf, Cædmon, Alfred)	450-1066	Per-centage of ANGLO-SAXON words in the English Bible, 97; Swift, 89; Shakspeare and Thomson, 85; Addison, 83; Spenser and Milton, 81; Locke, 80; Young, 79; Pope, 76; Johnson, 75; Robertson, 68; Hume, 65; Gibbon, 58. <i>Marsh</i> .	
Latin re-introduced by missionaries	596	Of 100,000 English words, 60,000 are of Teutonic origin; 30,000 Greek and Latin; and 10,000 from other sources.	
Norman French combining with English† (Orm, Robert of Gloucester, Layamon, Havelok)	1066-1350		
English in course of formation	1209-1500		
English formed	1550		
Law pleadings were made in English by order of Edward III. instead of the French language	1362		
The English tongue and English apparel were			

PRINCIPAL BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS.

Born.	Died.	Born.	Died.	Born.	Died.
John Gower . . about 1320	1402	Walter Raleigh . . . 1552	1618	John Locke 1632	1704
Geoffrey Chaucer . . 1328	1400	Francis Bacon . . . 1561	1626	Joseph Addison . . 1672	1719
Paston Letters . . . 1460	1482	George Herbert . . . 1593	1635	Matthew Prior . . . 1664	1721
Wm. Caxton 1421	1491	Ben Jonson 1574	1637	Richard Steele . . . 1671	1729
Sir Thomas More . . 1482	1535	Philip Massinger . . 1584	1640	Daniel De Foe 1663	1731
Sir Philip Sidney . . 1554	1586	Jeremy Taylor . . . 1613	1667	John Gay 1688	1732
Holinshed's Chronicles, 1586		John Milton 1608	1674	Alexander Pope . . . 1688	1744
John Fox 1517	1587	Isaac Barrow 1630	1677	Jonathan Swift . . . 1667	1745
Edmund Spenser . . 1553	1598	Samuel Butler . . . 1612	1680	James Thomson . . . 1700	1748
Richard Hooker . . . 1553	1600	John Bunyan 1628	1688	Henry Fielding . . . 1707	1754
Wm. Shakspeare . . 1564	1616	John Dryden 1631	1700	Samuel Richardson . 1689	1761

* On Nov. 1, 1858, the queen was proclaimed throughout India as "Victoria, by the grace of God, of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the colonies and dependencies thereof, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, QUEEN, defender of the faith," &c.

† He was born Nov. 2, 1767; and died Jan. 23, 1820; he married Victoria-Maria-Louisa (widow of the prince of Leiningen, sister of Leopold, king of the Belgians, and aunt to the prince consort), May 29, 1818. She was born Aug. 17, 1786; and died March 16, 1861.

‡ William I. and his successors used English in their laws, &c.; it was superseded by Latin in the reign of Henry II. Norman French was not used in law-deeds till the reign of Henry III.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE, *continued.*

	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>		<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>		<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Edward Young . . .	1681	1765	George lord Byron . . .	1788	1824	Samuel Rogers . . .	1763	1855
Laurence Sterne . . .	1713	1768	Walter Scott . . .	1771	1832	Henry Hallam . . .	1778	1859
Mark Akenside . . .	1721	1770	Samuel T. Coleridge . . .	1772	1834	Thomas De Quincey . . .	1786	1859
Thomas Gray . . .	1726	1771	Charles Lamb . . .	1775	1834	Washington Irving . . .	1783	1859
Tobias Smollett . . .	1720	1771	William Cobbett . . .	1762	1835	T. B. Macaulay . . .	1800	1859
Oliver Goldsmith . . .	1728	1774	Robert Southey . . .	1774	1843	Abp. Richd. Whately . . .	1787	1863
David Hume . . .	1711	1776	Thomas Campbell . . .	1777	1844	Wm. M. Thackeray . . .	1811	1863
Samuel Johnson . . .	1709	1784	Sidney Smith . . .	1771	1845	Thomas Carlyle . . .	1795	
Benjamin Franklin . . .	1706	1790	William Wordsworth . . .	1770	1850	George Bancroft . . .	1800	
William Robertson . . .	1721	1793	J. Fenimore Cooper . . .	1798	1851	Edwd. Bulwer Lytton . . .	1805	
Edward Gibbon . . .	1737	1794	Joanna Baillie . . .	1763	1851	Benjamin Disraeli . . .	1805	
Robert Burns . . .	1759	1796	William Prescott . . .	1796	1859	Alfred Tennyson . . .	1809	
William Cowper . . .	1731	1800	Thomas Moore . . .	1780	1852	Charles Dickens . . .	1812	
Percy B. Shelley . . .	1792	1822	John Wilson . . .	1785	1854	John Ruskin . . .	1819	

ENGRAVING on signets is mentioned *Eccl.* xxviii. 11., B.C. 1491. Engraving on plates and wood began about the middle of the 15th century. Engraving on glass was perfected by Bourdier, of Paris, 1799. The copyright to engravings has been protected by several statutes; among the principal are the acts 16 & 18 Geo. III. 1775 and 1777; and the acts 7 & 8 Vict. Aug. 6, 1844, and 15 Vict. May 28, 1852. A process of enlarging and reducing engravings by means of sheets of vulcanised india-rubber, was shown by the electro-printing block company in 1860. See *Lithography* and *Photo-Galvanography*.*

ENGRAVING ON COPPER. Prints from engraved copper-plates made their appearance about 1450, and were first produced in Germany. Masso, surnamed *Pliniguerra*, is considered to have been the first Italian engraver, about 1440. The earliest date known of a copper-plate engraving is 1461. Rolling-presses for working the plates were invented in 1545. Of the art of *etching* on copper by means of *aqua-fortis*, Francis Mazzuoli, or Parmegiano, is the reputed inventor, about 1532. *De Piles*. Etching was practised by Albert Durer. The etching club was established in 1838.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD, long known in China, began in Europe with the *brief mahlers*, or manufacturers of playing-cards, about 1400. (See *Printing*.) The art is referred by some to a Florentine, and by others to Reuss, a German; it was greatly improved by Durer (1471-1528) and Lucas Van Leyden (1497). It was much improved in England by Bewick and his brother, and pupils, Nesbitt, Anderson, &c., 1789, *et seq.* The earliest wood engraving

which has reached our times is one representing St. Christopher carrying the infant Jesus over the sea; it bears date 1423.

ENGRAVING ON SOFT STEEL, to be hardened afterwards, was introduced into England by Messrs. Perkins and Heath, of Philadelphia, 1819.

MEZZOTINTO is said to have been discovered by col. de Siegen, who engraved a portrait of princess Amelia of Hesse in mezzotinto in 1643; it was improved by prince Rupert in 1648; sir Christopher Wren further improved it in 1662.

Aquatinta, by which a soft and beautiful effect is produced, was invented by the celebrated French artist, St. Non, about 1662; he communicated his invention to Le Prince. Barabbe of Paris was distinguished for his improvements in this kind of engraving, 1763. *Chiar-oscuro* engraving originated with the Germans, and was first practised by Mair, one of whose prints bears date 1491. (See *Zinc*, &c.)

ENLISTMENT. No persons enlisting as soldiers or sailors are to be sworn in before a magistrate in less than twenty-four hours after, and then they are at liberty to withdraw upon their returning the enlistment or bounty money, and 21s. costs. Enlistment is now entirely voluntary. In 1847 the term of enlistment was limited to ten years for the infantry, and twelve years for the cavalry, artillery, and royal marines.

ENNISKILLEN (N.W. Ireland). This town made an obstinate defence against the army of Elizabeth, 1595, and against James II., 1689. 1500 Enniskilleners met general M'CCarthy with 6000 men (of whom 3000 were slain, and nearly all the rest made prisoners), they losing but twenty men, July 30, 1689. The dragoon regiment, the "Inniskillingers," is recruited here.

ENOCH, BOOK OF, an apocryphal work, quoted by the fathers, disappeared about the 8th century. A MS. Ethiopic version was found in Abyssinia by Bruce, and brought to England in 1773. Of this archbishop Lawrence published an English translation in 1821, and the Ethiopic text in 1838.

ENTAIL of estates began with the statute of Westminster, 1285. Subsequent legislation broke the entail in cases of treason (1534), when the estate is to revert to the crown, and of bankruptcy (1833 and 1849), when it is to be sold.

ENTOMOLOGY, the science of insects, mainly based upon the arrangement of Linnæus, 1739. Ray's "Method of Insects" was published in 1705. The Entomological Society of London was instituted in 1833.

* In "Lyra Germanica," published in 1861, are illustrations engraved upon blocks photographed from negatives taken by John Leighton, F.S.A.

ENVELOPES for letters came into general use shortly after the establishment of the penny postal system in 1840. Machinery for their manufacture was patented by Mr. George Wilson in 1844; and by Messrs. E. Hill and Warren de la Rue in 1845.

ENVOYS AT COURTS, in dignity below ambassadors, enjoy the protection, but not the ceremonies of ambassadors. Envoys Extraordinary are of modern date. *Wicquefort*. The court of France denied to them the ceremony of being conducted to court in the royal carriages, 1639.

EPACT (Greek, *added*) is the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, 1 day, 11 hours, 15 minutes, 57 seconds, the lunar month being only 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds; and the excess of the solar year above the lunar synodical year (nearly 11 days), the lunar year being 354 days. The number of the Gregorian epact for 1865, is 3; for 1866, 14; for 1867, 25.

EPHESUS (in Asia Minor), a city founded by the Ionians about 1043 B.C. It was subdued by Cyrus in 544 B.C.; it revolted from the Persians 501 B.C. and was destroyed by an earthquake in A.D. 17. Paul preached here A.D. 55, 56 (*Acts* xviii. xix.). His epistle to the Ephesians is dated A.D. 64. See *Diana, Temple of*, and *Seven Churches*. The third general council was held here in 431.

EPHORI, powerful magistrates of Sparta, five in number, said to have been first created by Theopompus to control the royal power, about 757 B.C.

EPIC POEMS (from Greek *epos*, a song), narratives in verse. Eminent examples:—

Homer's " <i>Iliad</i> " and " <i>Odyssey</i> " (Greek), between 8th and 10th century B.C. (See <i>Homer</i>)	Camoens' " <i>Lusiad</i> " (Portuguese)	1569
Virgil's " <i>Æneid</i> " (Latin), about B.C. 19	Tasso, " <i>Jerusalem Delivered</i> " (Italian)	1581
Ovid's " <i>Metamorphoses</i> " (Latin), about A.D. 1	Spenser's " <i>Faery Queen</i> "	1590 6
Dante (died 1321), " <i>Divina Commedia</i> " (Italian) published	Milton's " <i>Paradise Lost</i> "	1667
Ariosto, " <i>Orlando Furioso</i> " (Italian)	Voltaire, " <i>Henriade</i> " (French)	1728
	Walter Scott, " <i>Lay of the Last Minstrel</i> ," &c.	1805

EPICUREAN PHILOSOPHY. Epicurus of Gargettus, near Athens, about 300 B.C., taught that the greatest good consists in peace of mind springing from virtue, as tending to prevent disquiet; but the name epicurean is given to those who derive happiness from sensual pleasure.

EPIGRAMS derive their origin from the inscriptions placed by the ancients on their tombs. Marcus Valerius Martialis, the celebrated Latin epigrammatist, who flourished about A.D. 83, is allowed to have excelled all others ancient or modern. The following Latin epigram on the miracle of Our Saviour, in turning water into wine at Cana (*John* iii.) is given as an example:—

"*Vidit et erubuit lympha pudica Deum.*" "The modest water saw its God, and blushed." *Crashaw*, d. 1650.

EPIPHANY (appearance), a feast (Jan. 6), vulgarly called Twelfth Day, celebrates the manifestation of the Saviour, by the appearance of the star which conducted the Magi to the place where he was to be found; instituted 813. *Wheatly*.

EPIRUS (Northern Greece). Its early history is very obscure.

The first Pyrrhus (Neoptolemus) settled in Epirus, after the Trojan war, 1170 B.C., and was killed in the temple of Delphi, about B.C. 1165	He takes Macedon from Antigonus B.C. 273
Pyrrhus the Great reigns, 295; he takes Macedon from Demetrius, 290; compelled to yield it to Lysimachus	He unsuccessfully invades Sparta; enters Argos, and is killed by a tile, thrown by a woman
He invades Italy: defeats the Romans, 280; again, 279; subdues Sicily	Philip unites Epirus to Macedon 272
He invades Italy again, and is totally defeated by Curius Dentatus	Its conquest by the Romans 167
	Epirus annexed to the Ottoman empire A.D. 1466
	An insurrection put down 1854

EPISCOPACY. See *Bishops*.

EPITAPHS were inscribed on tombs by the Jews, Greeks, and Romans. Mr. T. J. Pettigrew published a collection entitled "*Chronicles of the Tombs*," in 1857.

EPITHALAMIUM, a nuptial song at marriage. Tisias, the lyric poet, is said to have been the first writer of one. He received the name of Stesichorus, from the alterations made by him in music and dancing. 536 B.C. *Bossuet*.

EPOCHA, a point of time made remarkable by some event, from which subsequent years are reckoned by historians and chronologers. See *Eras*.

Creation	B.C. 4004	Building of Rome	B.C. 753
Deluge	2348	The birth of Christ	A.D. 1
1st Olympiad	776	The Hegira (or flight of Mahomet)	622

EPSOM (Surrey). The mineral springs were discovered in 1618. The races began about 1711, and have been held annually since 1730.

EQUATOR (or **ECUADOR**), a South American republic, founded in 1831, when the Columbian republic was divided into three; the other two being Venezuela and New Granada. The population of Equator is about 1,040,400, of which 76,000 are in Quito, the capital. General Franco, president, Aug. 21, 1859; defeated in battle by general Flores, Aug. 1860. President (elected in 1861) G. G. Moreno.

EQUINOX. When the sun in his progress passes through the equator in one of the equinoctial points, the day and night are equal all over the globe. This occurs twice in the year; about March 21, the *vernal* equinox, and Sept. 22, the *autumnal* equinox. The equinoctial points move backwards about 50 seconds yearly, requiring 25,000 years to accomplish a complete revolution. This is called the *precession* of the equinoxes, which is said to have been observed by the ancient astronomers.

EQUITY, COURTS OF, are those of the lord chancellor, the vice-chancellors, and the master of the rolls, their office being to correct the operations of the literal text of the law, and supply its defects by reasonable construction not admissible in a court of law. The supreme court of session in Scotland combines the functions of law and equity. In 1865 equity powers were conferred on the county courts for cases respecting sums under 500*l*.

ERAS. Notices of the principal eras will be found in their alphabetical order; a few only need be mentioned here.

Era of <i>Nabonassar</i> , after which the astronomical observations made at Babylon were reckoned, began Feb. 26, B.C.	747	The Romans reckoned from the building of their city, 753 B.C.; and afterwards from the 16th year of the emperor Augustus (see <i>Cæsars</i>), which reckoning was long used by the Spaniards.	
Era of the <i>Seleucidae</i> (used by the Maccabees), commenced	312	The Mahometans began their era from the <i>Hegira</i> , or flight of their prophet from Mecca, A.D. 622	
The <i>Olympiads</i> belong to the Grecians, and date from the year 776 B.C.; they subsequently reckoned by indictions, the first beginning A.D. 313; these, among chronologers, are still used. (See <i>Indictions</i> .)		See <i>Calendar, Creation, Anno Domini</i> .	

ERASTIANISM, the opinions of Thomas Lieber (latinised *Erastus*), a German physician (1523-84), who taught that the church had no right to exclude any person from church ordinances, or to inflict excommunication, &c. Persons who acknowledge the jurisdiction of the civil power in spiritual matters and the law of patronage, are now termed *Erastians*.

ERASURES. By order of sir John Romilly, master of the rolls, in 1855, no document corrected by erasure with the knife is to be henceforth received in the court of chancery. The errors must be corrected with the pen.

ERFURT (Central Germany), was founded in 476; and its university established about 1390. Erfurt was ceded to Prussia in 1802. It capitulated to Murat, when 14,000 Prussian troops surrendered, Oct. 16, 1806. In this city Napoleon and Alexander met, and offered peace to England, Sept. 27, 1808. The French retreated to Erfurt from Leipsic, Oct. 18, 1813. A German parliament met here in March and April, 1850.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE. See *Heat*, note.

ESCHEATS. Land or other property that falls to a lord within his manor by forfeiture or death. The escheator observes the rights of the king in the county whereof he is escheator. *Cowel*. In London a court of escheats was held before the lord mayor to recover the property of a bastard who died intestate, for the king; such a court had not been held in the city for 150 years before—July 16, 1771. *Phillips*.

ESCURIAL (or *Escorial*, 25 miles N.W. of Madrid), the magnificent palace of the sovereigns of Spain, was commenced by Philip II. in 1563 and completed in 1586, at a cost of 6,000,000 of ducats. It is built in the form of a gridiron in honour of St. Lawrence, on whose day (Aug. 10, 1557) the Spaniards gained the victory of St. Quentin. According to Francisco de los Santos, the total length of all its rooms and apartments, is above 120 English miles. Alvarez de Colmenar asserts that there are 14,000 doors, and 11,000 windows.

ESPARTO, a Spanish grass, a species of *stipa*, now largely employed in paper-making, was first imported into this country, as we are informed, in 1857.

ESPIERRES (or Point-à-Chin, Flanders). The French, under Pichegru, here attacked the allied English and Austrian army (100,000 men) commanded by the duke of York, and were repulsed after a long and desperate engagement, losing many killed and wounded, and prisoners, and several pieces of cannon, May 22, 1794.

ESPRIT, SAINT (or Holy Ghost), the title of an order of knighthood, founded by Henry III. of France in 1578; and abolished in 1791.

ESQUIRES, among the Greeks and Romans, were armour-bearers to, or attendants on, a knight. *Blount*. In England, the king created esquires by putting about their necks the collar of SS, and bestowing upon them a pair of silver spurs. The distinction of esquire was first given to persons of fortune, not attendant upon knights, 1345. *Stow*.

"ESSAYS AND REVIEWS," by six clergymen and one layman of the church of England (the Revs. Drs. Fred. Temple and Rowland Williams, professor Baden Powell, H. B. Wilson, Mark Pattison, and professor B. Jowett, and Mr. C. W. Goodwin) were published in an 8vo vol. in March, 1860.*

ESSENES, an ascetic Jewish sect at the time of Christ.

ESSEX, KINGDOM OF. See *Britain*. ESSLING, BATTLE OF. See *Asperne*.

ESTE, HOUSE OF. Boniface, count of Lucca and duke of Tuscany, about 811, is said to have descended from Odoacer, king of Italy. From Boniface sprang Albert Azzo II., marquis of Italy and lord of Este, born about 996, who married first Cunegonda of the house of Guelf, by whom he had Guelf, duke of Bavaria, the ancestor of the house of Brunswick (see *Bavaria* and *Brunswick*); and secondly Gersonda, by whom he had Fulk, the ancestor of the Estes, dukes of Ferrara and Modena.

ETCHING. See *Engraving*.

ETHER was known to the earliest chemists. Nitric ether was first discovered by Kunkel, in 1681; and muriatic ether, from the chloride of tin, by Courtanvaux, in 1759. Acetic ether was discovered by count Lauraguais, same year; and hydriotic ether was first prepared by Gay-Lussac. The phosphoric ether was obtained by M. Boullay. The discovery that by inhaling ether the patient is rendered unconscious of pain, is due to Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, U.S. Mr. Thomas Morton, of the same place, first introduced it into surgical practice, under Dr. Jackson's directions (1846). See *Chloroform* and *Amylene*. The term "ether" was applied to the transparent celestial space by the German astronomer Encke, about 1829, when studying the elements of Pons' comet, discovered in 1818.

ETHICS (Greek term for *Morals*). The works of Plato, Aristotle, and Confucius contain ancient systems. The New Testament is the code of Christian ethics. Paley's *Moral Philosophy* appeared in 1785, and Whewell's *Elements of Morality* in 1845.

ETHIOPIA. The name was applied anciently rather vaguely to countries the inhabitants of which had *sun-burnt* complexions, in Asia and Africa; but it is now considered to apply properly to the modern Nubia, Sennaar, and northern Abyssinia. Many pyramids exist at Napata, the capital of Meroë, the civilised part of ancient Ethiopia.

The Ethiopians settle near Egypt	B.C. 1615	Ethiopia unsuccessfully invaded by Cambyses,
Zerah, the Ethiopian, defeated by Asa	941	B.C. 525-522
A dynasty of Ethiopian kings reigned over Egypt from	765 to 715	Ptolemy Euergetes extended his conquests in Ethiopia
Tirhakab, king of Ethiopia, marches against Sennacherib	710	225
		Candace, queen of Meroë, advancing against the Roman settlements at Elephantine, defeated and subdued by Petronius
		A.D. 22-23

ETHNOLOGY, a branch of anthropology, is defined as the science "which determines the distinctive characters of the persistent modifications of mankind, their distribution, and the causes of the modifications and distribution." The study of the relations of the different divisions of mankind to each other is of recent origin. Balbi's *Ethnographic Atlas* was

* The book did not excite much attention at first, but having been severely censured for heterodox views by nearly all the bishops and many of the clergy, it created much excitement in 1861, and was condemned by convocation June 24, 1864. The ecclesiastical court sentenced the Revs. R. Williams and H. B. Wilson to suspension for one year, and costs, Dec. 15, 1862; but on appeal the sentence was reversed by the judicial committee of the privy council, Feb. 8, 1864. The most remarkable amongst the works put forth in opposition (in 1862) are the "Aids to Faith," edited by the bishop of Gloucester (W. Thomson, now abp. of York), and "Replies to Essays and Reviews," edited by the bishop of Oxford (S. Wilberforce).

published in 1826, and Dr. Prichard's great work, *Researches on the Physical History of Mankind*, 1841-7. The Ethnological Society, established in 1843, publishes its transactions. Dr. R. G. Latham's works, on the Ethnology of the British Empire, appeared in 1851-2.

ETHYL, a colourless gas, with a slightly ethereal odour, a compound of carbon and hydrogen, first obtained in the free state by professor Edw. Frankland in 1849. It is one of the compound radicles. Many of its compounds take fire on exposure to the air.

ETNA, MOUNT (Sicily). Here were the fabled forges of the Cyclops : and it is called by Pindar the pillar of heaven. Eruptions are mentioned by Diodorus Siculus as happening 1693 B.C., and Thucydides speaks of three eruptions as occurring 734, 477, and 425 B.C. There were eruptions, 125, 121, and 43 B.C. *Livy*.

Eruptions, A.D. 40, 254, and 420. *Carrera*.

One in 1012. *Geoffrey de Viterbo*.

One overwhelmed Catania, when 15,000 inhabitants perished in the burning ruins. 1169

Eruptions, 1329, 1408, 1444, 1536, 1537, 1564, and in 1669, when tens of thousands of persons perished in the streams of lava which rolled over the whole country for forty days.

Eruptions in 1766, 1787, 1809, 1811, and in

May, 1830, when several villages were destroyed, and showers of lava reached near to Rome.

The town of Bronte was destroyed. Nov. 18, 1832

Violent eruption occurred in. Aug. & Sept. 1852

The last eruption began on Feb. 1, and ceased in July, 1865

ETON COLLEGE (Buckinghamshire), founded by Henry VI. in 1440, and designed as a nursery to King's College, Cambridge. John Stanberry, confessor to Henry VI. (bishop of Bangor, in 1448), was the first provost. Besides about three hundred noblemen's and gentlemen's sons, there were seventy king's scholars on the foundation, who, when properly qualified, are elected, on the first Tuesday in August, to King's college, Cambridge, and are removed there when there are vacancies, according to seniority. In Dec. 1860 there were in all 820 scholars. See *Cambridge*. The establishment of the *Montem* is nearly coeval with the college. It consisted in the procession of the scholars, arrayed in fancy dresses, to Salt-hill once in three years; the donations collected on the road (sometimes as much as 800*l*.) were given to the senior or best scholar, their captain, for his support while studying at Cambridge. The *montem* was discontinued in 1847. The regatta has taken its place.

ETRURIA (or **TUSCIA**, hence the modern name Tuscany), an ancient province of Italy, whence the Romans, in a great measure, derived their laws, customs, and superstitions. Herodotus asserts that the country was conquered by a colony of Lydians. The subjugation of this country forms an important part of early Roman history. It was most powerful under Porsena of Clusium, who attempted to reinstate the Tarquins, 506 B.C. Veii was taken by Camillus, 396 B.C. A truce between the Romans and Etrurians for forty years was concluded 351 B.C. The latter and their allies were defeated at the Vadimonian lake 283, B.C., and totally lost their independence about 265 B.C. The vases and other works of the Etruscans still remaining, show the degree of civilisation to which they had attained. See *Tuscany*.—*Etruria*, the site of Mr. Wedgwood's porcelain works, &c., was founded in 1771.

EUBŒA, the largest island in the Ægean sea. Two of its cities, Chalcis and Eretria, were very important, till the former was subdued by Athens, 506 B.C. and the latter by the Persians, 490. After the Persian war, Eubœa became wholly subject to Athens, being its most valuable foreign possession. It revolted in 445, but was soon subdued by Pericles. After the battle of Charonea, 338, it became subject to Macedon. It was made independent by the Romans in 194; but was afterwards incorporated in the province of Achaia. It now forms part of the kingdom of Greece.

EUCLID, ELEMENTS OF. Euclid was a native of Alexandria, and flourished there about 300 B.C. The *Elements* are not wholly his; for many of the invaluable truths and demonstrations they contain were derived from Thales, Pythagoras, Eudoxus, and others. Euclid was the first to reduce them to regular order, and probably interwove many theorems of his own. The *Elements* were first printed at Basil by Simon Grynæus, in 1533.

EUDIOMETER, an apparatus to ascertain the purity of atmospheric air, or the quantity of oxygen gas or vital air contained in it, was invented by Dr. Priestley, in 1772.

EUNUCHS are first mentioned among the Egyptian and Assyrian nations. The first princess who employed them was Semiramis, queen of Assyria, about 2007 B.C. Eunuchs frequently attained to political power in the late Eastern Empire.

EUPATORIA (KOSLEFF), a sea-port on the west coast of the Crimea. After the allied French, English, and Turkish armies landed in the Crimea, Sept. 14, 1854, a detachment under captain Brock occupied this place, which was afterwards reinforced by the Turks. It

was attacked Feb. 17, 1855, by 40,000 Russians under Liprandi. The latter were repulsed with the loss of 500 men by the Turks, whose loss was only 50, among which, however, was Selim Pasha, the commander of the Egyptian contingent.

EUPHUISM, an affected style of language, prevalent in the time of Elizabeth, arose from "Euphues; the Anatomy of Wit," by John Lyly, published in 1581.

EUROPE, the smallest of the three divisions of the old continent; area, nearly 3,800,000 square miles; population, 270,000,000 (1861). For the history, see *Greece, Rome*, and the modern kingdoms.

EURYMEDON, a river in Pamphylia, near which Cimon, son of Miltiades, destroyed the fleet of the Persians at Cyprus, and defeated their land forces, 466 B.C.

EUSTACE, ST. (Lower Canada). The rebels were defeated here, Dec. 19, 1837, and compelled to surrender their arms. Their chiefs fled.

EUSTATIA, ST., a West India island, settled by the Dutch, 1632; taken by the French in 1689; by the English in 1690; again by the British forces under Rodney and Vaughan, Feb. 3, 1781. It was recovered by the French under the marquis de Bouillé, Nov. 26, same year; captured by the British, 1801, 1810; restored to the Dutch, 1814.

EUTYCHIANS, so called from Eutyches, an abbot of Constantinople, who asserted in 446 that there was but one nature in Christ, the human having been absorbed in the divine. This doctrine was condemned by councils—at Constantinople in 448, and at Chalcedon in 451. It has been also called *Monophysite* (of one nature), and *Jacobite*, from Jacobus Baradaeus, its zealous defender in the 6th century. It is the form of Christianity now existing among the Copts and Armenians.

EUXINE. See *Black Sea*.

EVANGELICAL, a term applied to a portion of the clergy of the Church of England (also called the low church), who profess to preach the gospel more purely than their brethren, termed the high church party. See *Church of England*.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, founded by sir Culling Eardley Smith and others at Liverpool in 1845, with the view of promoting unity among all denominations of protestant Christians against Romanism and infidelity. It holds annual meetings. It met in Sept. 1857, at Berlin, where it was well received by the king. The 19th meeting was held at Hull, Oct. 3, 1865.

EVANGELISTS, preachers of the "gospel," or good news. See *Gospels*.

EVENING SCHOOLS for adults of the lower classes were strongly recommended by bishop Hinds in 1839, and by the committee of the Privy Council on Education in 1861. One was set up at Bala in Wales by the Rev. T. Charles in 1811.

EVESHAM (Worcestershire), where prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., defeated the barons headed by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, Aug. 4, 1265, when the earl, his son Henry, and most of his adherents were slain. Henry III. at one period of the battle was on the point of being cut down by a soldier who did not know his rank, but was saved by his timely exclamation, "Do not kill me, soldier; I am Henry of Winchester, thy king!" This victory broke up the combination of the barons.

EVIL MAY-DAY (May 1, 1517), thus called on account of the violence of the apprentices and populace, directed against foreigners, particularly the French. "The rioters were headed by one Lincoln, who, with 15 others, was hanged; and 400 more in their shirts, and bound with ropes, and halters about their necks, were carried to Westminster, but they crying 'mercy, mercy!' were all pardoned by the king (Henry VIII.), which clemency gained him much love." *Delaune*.

EXAMINATIONS of persons preliminary to their employment in the civil service has been enforced since 1855. Mr. Gladstone in 1862 said that the present might be termed the "age of examinations."

EXARCHS, appointed by the Byzantine emperors of the East, to govern central Italy after its conquest by Belisarius and Narses, 548.—They ruled from 568 to 752, when Eutychus, the last, was overcome by Astolphus the Lombard.

EXCHANGE. One called *Collegium Mercatorum*, existed at Rome, 493 B.C. The Exchange at Amsterdam was reckoned the finest structure of the kind in the world. Many edifices of this name in the United Kingdom are magnificent. See *Royal Exchange* and *Bills of Exchange*.

EXCHEQUER, an institution of great antiquity, consisting of officers whose functions are financial and judicial: the chancellor of the exchequer, the financial officer, formerly sat in the court of exchequer above the barons. The first chancellor was Eustace de Fauconbridge, bishop of London, in the reign of Henry III. about 1221. Sir Robert Walpole was the last chancellor of the exchequer who acted judicially (in 1735). The exchequer stopped payment from Jan. to May 24th, Charles II. 1673. *Stow*. The English and Irish exchequers were consolidated in 1816. See *Chancellors of the Exchequers*, and *Tally Office*.

EXCHEQUER BILLS. The government securities, so called, said to have been invented by Montague, afterwards earl of Halifax, were first issued in 1697, and first circulated by the bank in 1795. These bills, of which more than twenty millions sterling are often in circulation, are in effect accommodation notes of government, that are issued in anticipation of taxes, at daily interest; and, being received for taxes, and paid by the bank in lieu of taxes, in its dealings with the exchequer, they usually bear a premium.* The highest amount in circulation was 56,974,780*l.* in 1817; the lowest, 16,008,700*l.* in 1854.

EXCHEQUER BONDS, a species of public securities, introduced by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, in 1853, have not been well received.

TELLERS OF THE EXCHEQUER. Besides chamberlains of the exchequer, clerks of the pells, and auditor of the exchequer (offices which have all been discontinued since their last avoidance in Oct. 1826, or by surrender or abolition, in Oct. 1834), there

were the four lucrative offices of *tellers* of the exchequer, also abolished, Oct. 10, 1834.†

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL OF THE EXCHEQUER. This office was created on the abolition of the offices of the auditor and the four tellers of the exchequer, and the clerk of the pells, mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The first comptroller-general was sir John Newport, appointed Oct. 11, 1834.—34,438*l.* *per annum* have been saved to the state by the retrenchments in this department of the government.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER CHAMBER. Erected by Edward III. in 1357. It was remodelled by Elizabeth, in 1584, and then made to comprise the judges of all the courts. This court is for error from the judgments of the courts of queen's bench, common pleas, and exchequer of pleas in actions commenced therein. Re-modelled by act 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 70 (July 23, 1830).

The Exchequer office, Westminster, was instituted by Henry IV. in 1399.

CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER SINCE 1800.

Henry Addington (*aft. l.d.* Sidmouth), March 21, 1801
Wm. Pitt (*premier*) May 16, 1804
Lord Henry Petty (*afterwards* marquess of Lansdowne) Feb. 10, 1806
Spencer Perceval March 31, 1807
And *premier* Dec. 6, 1800 (assassinated May 11, 1812)
Nicholas Vansittart (*afide. l.d.* Bexley), June 9, "
Fred. J. Robinson (*afterwards* lord Goderich and earl of Ripon) Jan. 31, 1823
George Canning (*premier*) April 24, 1827
John C. Herries Aug. 17, "
Henry Goulburn Jan. 26, 1828

Viscount Althorpe (*aft. earl* Spencer), Nov. 22, 1830
Sir Robert Peel (*premier*) Dec. 10, 1834
Thos. Spring Rice (*aft. l.d.* Monteagle), April 18, 1835
Francis T. Baring (*afterwards* baronet), Aug. 26, 1839
Henry Goulburn Sept. 3, 1841
Charles Wood (*afterwards* baronet) July 6, 1846
Benjamin Disraeli Feb. 21, 1852
William E. Gladstone Dec. 28, "
Sir George Cornewall Lewis March, 1855
Benjamin Disraeli Feb. 27, 1858
William E. Gladstone June 13, 1859

EXCHEQUER, COURT OF. Instituted by William I. on the model of the Transmarine Exchequer of Normandy, in 1079; according to some authorities, by Henry I. It included the common pleas until they were separated, 16 John, 1215. *Coke's Reports*. The exchequer is so named from a chequered cloth which anciently covered the table where the judges and chief officers sat.‡ Here are tried all causes relating to the king's revenue; such as are concerning accounts, disbursements, customs, and fines imposed, as well as all matters at common law between subject and subject. The judges are styled barons. *Beatonson*. There are a chief and four puisne barons: the fifth judge having been added July 23, 1830. The office of Cursitor Baron was abolished in 1856, by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 86.

CHIEF BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

1689. Sir Robert Atkins. April 10.
1695. Sir Edward Ward. June 10.
1714. Sir Samuel Dodd. Nov. 22.
1716. Sir Thomas Bury. June 11.

1722. Sir James Montagu. May 9.
1723. Sir Robert Eyre. Dec. 5.
1725. Sir Geoffrey Gilbert. June 1.
1726. Sir Thomas Pengelly. Oct. 29.

* Robert Aslett, a cashier of the bank of England, was tried in 1803 at the Old Bailey for embezzling exchequer bills, and found *not guilty*, on account of the invalidity of the bills, though the actual loss to the bank amounted to 342,697*l.* Mr. Beaumont Smith was tried for forging exchequer bills to the amount of 350,000*l.*; pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to transportation, Dec. 4, 1841.

† John Jeffreys Pratt, earl and marquess Camden, was appointed a teller of the exchequer, when a commoner, in 1780, and held the appointment until his death, in 1840. During nearly half of this long term he relinquished the income arising from the office, amounting in the whole to upwards of a quarter of a million sterling, and placed it at the service of the state, as it annually accrued.

‡ In process of time the court of exchequer became gradually enlarged in its jurisdiction, until at length it was not merely a revenue court and one at common law between subject and subject, but one in which suits in equity were also instituted. In fact, until the act 5 Vict. c. 5 (1841), the court of exchequer possessed a triple jurisdiction; but by this statute its equity business was transferred to the court of chancery.

EXCHEQUER, COURT OF, *continued.*

1730. Sir James Reynolds. April 30.
 1738. Sir John Comyn. July 7.
 1740. Sir Edmund Probyn. Nov. 24.
 1742. Sir Thomas Parker. Nov. 29.
 1772. Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe. Oct. 29.
 1777. Sir John Skynner. Dec. 17.
 1787. Sir James Eyre. Jan. 26.
 1793. Sir Archibald Macdonald. Feb. 12.
 1813. Sir Vicary Gibbs. Nov. 8.

1814. Sir Alexander Thompson. Feb. 24.
 1817. Sir Richard Richards. April 22.
 1824. Sir William Alexander. Jan. 9.
 1831. John, lord Lyndhurst. Jan. 18. Previously
 lord chancellor; again lord chancellor, 1834.
 1834. Sir James Scarlett. Dec. 24. Created lord
 Abinger, Jan. 1835.
 1844. Sir Frederick Pollock, April 15.

CHIEF BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER IN IRELAND.

1690. John Hely. Dec. 5.
 1695. Robert Doyné. May 10.
 1703. Nehemiah Donnellan. Dec. 27.
 1706. Richard Freeman. June 25.
 1707. Robert Rochfort. June 12.
 1714. Joseph Deane. Oct. 14.
 1715. Jeffrey Gilbert. June 16.
 1722. Bernard Hale. June 9.
 1725. Thomas Dalton. Sept. 2.
 1730. Thomas Marlay. Sept. 29.
 1741. John Bowes. Dec. 21.
 1757. Edward Willis. March 11.

1766. Anthony Foster. Sept. 5.
 1777. James Dennis (*af'ds.* baron Tracton). July 3.
 1782. Walter Hussey Burgh. July 2.
 1783. Barry Yelverton (*afterwards* viscount Avon-
 more). Nov. 29.
 1805. Standish O'Grady (*afterwards* viscount Guilla-
 more). Oct. 5.
 1831. Henry Joy. Jan. 6.
 1838. Stephen Woulfe. July 20.
 1840. Maziere Brady. Feb. 11.
 1846. David Richard Pigott. Sept. 1.

EXCISE. The system was established in England by the Long Parliament in 1643, duties being levied on wines, beer, &c., and tobacco, to support the parliamentary forces against Charles I. It was continued under Charles II. The present system was settled about 1733. The duty was arbitrarily levied upon liquors and provisions. The old excise office was built on the site of Gresham college in 1774; the present is at Somerset-house. The officers of excise and customs were deprived of their votes for returning members to parliament in 1782. In 1849 the board of excise was incorporated with that of stamps and taxes, under the name of "the Inland Revenue office." Notwithstanding the abolition of the excise duty upon numerous articles, and the reduction of duty upon various others, of late years, the total excise revenue, so far from having decreased, has progressively advanced (1847 and 1861 excepted) in its aggregate annual amount. Additional excise duties were charged by 17 & 18 Vic. c. 27, July 3, 1854. The excise duties were further modified in 1860. See *Revenue*.

AMOUNT OF THE EXCISE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(Great Britain)	1830 (United Kingdom) £18,644,385	1848 (United Kingdom) £13,919,652
1744 £3,754,972	1834 16,877,292	1850 15,278,208
1786 5,540,114	1837 14,518,142	1858 (to March 31) . . . 17,825,000
1808 19,867,914	1840 12,607,766	1860 20,361,000
1820 26,364,702	1845 13,585,583	1865 19,558,000
1827 (United Kingdom) 20,995,324	1847 12,883,678	

EXCLUSION BILL (to exclude the duke of York, afterwards James II., from the throne), was passed by the commons, but rejected by the lords in 1679. The revival of the question led to the dissolution of parliament in 1681.

EXCOMMUNICATION, or separation from Christian communion, founded on *Matt.* xviii. 17; 1 *Cor.* v., &c., was originally instituted to preserve the purity of the church. The Roman church excommunicated by *Bell, Book, and Candle* (*which see*). See *Interdict*.

Gregory VII. excommunicated the emperor Henry IV., and absolved his subjects from their allegiance 1077
 Innocent III. excommunicated John of England, placing the country under an interdict 1208-14
 Gregory IX. excommunicated the emperor Frederic II. four times between 1228-45
 Louis XII. of France was excommunicated by Julius II. 1510; Francis I. by Leo X. 1521;

Henry VIII. of England by Clement VII. in 1527, and by Paul III. in 1535; and Elizabeth by Paul IV. 1558
 The emperor of France, the king of Sardinia, and others, were virtually excommunicated (but not by name) on account of the annexation of the Romagna by Sardinia, March 29, 1860

EXECUTIONS. See *Crime*. In the reign of Henry VIII. (38 years) it is shown that no less a number than 72,000 criminals were executed. *Stow*. In the ten years between 1820 and 1830, there were executed in England alone 797 criminals; but as our laws became less severe, the number of executions decreased. In the three years ending 1820, the executions in England and Wales amounted to 312; in the three years ending 1830, they were 178; in the three years ending 1840, they were 62. The place of execution in London

(formerly generally at Tyburn) has been in front of Newgate since 1783. The dissection of the bodies of executed persons was abolished in 1832.

EXECUTIONS IN LONDON.

1820	43	1837	2	1843	0
1825	17	1838	0	1844	1
1830	6	1839	2	1845	3
1835	0	1840	1	1846	2
1836	0	1842	2	1847	0

IN ENGLAND, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

	England.	Middlesex.	Surrey.		England.	Middlesex.	Surrey.
1847	8	1	0	1856	15	2	0
1848	12	2	0	1857	13	1	0
1849	15	0	2	1858	11	1	1
1850	6	0	0	1859	9	1	0
1851	10	0	2	1860	12	1	1
1852	9	1	1	1861	15	1	0
1853	8	1	0	1862	16	2	0
1854	5	0	0	1863	22	1	1
1855	7	2	0	1864	19	8(6foreignrs)	0

EXECUTIONS OF REMARKABLE CRIMINALS.

Jack Sheppard, highwayman; Tyburn, Nov 16, 1724	this execution were troden to death, and numbers were pressed, maimed and wounded)
Lord Balmerino and others, rebellion; Tower-hill Aug. 18, 1746	Feb. 22, 1807
Lord Lovat, rebellion; Tower-hill. March 30, 1747	T. Simmons, the man of blood, murder; Hertford March 7, 1808
Eugene Aram, murder; York Aug. 6, 1759	Major Campbell, murder of capt. Boyd in a duel; Armagh. Oct. 2, "
Theodore Gardelle, murder; Haymarket, April 4, 1760	Capt. Sutherland, murder; Execution dock, June 29, 1809
Earl Ferrers, murder of his steward; Tyburn, May 5, "	Richard Armitage, forgery; Old Bailey, June 24, 1811
John Perrott, fraudulent bankrupt; Smithfield, Nov. 11, 1761	John Bellingham, murder of Mr. Perceval; Old Bailey May 18, 1812
John M'Naughten, esq., murder of Miss Knox; Strabane Dec. 13, "	Philip Nicholson, murder of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar; Pennenden-heath Aug. 23, 1813
Elizabeth Brownrigg, murder of her apprentice; Tyburn Sept. 14, 1766	Francis Tuite, murder of Mr. Goulding; Dublin, Oct. 9, "
Daniel and Robert Perreau, wine merchants, forgery; Tyburn Jan. 17, 1776	Charles Callaghan, murder of Mr. Merry; Horse-monger-lane April 2, 1814
Rev. Dr. Dodd, found guilty of forging a bond, in the name of Lord Chesterfield, for 4200l.: the highest influence was exerted to save him, but when the case came before the council, the minister of the day said to George III., "If your majesty pardon Dr. Dodd, you will have murdered the Perreaus;" Tyburn June 27, 1777	William Sawyer, murder of Jack Hacket; Old Bailey May 15, "
Rev. Henry Hackman, murder of Miss Reay, mistress of earl of Sandwich; Tyburn, April 19, 1779	Eliza Fenning, administering poison; Old Bailey July 26, 1815
Capt. John Donellan, murder of sir Theodosius Boughton; Warwick April 2, 1781	[Immediately after her execution, great sensation was caused by its being universally believed that this young creature suffered innocently. She denied her guilt on the scaffold, and thousands believing her, accompanied her funeral. In the "Annual Register" for 1857, p. 143, it is stated on the authority of Mr. Gurney, that she confessed the crime to Mr. James Upton, a baptist minister, shortly before her execution.]
Mrs. Phepoe, celebrated murderess; Old Bailey, Dec. 11, 1797	Captain Grant, Irish robber; Maryborough, Aug. 16, 1816
Sir Edward Crosbie, high treason; Ireland, June 4, 1798	John Cashman, Spa-fields riots; Skinner-street, March 12, 1817
Messrs. Sheares, high treason; Dublin, July 12, 1799	Murderers of the Lynch family, Wild-geese lodge affair; Ireland July 19, "
Galloping Dick, highway robbery; Aylesbury, April 4, 1800	The three Ashcrofts, father and sons, murder; Lancaster Sept. 8, "
Governor Wall, murder of serjeant Armstrong; Old Bailey Jan. 28, 1802	Brandreth and others, high treason; Derby, Nov. 7, "
Mr. Crawley, murder of two females; Dublin, March 16, "	Charles Hussey, murder of Mr. Bird and his housekeeper; Pennenden-heath Aug. 3, 1818
George Foster, murder of his wife and child; Old Bailey Jan. 18, 1803	John Scanlan, esq., murder of Ellen Hanley; Limerick March 16, 1820
Colonel Despard, high treason; Horse-monger-lane Feb. 21, "	Arthur Thistlewood, John Brunt, James Ings, John Davidson, Richard Tidd (see Cato-street); Old Bailey May 1, "
John Hatfield (a rank impostor, who married, by means of the most odious deceit, the celebrated "Beauty of Buttermere"), forgery; Carlisle Sept. 3, "	John Channell, Thomas Calcraft, murder of Mr. Channell, senr.; Godalming Aug. 17, 1821
Robert Emmett, high treason; Dublin, Sept. 20, "	Murderers of Miss Thompson; Dublin May 3, 1821
Richard Patch, murder of Mr. Bligh; Horse-monger-lane April 8, 1806	
John Holloway, Owen Haggerty; murder of Mr. Steele; Old Bailey (thirty of the spectators of	

EXECUTIONS, *continued.*

David Haggart, famous robber; Edinburgh,	June 11, 1821	James Bloomfield Rush, murder of Messrs. Jerny, sen. and jun.; Norwich	April 21, 1849
Josiah Cadman, forgery; Old Bailey	Nov. 21, "	Fred. George Manning, and his wife, Maria Manning, murder of O'Connor; Horsemonger-lane	Nov. 13, "
Samuel Greenwood, highway robbery; Old Bailey	Dec. 27, 1822	James Barbour, murder of Robinson; York,	Jan. 15, 1853
John Thurtell, murder of Mr. Weare; Hertford,	Jan. 9, 1824	Henry Horler, murder of his wife; Old Bailey,	Jan. 15, "
John Wayte, forgery; Old Bailey	Feb. 24, "	Grant, Quin, and Coomey, murder of Thomas Bateson; Monaghan	April 10, 1854
Hen. Fauntleroy, esq., banker, forgery; Old Bailey	Nov. 30, "	Emanuel Barthelemy, murder of Mr. Moore and C. Collard; Old Bailey	Jan. 22, 1855
Probert (an accomplice of Thurtell's in the murder of Mr. Weare; he became approver), horse-stealing; Old Bailey	June 20, 1825	William Bousfield, murder of his wife and three children; Old Bailey	March 30, 1856
Spitalfields gang, highway robbery; Old Bailey,	Nov. 29, 1826	William Palmer (of Rugeley), murder of J. P. Cook by poison; Stafford	June 14, "
Chas. Thos. White, arson; Old Bailey	Jan. 2, 1827	William Dove, murder of his wife by poison; York	Aug. "
*Edward Lowe, coining; Old Bailey	Nov. 22, "	Joseph Jenkins, <i>alias</i> Robert Marley, murder of Cope, a shopman, in Westminster; Old Bailey	Dec. 15, "
Catherine Walsh, murder of her child; Old Bailey	April 14, 1828	William Jackson, murder of two children; Chester	Dec. 20, "
†William Rea, highway robbery; Old Bailey,	July 4, "	Lagava, Bartelano, and Pettrick, murder of two officers and piracy; Winchester	Dec. 23, "
William Corder, murder of Maria Marten; Bury St. Edmund's	Aug. 8, "	Dedea Redaines, murder of two girls at Dover; Maidstone	Jan. 1, 1857
Joseph Hunton, quaker, forgery; Old Bailey,	Dec. 8, "	Thomas Mansell (after seven months' respite), murder of a soldier; Maidstone	July 6, "
Burke, the murderer (see <i>Burking</i>); Edinburgh,	Feb. 16, 1829	Capt. H. Rogers, murder of A. Rose, a black, with great cruelty; Liverpool	Sept. 12, "
Anne Chapman, murder of her child; Old Bailey	June 30, "	Thomas Davis, murder of wife; Old Bailey,	Nov. 16, "
Stewart and wife, noted murderers; Glasgow,	July 24, "	John Wm. Beale, murder of Charlotte Pugsley, his sweetheart; Taunton	Jan. 12, 1858
Thomas Maynard, the last executed for forgery; Old Bailey	Dec. 31, "	James Thomson, <i>alias</i> Peter Walker, murder of Agnes Montgomery by poison—discovered by a child; Paisley	Jan. 14, "
Mr. Comyn, burning his own house; Ennis,	March 18, 1830	Christian Sattler, a German, murder of inspector Thain; Old Bailey	Feb. 10, "
John Bishop, Thomas Williams, murder of a poor Italian boy (see <i>Burking</i>); Old Bailey,	Dec. 5, 1831	Giovanni Lani, murder of Héloïse Thaubin; Old Bailey	April 26, "
Elizabeth Cooke, burking of Cath. Walsh; Old Bailey	Jan. 9, 1832	John B. Bicknell, murder of his grandfather and grandmother; Taunton	Aug. 24, "
John Smith, James Pratt, unnatural crime; Old Bailey	April 8, 1835	Hen. Reid, murder of wife; Kirkdale, Jan. 1,	1859
Maryanne Burdock, remarkable case of poisoning; Bristol	April 15, "	Wm. Burgess, murder of his daughter; Taunton,	Jan. 4, "
John Pogsworth, murder; Old Bailey,	March 7, 1837	Joseph Castle, murder of his wife; Bedford,	March 31, 1860
James Greenacre, murder of Hannah Brown; Old Bailey	May 2, "	William Youngman, murder of his sweetheart, Mary Streeter, and of his mother and two brothers, on Aug. 16; Horsemonger-lane,	Sept. 4, "
William Lees, murder of his wife; Old Bailey,	Dec. 16, 1839	James Mullins, murder of Mrs. Emsley, at Stepney; Old Bailey	Nov. 19, "
François Benj. Courvoisier, murder of lord W. Russell; Old Bailey	July 6, 1840	James Johnson, murder of two non-commissioned officers; Winchester	Jan. 1, 1861
Josiah Misters, wounding Mr. Mackreth; Shrewsbury	April 2, 1841	Matthew and Charles Wedmore, murder of their aunt; Taunton	April 5, "
Robert Blakesley, murder of Mr. Burdon; Old Bailey	Nov. 15, "	Wm. Cogan, murder of his wife; Old Bailey,	Oct. 14, "
John Delahunt, murder of Thomas Maguire; Dublin	Feb. 5, 1842	Thomas Jackson, a soldier, murder of sergeant John Dickson; Winchester	Dec. 27, "
Daniel Good, murder of Jane Jones; Old Bailey,	May 23, "	Wm. Charlton, engine-driver, murdered Jane Emmerson, to obtain the money she had saved for her funeral; Carlisle	March 15, 1862
William Crouch, murder of his wife; Old Bailey,	May 27, 1844	G. J. Gilbert, brutal murder of Miss M. S. Hall, on her way to church; Winchester	Aug. 4, "
James Tapping, murder of Emma Whiter; Old Bailey	March 24, 1845	William Taylor, murder of Mr. Meller from revenge; he previously killed his own children; Kirkdale	Sept. 13, "
John Tawell, murder of Sarah Hart; Aylesbury,	March 28, "		
Thomas Henry Hocker, murder of Mr. Delarue; Old Bailey	April 28, "		
Joseph Connor, murder of Mary Brothers; Old Bailey	June 2, "		
John Platts, murder of Collis; Derby, April 1,	1847		
Catherine Foster, murder of her husband; Bury St. Edmund's	April 17, "		

* He was the last coiner drawn on a sledge to the scaffold.

† Captain Charles Montgomery was ordered for execution this day for forgery; but he took a dose (an ounce and a half) of prussic acid, to save himself from the ignominy of the gallows, and was found dead in his cell.

EXECUTIONS, *continued.*

Catherine Wilson, murder of Mrs. Soames by poison [and of several other persons]; Old Bailey	Oct. 20, 1862	Joseph Kelly, murder of Fitzhenry, a school-master; Wexford	Aug. 11, 1863
William Ockold (aged 70), murder of his wife, after 50 years' marriage; Worcester, Jan. 2, 1863		Thomas, Alvarez, Hughes, and O'Brien, ferocious murderers; Kirkdale	Sept. 12, "
Noah Austen, murder of Mr. Allen; Oxford, March 24, "		Alice Holt, murder of her mother; Chester, Dec. 23, "	
Robert A. Burton, murder of a boy; Maidstone, April 11, "		Samuel Wright, murder of his paramour, Jan. 12, 1864	
Edward Cooper, murder of his deformed son; Shrewsbury	April 11, "	John Lyon and four others (foreigners); murder and piracy; Old Bailey	Feb. 22, "
Dennis Delane, hired Beckham and Walsh to murder his landlord, F. Fitzgerald, April 13, "		Charles Bricknell, murder of his sweetheart, Aug. 1, "	
J. Ducken, murder of Tye, a policeman; Ipswich	April 14, "	Franz Müller, murder of Mr. Briggs in a railway carriage (see <i>Trials</i>); Old Bailey, Nov. 14, "	
Wm. Hope, violation and murder of Mary Corbett; Hereford	April 15, "	Ferdinand Kohl, murder of M. Fuhrkop; Chelmsford	Jan. 26, 1865
D. MacPhail and G. Woods, murder of Mrs. Walne; Kirkdale	April 25, "	Edw. William Pritchard, M.D., murder of wife and her mother; Glasgow	July 28, "
J. Brookes, murder of Davey, a policeman; Old Bailey	April 27, "	John Currie; murder of major De Vere; Maidstone	Oct. 12, "

EXETER (Devonshire), said to have been early honoured with the name of *Augusta* from having been occupied by the second Augustan legion commanded by Vespasian: its present name is derived from *Excestre*, "the castellated city of the Exe." It was for a considerable time the capital of the West Saxon kingdom. The BISHOPRIC anciently constituted two sees, Devonshire (founded about 909) and Cornwall. The church of the former was at Crediton, of the latter at Bodmin. In 1046 the sees were united. St. Petroc was the first bishop of Cornwall, before 900; Cēdulphus, the first bishop of Devonshire, 905; and Leofric, the first bishop of Exeter, in 1049. The cathedral originally belonged to a monastery founded by Athelstan: Edward the Confessor removed the monks to his new abbey of Westminster, and gave their church for a cathedral to the united see 1049; valued in the king's books at 500*l. per annum*. Present stated income 2700*l.*

Alfred invested the city, held by the Danes, and compelled them to capitulate	877 & 894	It surrenders to the parliamentarians, April, 1646	
Exeter sacked by Sweyn	1003	The canal to Topsham cut	1675
Besieged by William the Conqueror	1067	A mint established by James II.	1688
The castle surrendered to king Stephen	1136	Water-works erected	1694
The city first governed by a mayor	1200	The sessions house built	1773
The celebrated nunnery founded	1236	The new bridge built	1778
The ancient bridge built	1250	The theatre erected	1783
Edward I. holds a parliament here	1286	Lunatic asylum founded	1795
The Black Prince visits Exeter	1371	County gaol built	1796
The duchess of Clarence takes refuge in the city	1469	Subscription library founded	1807
Besieged by sir William Courtenay	"	Devon and Exeter institution for the promotion of science established	1813
City assaulted by Perkin Warbeck	1497	New city prison built	1818
Exeter constituted a county of itself	1536	The last of the ancient gates removed	"
Welsh, the vicar of St. Thomas's, hanged on the tower of his church, as a leader in the Cornish rebellion	July 2, 1549	The subscription rooms opened	1820
Annual festival established	Aug. 6, "	The public baths erected	1821
The guildhall built	1593	Mechanics' institution opened	1825
Prince Maurice takes Exeter for king Charles I.	Sept. 4, 1643	New cemetery commenced	1837
		Railway to Bristol opened	May 1, 1844
		Great fire, 20 houses burnt	Aug. 2, "
		Another great fire	April 26, 1847

RECENT BISHOPS OF EXETER.

1803. John Fisher, translated to Salisbury in 1807.	1820. William Carey, translated to St. Asaph, March, 1830.
1807. Hon. George Pelham, translated to Lincoln, Sept. 1820.	1830. Christopher Bethell, translated to Bangor, 1830
	1830. Henry Philpotts (PRESENT bishop).

EXETER CHANGE (London), was built by Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter and lord treasurer in 1319, beheaded by order of the queen-regent, Isabella, in 1326. It was entirely demolished at the period of the Strand improvements, in 1829. The new Exeter Change, built by the marquis of Exeter near its site, and running from Wellington-street to Catherine-street, with a passage, on each side of which are shops for fancy articles, was opened in 1845. It was pulled down in 1863, and the ground now forms part of the site of the Strand Music-hall.

EXETER COLLEGE (Oxford) was founded by Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, in 1314. The college buildings consist of a handsome quadrangle in the later Gothic style.

EXETER HALL (Strand, London), erected in 1830-1 for the meetings of religious, scientific, and other institutions, concerts, oratorios, and musical societies, a large and magnificent apartment with a splendid orchestra and organ, and having rooms attached for committees, &c. See under *Music*. Religious services were held here in 1856 by the Rev. C. Spurgeon, and in 1857 by ministers of the Church of England, on Sundays.

EXHIBITION of 1851. The original idea of a *National Exhibition** is attributed to Mr. F. Whishaw, secretary of the Society of Arts in 1844. It was not taken up till 1849, when prince Albert, president of the society, said, "Now is the time to prepare for a Great Exhibition, an exhibition worthy of the greatness of this country; not merely national in its scope and benefits, but comprehensive of the whole world; and I offer myself to the public as their leader, if they are willing to assist in the undertaking." See *Crystal Palace*.

Royal commission appointed Jan. 3, 1850
A subscription list opened, headed by the queen for 1000l.

Civic banquets in support of the plan, at London, March 21, 22; and at York Oct. 25, "

The building† commenced Sept. 26, "

Many persons admitted to it in Jan.; it is virtually transferred to the royal commissioners by the contractors, Messrs. Fox and Henderson Feb. 1851

Reception of goods began Feb. 12, and the sale of season tickets Feb. 25, "

The Exhibition opened by her majesty, May 1, "

The number of exhibitors exceeded 17,000, of whom 2918 received prize medals and 170 council medals. The articles exhibited in arts, manufactures, and the various produce of countries, defy calculation.

The palace continued open above 23 weeks, altogether 144 days (May 7 to Oct. 15), within which time it was visited by 6,170,000 persons, averaging 43,536 a day, whose admis-

sion at the respective prices of one pound, half-a-crown, and one shilling, amounted to 505,107l. including season tickets, leaving a surplus, after payment of expenses, of about 150,000l.

The greatest number of visitors in one day was 109,760 (Oct. 8); and at one time (2 o'clock, Oct. 7) were 93,000; these persons were assembled at one time, not in an open area, like a Roman amphitheatre, but (it should be recollected) within a windowed and floored and roofed building. There is no like vast assemblage recorded in either ancient or modern annals, as having been gathered together, it may be said in *one room*.

The Exhibition was closed to the public, Oct. 11, 1851

A memorial statue of the prince consort, by Joseph Durham, placed in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, uncovered in the presence of the prince and princess of Wales June 10, 1863

EXHIBITION of 1862. A proposal in 1858 for another Great Exhibition, to be held in 1861, was withdrawn in consequence of the war in Italy in 1859, &c. The scheme was revived in April 1860, when the prince-consort engaged to guarantee 10,000l. if 240,000l. should be subscribed for by other persons.

A charter granted to the following commissioners: Earl Granville, the marquiss of Chandos, C. W. Dilke, jun., and Thomas Fairbairn Feb. 22, 1861

The guarantee fund amounted to 349,000l. in Nov. 1860, and to 452,300l. on Aug. 22, 1862

The building,† erected at South Kensington, by Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, according to a design by capt. Fowke, made over to the commissioners on Feb. 12, "

The Exhibition was opened by the duke of Cambridge and a distinguished company on May 1, "

The fine arts department included a noble collection of paintings and sculptures.

The jurors' awards of medals were announced in the building on July 11, 1862

The Exhibition was closed on Nov. 1, when the total number of visitors (exclusive of attendants) had been 6,117,450.

The Exhibition re-opened on Nov. 3 for the sale of goods exhibited; was finally closed on Nov. 15, "

The success of the Exhibition was much impaired by the decease of the prince consort, Dec. 14, 1861, and the breaking out of the civil war in the United States of America. The foreign exhibitors in 1851 were 6566; in 1862, 16,456.

* Industrial exhibitions began with the French; *Expositions* having been organised and opened at Paris in 1798, 1801, 1802, 1806, 1819, 1823, 1827, 1834, 1839, 1844, and 1849, the last, being the eleventh, exceeding all the preceding in extent and brilliancy. The first exhibition of the kind in this country was the National Repository, opened under royal patronage in 1828, near Charing-cross. It was not successful. Other exhibitions were opened at Manchester in 1837, at Leeds in 1839, and at Birmingham in 1849. Exhibitions have since been held at Cork, Dublin, Manchester, New York, Paris, Montreal, Florence, Constantinople, Bayonne, &c. (which see).

† The palace, with the exception of the flooring and joists, was entirely of glass and iron. It was designed by Mr. (since sir Joseph) Paxton (who died June 8, 1865), and the contractors were Messrs. Fox and Henderson, to whom it was agreed to pay 79,800l., or 150,000l. if the building were permanently retained. It cost 176,030l. 13s. 8d. Its length was 1851 feet, corresponding with the year; the width 408 feet, with an additional projection on the north side, 936 feet long, by 48 wide. The central portion was 120 feet wide and 64 feet high, and the great avenues ran east and west through the building; the transept near the centre was 72 feet wide and 108 feet high. The entire area was 772,784 square feet, or about 19 acres. Four galleries ran lengthways, and others round the transept. The ground-floor and galleries contained 1,000,000 square feet of flooring. There were altogether 4000 tons of iron in the structure, and 17 acres of glass in the roof, besides about 1500 vertical glazed sashes.

‡ The main building occupied about 16 acres of ground, and the annexes 7 acres. The south front was 1750 feet long and 55 feet high, and over the east and west fronts rose the two domes 260 feet high. The

EXODUS (Greek, *way out*), a term applied to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt 1491 B.C.; and described in the book of *Exodus*. Chronologers vary in the date of this event: the LXX. give 1614; Hales, 1648; Wilkinson, 1495; Bunsen, 1320 or 1314.

EX OFFICIO INFORMATIONS are those filed by the attorney-general, *by virtue of his office*, without applying to the court where they are filed for leave, or giving the defendant an opportunity of showing cause why they should not be filed. *Cabinet Lawyer*. They were used by the Liverpool administration about 1817—19. William Hone was tried on criminal information, Dec. 18-20, 1817, and acquitted. The British bank directors were thus tried, 1857.

EXPEDITIONS, BRITISH. Many are described under their respective heads: *e.g.* :—

France, near Port l'Orient	Oct. 1, 1746	Ferrol, in Spain	Aug. 1800
Cherbourg	Aug. 7, 1758	Egypt (<i>Abercrombie</i>)	March, 1801
St. Malo; 4000 men lost	Sept. 1758	Copenhagen	Sept. 1807
Quiberon Bay (<i>French emigrants</i>)	1796	Walcheren (<i>unfortunate</i>)	July, 1809
Ostend (<i>all made prisoners</i>)	May, 1798	Bergen-op-Zoom	March 8, 1814
Helder Point and Zuyder Zee	Sept. 1799	Crimea	Sept. 1854

EXPENDITURE. See under *Revenue*.

EXPORTS. Edward III. by his encouragement of trade turned the scale so much in favour of English merchandise, that by a balance taken in his time, the exported commodities amounted to 294,000*l.* and the imported to only 38,000*l.* See *Revenue*. The declared value is of much less amount than the official.

OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, *VIZ.* :—

1700	£6,097,120	1810	£45,869,839	1840	£97,402,726
1750	10,130,991	1820	51,733,113	1845	131,564,593
1775	16,326,363	1830	66,735,445	1850	175,126,706
1800	38,120,120	1835	78,376,732	1851	190,397,810

TOTAL DECLARED VALUE OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE EXPORTED.

1851	£74,448,722	1856	£115,826,948	1860	£135,891,227	1863	£146,602,342
1853	93,933,781	1857	122,155,237	1861	125,102,814	1864	160,436,302
1855	95,688,085	1859	130,449,427	1862	123,992,264		

EXTREME UNCTION. See *Anointing*.

EYLAU (Prussia), where on Feb. 7, 8, 1807, the French defeated the Russians, in one of the most bloody contests of the war. Napoleon commanded in person. Both armies by this and other battles were so much reduced, that the French retired to the Vistula, and the Russians on the Pregel. The victor lost 15,000 men; the Russian loss in slain alone was 20,000.

EYRE (old French for *ire*, to go). The itinerant court of justices, the justices in eyre, was instituted by Henry II. 1176; and when the forest laws were in force, its chief justice had great dignity. These justices were to go their circuit every third year, and punish all abuses committed in the king's forests. The last instance of a court being held in any of the forests is believed to have been in 1671. *Beatson*.

F.

FABII. A noble and powerful family at Rome, who derived their name from *faba*, a bean, because some of their ancestors cultivated this pulse; they were said to be descended from Fabius, a supposed son of Hercules, and were once so numerous that they took upon themselves to wage war against the Veientes. They came to a general engagement near the Cremera, in which all the family, consisting of 306 men, were slain in a sudden attack, 477 B.C. There only remained one, whose tender age had detained him at Rome, and from him arose the noble Fabii in the following ages. Fabius *Cunctator* (the delayer) kept Hannibal in check for some time without coming to an engagement, 217, 216 B.C.

interior was decorated by Mr. John G. Crace. The building was given up to Messrs. Kelk and Lucas on Dec. 31, 1862, the house of commons having refused to purchase it for 80,000*l.* July 2, 1863; and the pulling down commenced on July 6. The domes and other parts of the structure were purchased for erection in Alexandra-park, Muswell-hill, near London (north).

FABLES. "Jotham's fable of the trees (*Judges ix.*, about 1209 B.C.) is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since." *Addison*. Nathan's fable of the poor man (2 *Sam. xii.*, about 1034 B.C.) is next in antiquity. The earliest collection of fables extant is of eastern origin, and preserved in the Sanscrit. The fables of Vishnoo Sarma, called Pilpay, are the most beautiful, if not the most ancient in the world. *Sir William Jones*. The well-known *Æsop's fables* (*which see*), supposed to have been written about 565 or 620 B.C., were versified by Babrius, a Greek poet, about 130 B.C. (*Coray*), and turned into prose by Maximus Planudes, a Greek monk, about 1320, who added other fables and appended a worthless life of *Æsop*. The fables of Lafontaine (1700) and Gay (1727) are justly celebrated.

FACTIONS, among the Romans, were parties that fought on chariots in the circus, and who were distinguished by their colours, as green, blue, red, and white; to which Domitian added two others, gold and scarlet, about 90. At Constantinople, the higher ranks took part in the games, and the emperors and people generally favoured one colour.*

FACTORIES, supplied with machinery for producing manufactures, have immensely increased in this country since 1815. The Factory act, regulating the hours of labour, &c., was passed in 1833. No child is to be employed under nine years of age, except in silk factories. Similar acts have been passed since.

FAIRLOP OAK, with a trunk 48 feet in circumference, the growth of five centuries, in the forest of Hainault, Essex, was blown down in Feb., 1820. Beneath its branches a fair was annually held on the first Friday in July, which originated with the eccentric Mr. Day, a pump and block maker of Wapping, who, having a small estate in the vicinity, annually repaired here with a party of friends, to dine on beans and bacon.

FAIROAKS, near the Chickahominy, Virginia, the site of two sanguinary indecisive battles between the Confederates, under general Joseph Johnson, and the Federal army of the Potomac, under general M'Clellan, May 31, and June 1, 1862.

FAIRS AND WAKES, of Saxon origin, were instituted in England by Alfred, 886. *Spelman*. Wakes were established by order of Gregory VII. in 1078, and termed *Ferivæ*, at which the monks celebrated the festival of their patron saint: the vast resort of people occasioned a great demand for goods, wares, &c. Fairs were established in France about 800 by Charlemagne, and encouraged in England about 1071 by William the Conqueror.

FALCONRY in England cannot be traced with certainty until the reign of king Ethelbert, the Saxon monarch, 850. *Pennant*. The grand seignior at one time kept six thousand falconers in his service. Recent attempts have been made to revive falconry.

FALCZI, PEACE OF, concluded between Russia and Turkey, July 2, 1711, the Russians giving up Azoph and all their possessions on the Black Sea to the Turks. The Russians were saved from imminent destruction by the address of Catherine the empress. In 1712 the war was renewed, and terminated by the peace of Constantinople, April 16, 1712.

FALERNIAN WINE, celebrated by Virgil and Horace, was the produce of Falernus, or, as called by Martial, Mons Massicus, in Campania. Horace in his *Odes* boasts of having drunk Falernian wine that had been, as it were, born with him, or which reckoned its age from the same consuls, 14 B.C. The Opimian wine is said to have been kept for 200 years.

FALKIRK (Stirlingshire, Scotland), the site of a victory by the English under Edward I. over the Scots, commanded by Wallace, part of whose forces deserted him. It is said from 20,000 to 40,000 of the latter were slain, July 22, 1298. A battle was fought here between the royal forces and prince Charles Stuart, in which the former were defeated, Jan. 17, 1746.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, a group in the South Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain. Seen by Americus Vesputius; and visited by Davis, 1592. Taken possession of by France, 1764. The French were expelled by the Spaniards; and in 1771, Spain gave up the sovereignty to England. Not having been colonised by us, the republic of Buenos Ayres assumed a right to these islands, and a colony from that country settled at Port Louis; but owing to a dispute with America, the settlement was destroyed by the latter in 1831. In 1833 the British flag was hoisted at Port Louis, and a British officer has since resided there. *M'Culloch*.

* In Jan. 532, a conflict took place, when about 30,000 lives were lost, and Justinian was mainly indebted for his life and throne to the heroism of his empress Theodora, formerly a courtesan. The blues and greens united for a day or two against the emperor, taking *Nika!* (overcome) for a watchword, from which the sedition has been named. The blues soon repented, and massacred nearly all the greens. The games were suppressed for a time.

FAMILY COMPACT. See *Bourbon*.

FAMILY OF LOVE, a society, called also Philadelphians, from the love they professed to bear to all men, even the most wicked. They assembled at Brew-house yard, Nottingham. Their founder was named David George, an Anabaptist, of Holland, who propagated his doctrine in Switzerland, where he died in 1556. After this event the tenets of the society were declared to be impious, and George's body and books were ordered to be burned by the hangman. See also *Agapemonians*.

FAMINES. The famine of the seven years in Egypt began 1708 B.C. *Usher*; *Blair*.

Famine at Rome, when thousands of people threw themselves into the Tiber	B.C.	436	One in England and France (<i>Ravin</i>)	1353
Awful famine in Egypt	A.D.	42	Again, one so great, that bread was made from fern-roots (<i>Stow</i>)	1438
At Rome, attended by Plague		262	One throughout these islands	1565
In Britain, so grievous that people ate the bark of trees		272	Awful one in France (<i>Voltaire</i>)	1693
In Scotland, and thousands die		306	One general in these realms	1748
In England, where 40,000 perish		310	One which devastates Bengal	1771
Awful one in Phrygia		370	At Cape de Verde; 16,000 persons perish	1775
In Italy, when parents ate their children (<i>Dufresnoy</i>)		450	One grievously felt in France	1789
In England, Wales, and Scotland		739	One severely felt in England	1795
Again, when thousands starve		823	Again, throughout the kingdom	1801
Again, which lasts four years		954	At Drontheim, owing to Sweden intercepting the supplies	1813
Awful one throughout Europe		1016	Scarcity of food severely felt by the Irish poor, 1814, 1816, 1822, 1831, 1846, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop. Grants by parliament, to relieve the suffering of the people, were made in the session of 1847, the whole amounting to ten millions sterling.	
In England, 21 William I.		1087	In N. W. provinces of India, thousands starving. (See <i>India</i> .)	Jan.—March, 1861
In England and France: this famine leads to a pestilential fever, which lasts from 1193 to 1195		1195		
Another famine in England		1251		
Again, so dreadful that the people devoured the flesh of horses, dogs, cats, and vermin		1315		
One occasioned by long rains		1335		

FAN. The use of the fan was known to the ancients; *Cape hoc flabellum, et ventulum huic sic facito*. "Take this fan, and give her thus a little air." *Terence, Eunuchus*, B.C. 166.—Fans, together with muffs, masks, and false hair, were first devised by the harlots in Italy, and were brought to England from France. *Stow*. The fan was used by females to hide their faces at church. *Pardon*. In the British Museum are fan-handles and other articles of Egyptian manufacture, used anciently by women.

FARCE, a short comic drama, usually of one or two acts. One by Otway is dated 1677. The best English farces (by Foote, Garrick, Bickerstaff, &c.) appeared from about 1740 to 1780. These species of dramatic entertainment originated in the droll shows which were exhibited by charlatans and their buffoons in the open street. See *Drama*.

FARNESE FAMILY became important through the elevation of Alexander Farnese to the papacy as Paul III. He gave his natural son Peter the duchy of Parma, and his descendants ruled there till the death of Antony without issue in 1731. Alexander prince of Parma was governor of the Netherlands in 1579.

FARRINGDON-MARKET, erected by the corporation of London, near the old Fleet-market, was opened Nov. 20, 1829.

FARTHING, an early English coin. Farthings in silver were coined by king John; the Irish farthing of his reign is of the date of 1210, and is valuable and rare. Farthings were coined in England in silver by Henry VIII. First coined in copper by Charles II. 1665; and again in 1672, when there was a large coinage of copper money. Half-farthings were first coined in the reign of Victoria, 1843. See *Queen Anne's Farthings*.

FASTS, observed by most nations from the remotest antiquity; by the Jews (2 *Chron.* xx. 3); by the Ninevites (*Jonah* iii.). A fast was observed by the Jews on the great day of atonement, *Lev.* xxiii. 1490 B.C. The first Christian ministers were ordained with fasting (45), *Acts* xiii. 2. Annual fasts, as that of Lent, and at other stated times, and on particular occasions to appease the anger of God, began in the Christian church, in the second century, 138. The Mahometan fast is termed *Ramadan* (*which see*). Fast days are appointed by the Reformed churches in times of war and pestilence (as March 21, 1855), for the Russian war, and Oct. 7, 1857, for the Indian mutiny). See *Abstinence*.

FATHERS OF THE CHURCH. The following are the principal :

SECOND CENTURY. <i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	Athanasius, <i>d.</i> . . . 373	Cyril of Alexandria, <i>d.</i> 444
Justin Martyr, <i>d.</i> abt. 166	Tertullian . . . <i>d.</i> abt. 220	Ephrem Syrus, <i>d.</i> abt. 378	
Ireneus . . . <i>d.</i> abt. 200	Minutius Felix, <i>f.</i> abt. 230	Basil . . . <i>d.</i> 379	<i>Latin.</i>
Athenagoras.	Cyprian . . . <i>d.</i> abt. 258	Cyril of Jerusalem, <i>d.</i> 386	Arnobius . . . <i>f.</i> 303
		Gregory Nazianzen, <i>d.</i> 389	Lactantius . . . <i>d.</i> abt. 330
		Gregory Nyssen, <i>d.</i> abt. 394	Ambrose . . . <i>d.</i> 397
THIRD CENTURY. <i>Greek.</i>	FOURTH AND FIFTH CENTURIES. <i>Greek.</i>	Epiphanius . . . <i>d.</i> 402	Jerome . . . <i>d.</i> 420
Clementes . . . <i>d.</i> abt. 217	Eusebius . . . <i>d.</i> abt. 340	Chrysostom . . . <i>d.</i> 407	Augustine . . . <i>d.</i> 430
Origen . . . <i>d.</i> abt. 253			

FATIMITES. See *Ali* and *Mahometanism*.

FATS are oils solid at ordinary temperatures. The researches of Chevreul since 1811 on their chemical nature are very important. See *Candles*.

FAUSTUS, a professor of magic, renowned in cheap-books, flourished about the end of the 15th century. Goethe's poem, "Faust," appeared in 1790.

FEASTS and FESTIVALS. The "Feasts of the Lord," viz., those of the Passover, Pentecost, Trumpets, and Tabernacles were instituted 1490 B.C. (*Leviticus*, ch. xxiii.). The Feast of the Tabernacles was celebrated with the greatest magnificence for fourteen days, upon the dedication of the temple of Solomon, 1004 B.C. Hezekiah (726 B.C.) and Josiah (623) kept the feast of Passover in a most solemn manner. In the Christian Church the feasts of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and the Pentecost or Whitsuntide, are said to have been ordered to be observed by all Christians, in the 1st century. Rogation days were appointed in 469. Jubilees in the Romish Church were instituted by Boniface VIII. in 1300. See *Jubilees*. For fixed festivals observed in the Church of England, as settled at the Reformation, *et seq.*, see Book of Common Prayer. For *Feasts of Charity*, see *Agape*.

FEBURARY (from *Februus*, an Italian divinity), the second month of the year, in which were celebrated Februa, feasts on behalf of the manes of deceased persons. This month, with January, was added to the year by Numa, 713 B.C.

FECIALES, or FETIALES, heralds of Rome, twenty in number, to denounce war or proclaim peace, appointed by Numa, about 712 B.C.

FEDERAL STATES are those united by treaty as one state, without giving up self-government—as in Switzerland. The term Federal was given to the Northern of the United States of America during the great conflict in 1861-5.

FEEJEE ISLANDS, or FIJI, in the Pacific Ocean, about 1500 miles from Sydney. There are 80 islands, the largest about 360 miles in circumference, with 20,000 inhabitants. The islands were offered by the chiefs to the British government, July, 1859; but not accepted. In 1860 the house of commons granted 1680*l.* for expenditure in them.

FELONY, in English law (says Blackstone, in 1765) comprises every species of crime which occasions the forfeiture of land and goods.

FENCIBLE LIGHT DRAGOONS, a body of cavalry raised voluntarily in various counties of England and Scotland in 1794, to serve during the war in any part of Great Britain. This force (between 14,000 and 15,000), which did its duty with much judgment during a period of intense popular excitement, was disbanded in 1800.

FENCING was introduced into England from France. Fencing-schools having led to duelling in England, were prohibited in London by statute 13 Edw. I. 1285. In 1859 there were eight teachers of fencing in London.

FENIANS, a secret society in the United States of America, which became known early in 1863, formed with the professed object of invading Ireland and establishing a republic. Attempts to enlist supporters in Dublin in Jan. 1864, were discountenanced by the Roman Catholic clergy, but secret drilling went on till Sept. 1865. John O'Mahony, termed the "head-centre," resides at New York. The principal agent in Ireland is Stephens, who was concerned in the movement in 1848. See *Ireland*.

Riot between the Fenians and their opponents at the Rotondo, Dublin . . . Feb. 22, 1864	A ship laden with gunpowder seized at Liverpool . . . Sept. 1865
25 persons arrested in Dublin, and the newspaper the <i>Irish People</i> (established Sept. 1863) seized . . . Sept. 15, 1865	Allocation of the pope, condemning secret societies . . . Sept. 30 "
Other persons, principally of the lower classes of society, arrested . . . Sept. 17-30 "	Evidence adduced that 5000 <i>l.</i> and 2000 pike-heads had been received from America in Sept.
The Fenians in America published an address, stating that officers were going to Ireland to organise an army of 200,000 men . . . Sept. "	O'Donovan and 5 others committed for high treason . . . Oct. 2, "
Fenians arrested at Manchester . . . Sept. 21, "	33 Fenians committed for trial, up to . . . Oct. 14, "
	Many arriving from America are arrested Oct. "

FERÉ-CHAMPENOISE (France). Here the French army under Marmont, Mortier, and Arrighi, were surprised and defeated by the Austrians under the prince of Schwarzenberg, March 25, 1814, after a heroic resistance. Paris surrendered to the allies six days after.

FERIÆ LATINÆ were solemn festivals at Rome, instituted by Tarquin the Proud, about 534 B.C. The principal magistrates of forty-seven towns of Latium assembled on a mount near Rome, where they and the Roman authorities offered a bull to Jupiter Latialis.

FERMENTATION, by Gay-Lussac, termed one of the most mysterious processes in nature : he showed that in the process, 45 lbs. of sugar are resolved into 23 of alcohol and 22 of carbonic acid. His memoir appeared in 1810. In 1861 Pasteur brought forward evidence to show that fermentation depends on the presence of minute organisms in the fermenting fluid, and that the source of all such organisms is the atmosphere.

FERNS (Ireland), an ancient bishopric, once archiepiscopal. St. Edæn was seated here in 598. Leighlin and Ferns were united in 1600 ; and by the Church Temporalities' act, passed Aug. 1833, both were united to the bishopric of Ossory. See *Ossory*.—**FERNS**, an order of cryptogamous plants, now much cultivated in Wardian cases, *which see*, and also *Nature-Printing*.

FEROZESHAH (India). The British, commanded by sir Hugh Gough, attacked the entrenchments of the Sikhs, and carried by storm their first line of works, Dec. 21, 1845 ; but night coming on, the operations were suspended till daybreak next day, when their second line was stormed by general Gilbert, and 74 guns captured. The Sikhs advanced to retake their guns, but were repulsed with great loss, and retreated towards the Sutlej, Dec. 22 ; and recrossed that river unmolested, Dec. 27. The British loss was reckoned at 2415.

FERRARA, a city in the Papal States, formerly part of the Exarchate of Ravenna, under the emperors of the East. It was subdued by the Lombards in the 8th century, and taken from them about 752 by Pepin, who gave it to pope Stephen II. About 1208 it fell into the hands of the house of Este (*which see*), and became the principal seat of the literature and fine arts in Italy. Pope Clement VIII. obtained the long-claimed sovereignty in 1598, on the death of the duke Alphonso II., the last legitimate male of the Este family. His illegitimate nephew, Cæsar, became duke of Modena. The French under Massena took Ferrara in 1796 ; but it was restored to the pope in 1814. An Austrian garrison held it from 1849 ; it retired in June, 1859, and the people rose and declared for annexation to Sardinia, which was accomplished in March, 1860.

FERRARS' ARREST. In March, 1542, Mr. George Ferrars, a member of parliament, being in attendance on the house, was taken in execution by a sheriff's officer for debt, and committed to the Compter prison. The house despatched their serjeant to require his release, which was resisted, and an affray taking place, his mace was broken. The house in a body repaired to the lords to complain, when the contempt was adjudged to be very great, and the punishment of the offenders was referred to the lower house. On another messenger being sent to the sheriffs by the commons, they delivered up the senator, and the civil magistrates and the creditor were committed to the Tower, the inferior officers to Newgate, and an act was passed releasing Mr. Ferrars from liability for the debt. The king, Henry VIII., highly approved of all these proceedings, and the transaction became the basis of that rule of parliament which exempts members from arrest. *Holinshed*.

FERRO, the most western of the Canary isles, from whose west point some geographers have taken their first meridian, was known to the ancients, and was re-discovered in 1402.

FERROL (N.W. Spain). Upwards of 10,000 British landed near Ferrol under the command of sir James Pulteney, in Aug. 1800. They gained possession of the heights ; notwithstanding which the British general, despairing of success, on account of the strength of the works, re-embarked his troops. His conduct, which was in opposition to the opinion of his officers, was very much condemned in England. The French took seven sail of the line here, Jan. 27, 1809.

FESCENNINE VERSES were rude extemporary dialogues, frequently licentious, in favour among the ancient Etruscans, and still popular in Italy.

FESTIVALS. See *Feasts*.

FÊTE DE DIEU, a feast of the Roman church in honour of the real presence in the Lord's Supper, kept on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. See *Corpus Christi*. Berengarius,

archbishop of Angers, was opposed to the doctrine of transubstantiation when it was propagated, and to atone for his crime a yearly procession was made at Angers, which was called *la fête de Dieu*, 1019.

FÊTE DE VERTU, an annual assemblage, chiefly of young persons, to whom were adjudged rewards for industry and virtue. These fêtes, held at Nuneham, in Oxfordshire, begun by lady Harcourt in 1789, continued till her death.

FEUDAL LAWS. The tenure of land by suit and service to the lord or owner was introduced into England by the Saxons, about 600. This slavery was increased in 1068. The kingdom was divided into baronies, which were given on condition of the holders furnishing the king with men and money. The vassalage, restored, but limited by Henry VII., 1495, was abolished by statute 1660. The feudal system was introduced into Scotland by Malcolm II. in 1008, and the hereditary jurisdictions were finally abolished in that kingdom, 1746-7. The feudal laws, established in France by Clovis I. about 486, were discountenanced by Louis XI. in 1470.

FEUILLANTS, a religious order founded by Jean de la Barrière in 1577 at the abbey of Feuillant, near Toulouse, and settled in Paris in 1587. The Feuillant club, formed in Paris by La Fayette and others in 1789, to counteract the intrigues of the Jacobins, was so named from the convent, where they met. A body of Jacobins burst into their hall and obliged them to separate, Dec. 25, 1791; and the club was broken up in 1792.

FEZ (in the ancient *Mauritania*, Africa), founded by Edris, a descendant of Mahomet, about 787, was long capital of the kingdom of Fez. After long-continued struggles, it was annexed to Morocco about 1550. Leo Africanus describes it as containing more than seven hundred temples, mosques, and other public edifices, in the 12th century.

FICTIONS. See *Romances*.—**FICTIONS IN LAW** were invented by the lawyers in the reign of Edward I. as a means of carrying cases from one court to another, whereby the courts became checks to each other. *Hume*. Lord Mansfield, in the court of King's Bench, emphatically declared, that "NO FICTION OF LAW SHALL EVER SO FAR PREVAIL AGAINST THE REAL TRUTH, AS TO PREVENT THE EXECUTION OF JUSTICE," May 31, 1784.

FIEF. See *Feudal Laws*.

FIELD OF MARCH AND MAY. See *Champ*. **FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD**, a plain near Ardres, near Calais, in France, on which Henry VIII. met Francis I. of France, June, 7-25, 1520. The nobility of both kingdoms displayed their magnificence, and many involved themselves in debt. Paintings of the embarkation and interview are at Windsor castle.

FIERY CHAMBER. See *Chambre Ardente*.

FIESCHI'S ATTEMPT ON LOUIS-PHILIPPE. See *France*, 1835.

FIFTH-MONARCHY MEN about 1645 supposed the period of the Millennium to be just at hand, when Jesus should descend from heaven, and erect the fifth universal monarchy. They proceeded so far as to elect Jesus Christ king at London. Cromwell dispersed them, 1653. *Kearsley*. Another rising with loss of life was suppressed in Jan. 1661.

FIG-TREE (*Ficus Carica*). Brought from the south of Europe, before 1548. The Botany-Bay Fig, *Ficus Australis*, brought from N.S. Wales in 1789.

FIGURES. See *Arithmetic*, and *Digits*.

FILES are mentioned (1 Sam. xiii. 21) B.C. 1093. The manufacture of them has attained to great perfection, by means of file-cutting machinery. That set up by Mr. T. Greenwood of Leeds, in 1859, was invented by M. Bernot of Paris. It is said that the price of files made by it are reduced from 3*d.* to 4*d.* per dozen.

FILIBUSTERS, a name given to the freebooters who plundered the coasts of America in the 17th century. See *Buccaneers* and *Nicaragua*.

FILTERERS. A plan for purifying corrupted water was patented by Wm. Wollcott in 1675. Other modes followed. James Peacock's method of filtration was patented in 1791.

FINE ARTS. See *Arts*, *Paintings*, *Sculpture*, *Engraving*, &c.

FINES AND RECOVERIES, conferring the power of breaking ancient entails and alienating estates, began in the reign of Edward IV., but was not, properly speaking, law, till Henry VII., by correcting some abuses that attended the practice, gave indirectly a sanction to it, 1487. Fines and recoveries were abolished in 1833.

FINLAND, a Russian grand-duchy, in the middle of the 12th century was conquered by the Swedes, who introduced Christianity. It was several times conquered by the Russians (1714, 1742, and 1808), and restored (1721 and 1743); but in 1809 they retained it by treaty. See *Abo*. Its political constitution was confirmed by the czar in 1809, 1825, and 1855. Population in 1862, 1,746,229.

FINNIAN. See *Penians*.

FIRE is said to have been first produced by striking flints together. The poets supposed that fire was stolen from heaven by Prometheus. Heraclitus about 596 B.C. maintained that the world was created from fire, and deemed to be a god omnipotent.

FIRE-ANNIHILATOR, an apparatus invented by Mr. T. Phillips, and made known by him in 1849. When put in action, steam and carbonic acid are formed, which extinguish flame. It was not successful in practice.

FIRE-ARMS. (See *Artillery* and *Cannon*.) The first small fire-arms were a species of cannon, borne by two men. See *Revolver*.

Fire-arms made at Perugia, in Italy	1364	All these were of very rude construction, being first discharged by a lighted match, afterwards, about 1517, by a wheel-lock, then by the flint.
Employed by the Burgundians in the defence of Arras	1414	The match-lock and wheel-lock superseded by the flint-lock, about
Edward IV., when he landed at Ravenspur, is said to have been accompanied by 300 Flemings, armed with hand-guns	1471	The rev. Mr. Forsythe patented the percussion principle of igniting gunpowder in muskets by means of detonating powder
At the battle of Morat, the Swiss are said to have had 10,000 men armed with fire-arms	1476	Percussion caps came into use between
Fire-arms were used at the siege of Berwick	1521	The old musket (<i>Brown Bess</i>) was superseded by the Enfield rifle, which is likely to give way to Lancaster's smooth-bored rifle
The petronel (from <i>poitrine</i> , the chest) or arquebus came into use, 1480; and the musket employed in the armies of the emperor Charles V. about	„	

SMALL ARMS OF THE BRITISH SERVICE, 1854.

Percussion musket; pattern, 1842.	Enfield rifle musket, adopted for the service in 1853, after experiments at the royal manufactory, Enfield Lock.
Victoria carbine (for cavalry).	Artillery carbine; pattern, 1842.
Regulation rifle musket; pattern, 1851.	

FIRE-BRIGADE was established in London in 1832 by Mr. R. Bell Ford, director of the Sun fire-office. It then had 80 men and 19 stations. In 1863 it had 130 men and 20 stations. In May, 1862, a commission recommended the establishment of a Police fire-brigade, which was effected by an act of parliament in 1865. It was to be supported by a $\frac{1}{4}$ d. rate and by contributions from government and from the insurance offices.

FIRE-DAMP INDICATOR, is a small apparatus, about the size of a chronometer, invented by Mr. G. F. Ansell, and patented by him in 1865, by which the presence of very small quantities of fire-damp or light carburetted hydrogen gas may be detected in mines. It is an application of the law of the diffusion of gases.

FIRE-ENGINES are said to have been invented by Ctesibius 250 B.C. They are mentioned by Pliny, A.D. 70. A "Water-bow" was patented by Thos. Grent in 1632, one was constructed by John Vander Heyden, about 1663. Bramah's engine was patented in 1793, and many others since. Mr. John Braithwaite constructed a steam fire-engine in 1830. A trial of steam fire-engines took place at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on July, 1, 2, 3, 1863; when prizes were awarded to a large one by Merryweather and a small one by Shand and Mason.

FIRE-ESCAPES have been patented by David Marie (1766), Joachim Smith (1773), and by many other persons. The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was first established in 1836; its object was not fully attained till 1843, when it was re-organised, beginning with six escape stations in London; in March, 1859, it possessed 67. In 1861 it was stated that 84 lives had been saved by the conductors. In 1858, 504 fires had been attended, and 57 persons rescued. Versmann's composition for rendering washing dresses *fire-proof* was published about 1860.

FIRE INSURANCE. See *Insurance*.

FIRE-SHIPS were first used in the 13th century. Among the most formidable contrivances of this kind ever used, was an explosion vessel to destroy a bridge of boats at the siege of Antwerp, in 1585. The first use of them in the British navy was by Charles, lord Howard of Effingham, in the engagement of the Spanish Armada, July, 1588. *Rapin*.

FIRE-WATCH, or Fire-Guard of London, was instituted Nov. 1791.

FIRE-WORKS* are said to have been familiar to the Chinese in remote ages. They were invented in Europe at Florence about 1360; and were exhibited as a spectacle in 1588.

Macaulay states that the fire-works let off in England at the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, cost 12,000*l*. Very grand fire-works were let off from a magnificent building erected in the Green-park, London, at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, signed April 30, 1748.

At an exhibition of fire-works in Paris, May 31, 1770, in honour of the marriage of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI., nearly 1000 persons perished by pressure and drowning, through a panic.

The display of fireworks, under the direction of sir Wm. Congreve, on the celebration of the general peace, and to commemorate the centenary accession of the family of Brunswick to the British throne, surpassed all previous exhibitions, Aug. 1, 1814.

A grand display of this kind (at a cost of 10,000*l*.) to celebrate the peace with Russia, May 29, 1856.

FIRES IN LONDON. The conflagration of a city, with all its tumult of concomitant distress, is one of the most dreadful spectacles which this world can offer to human eyes. *Dr. Johnson.* See *Santiago, Liverpool, &c.* (1862).

REMARKABLE FIRES IN OR NEAR LONDON.

A great part of the city destroyed, including St. Paul's cathedral . . . 962 & 1087
One at London-bridge, began on the Southwark side, and was communicated to the other side, and hemmed in a numerous crowd. Of those who threw themselves into boats and barges, about 3000 were drowned. A great part of the city, north and south, was burned, 14 John . . . 1212
The Great Fire, whose ruins covered 436 acres, extended from the Tower to the Temple-church, and from the north-east gate to Holborn-bridge. It began at a baker's house in Pudding-lane, behind Monument-yard, and destroyed, in the space of four days, 89 churches (including St. Paul's), the city gates, the Royal Exchange, the Custom-house, Guildhall, Sion college, and many other public buildings, besides 13,200 houses, laying waste 400 streets. About 200,000 persons encamped in Islington and Highgate fields. (See *Monument.*) . . . Sept. 2-6, 1666
In Southwark, 60 houses burnt . . . 1676
In Wapping, 150 houses burnt, 50 lives lost . . . 1715
Customs-house burnt . . . 1718
At Shadwell, 50 houses burnt . . . Sept. 10, 1736
In Cornhill ward, 200 houses burnt; this fire began in Change-alley, and was the most terrible since the great fire of 1666, March 25, 1748
At Covent-garden, 50 houses . . . 1759
In Smithfield, 28 houses burnt . . . 1761
At Shadwell, 30 houses burnt . . . "
In Throgmorton-street, 20 houses . . . 1774
At Wapping, 20 houses . . . 1775
At Hermitage-stairs, 31 houses . . . 1779
At Horselydown, 30 houses, besides many warehouses and ships . . . April 30, 1780
Newgate, &c., by the Gordon mob . . . June, "
In the Strand, 40 houses . . . 1781
In Aldersgate-street, 40 houses; the loss exceeding 100,000*l*. . . Nov. 5, 1783
The Opera-house . . . June 17, 1789
At Rotherhithe, 20 houses . . . Oct. 12, 1790
Again, when many ships and 60 houses were consumed . . . Sept. 14, 1791
Pantheon, Oxford-street . . . June 14, 1792
At Wapping, 630 houses, and an East India warehouse, in which 35,000 bags of saltpetre were stored: the loss 1,000,000*l*. . . July 21, 1794
Astley's amphitheatre . . . Sept. 17, "
St. Paul's church, Covent-garden . . . Sept. 11, 1795

At Shadwell, 20 houses burnt . . . Nov. 1, 1796
In the Minories, 30 houses . . . March 23, 1797
In the King's Bench, 50 residences . . . July 14, 1799
Near the Customs, three West India warehouses; loss 300,000*l*. . . Feb. 11, 1800
At Wapping, 30 houses . . . Oct. 6, "
In Store-street, Tottenham-court-road, immense property destroyed . . . Sept. 27, 1802
The great tower over the choir of Westminster abbey burnt . . . July 9, 1803
Astley's again, and 40 houses . . . Sept. 1, "
Frith-street, Soho, lasted several days, many houses destroyed . . . Dec. 2, "
Surrey theatre . . . Aug. 12, 1805
Covent-garden theatre . . . Sept. 20, 1808
Drury-lane theatre . . . Feb. 24, 1809
In Conduit-street; Mr. Windham, in aiding to save Mr. North's library, received an injury which caused his death . . . July 9, "
In Bury-street, St. Mary-axe, half the street made ruins . . . June 12, 1811
Custom house, warehouses, and public records destroyed . . . Feb. 12, 1814
At Rotherhithe, 60 houses and several ships destroyed; loss 80,000*l*. . . March 16, 1820
At Mile-end; loss 200,000*l*. . . Jan. 22, 1821
In Smithfield; loss 100,000*l*. . . Aug. 14, 1822
Royalty theatre destroyed . . . April 11, 1826
In Red Lion-street, 15 houses . . . June 6, 1828
Argyle rooms destroyed . . . Feb. 5, 1830
English opera-house, &c., burnt . . . Feb. 16, "
Houses of parliament consumed . . . Oct. 16, 1834
Fenning's-wharf, London-bridge, &c.; loss 250,000*l*. . . Aug. 30, 1836
The Royal Exchange destroyed . . . Jan. 10, 1838
At Wapping, 12 houses . . . June 16, 1840
Camberwell church . . . Feb. 7, 1841
Astley's theatre again . . . June 8, "
At the Tower; the armoury and 280,000 stand of arms, &c. destroyed . . . Oct. 30, 1841
Raggett's shotel, Dover-street, Piccadilly; several eminent persons perished . . . May 27, 1845
Several houses in New-square, Lincoln's inn, . . . Jan. 14, 1849
Olympic theatre . . . March 29, "
One in St. Martin's-lane (at a publican's named Ben Caunt), three lives lost . . . Jan. 15, 1851
Fire at Duke-street, London-bridge; property lost estimated at 60,000*l*. . . Feb. 19, "
At the Rose and Crown, Love-lane, City, four lives lost . . . May 18, "

* In consequence of explosions frequently occurring at fire-work makers (particularly one on July 12, 1853, at Mr. Bennett's, in the Westminster-road, Lambeth, when five lives were lost, and about 300 persons seriously injured, and much property destroyed), it was determined to enforce 9 & 10 Will. III. c. 7 (1697), an act to prevent the throwing and forming of squibs, serpents, and other fire-works. An act regulating the making of fire-works was passed in 1860.

FIRES, *continued.*

Foot of London-bridge, four large hop warehouses burnt; loss 150,000.	June 23, 1851	combustible substances, took fire about half-past 4 P.M., June 22, and continued burning for a month. Several persons were killed, including James Braidwood, the able superintendent of the London fire-brigade; the loss of property was estimated at 2,000,000.	1861
Collard and Co., pianoforte makers, Camdentown; loss 60,000.	Dec. 19, "	Davis's wharf, Horselydown, burnt; loss about 15,000.	"
The warehouses of Messrs. Fawson, St. Paul's churchyard, burnt	Feb. 24, 1853	Aug. 1, "	"
Works of Gutta Percha Company, near City-road; loss 100,000.	June 5, "	Near Paternoster-row; Messrs. Longman's, booksellers, Messrs. Knight's, tallow-melters, and others; loss above 50,000.	"
Kirkman's pianoforte manufactory	Aug. 10, "	Sept. 4, "	"
Messrs. Scott Russell and Co.'s works, Millwall; loss 100,000.	Sept. 10, "	Mr. Price's, Fountain-court, Strand, three lives lost	1862
Premises of Messrs. Savill and Edwards, printers, Chandos-street, destroyed	Sept. 30, "	At Campden-house, Kensington, pictures and other valuable property of Mr. Woolley destroyed	"
Premises of Townend and Co., Bread-street, destroyed; loss about 100,000.	Dec. 31, "	March 23, "	"
Messrs. Cubitt's premises, Pimlico	Aug. 17, 1854	Mr. Dean's, Berkeley-street, Clerkenwell, three lives lost	"
Whittington club-house	Dec. 3, "	May 5, "	"
Premises of Messrs. Routledge, Messrs. Rennie, &c., Blackfriars-road; loss, one life and 750,000.	Feb. 16, 1855	Mr. Joel's, Fore-street, City, four lives lost	"
Of Etna steam battery at Messrs. Scott Russell's works; loss about 120,000.	May 3, "	May 21, "	"
Pavilion theatre	Feb. 13, 1856	Mr. Boor's, druggist, Bishopsgate-street; explosion; two lives lost	"
Covent-garden theatre	March 5, "	Great Cumberland-street, Hyde-park; Mr. S. Barrett and two daughters burnt	Aug. 15, "
Messrs. Scott Russell's (third fire), much valuable machinery destroyed	March 12, "	Messrs. Price's oil-mills, Blackfriars, burnt down; great loss of property, but no lives lost	Nov. 20, "
Messrs. Dobbs' premises, Fleet-street, April 1, Shad Thames flour mill; loss about 100,000.	July 17, "	The ancient Austin-friars church, City, partially destroyed	Nov. 22, "
Messrs. Broadwood's, pianoforte makers, Westminster	Aug. 12, "	Mr. Chard's, Portland-street, Soho, six lives lost	Dec. 26, "
Premises of Messrs. Almond's, army accoutrement makers, and others, in St. Martin's-lane; estimated loss 20,000.	Nov. 9, "	Messrs. Capel's, Seething-lane, City; great destruction of property	April 18, 1863
Messrs. Pickford's premises, at Chalk Farm station	June 9, 1857	Warehouses of Messrs. Grant and others between Wood-street and Milk-street; property worth about 100,000, destroyed	Dec. 19, "
Gilbert-street, Bloomsbury; 15 lives lost,	March 28, 1858	Meriton's wharf, Dockhead; immense loss of property	June 7, 1864
Limehouse; Messrs. Forest, Dixon's, &c., premises destroyed, and Blackwall railway arches; insured	July 10-20, "	Royal Savoy chapel, Strand, destroyed	July 7, "
Fresh wharf; 25,000, worth of silk	June 21, "	Haberdashers' hall and Messrs. Tapling and others' warehouses	Sept. 19, "
London docks; great explosion; man killed by fright; loss about 150,000.	June 29, "	Messrs. Barry, Sufferance wharves, Dockhead; great loss	Nov. 25, 26, "
Great James-street, Marylebone; six lives lost,	Feb. 26, 1859	Surrey theatre destroyed	Jan. 30, 31, 1865
Messrs. Hubbuck and Co., Lime-street; one life and a large amount of property	May 20, "	Saville house (where George III. was born), Leicester-square	Feb. 28, "
West Kent wharf and New Hibernia wharf; destroyed property valued at 200,000; fire lasted nearly a month; commenced Aug. 17, St. Martin's-hall, built for Mr. Hullab, and other premises, destroyed	Aug. 26, "	Poulterers' arms, Leadenhall market; two lives lost	June 13, "
Thames iron-works, Blackwall	Aug. 31, "	Messrs. Meeking's and Co., Holborn; damage 30,000.	June 24, "
Kilburn church, Maida-hill, destroyed	Nov. 29, "	Messrs. Sotheby and Co. auctioneers; valuable library destroyed	June 29, "
Surrey music-hall destroyed	June 11, 1861	There were 953 fires in 1854; 1113 in 1857; 1114 in 1858 (38 lives lost); 1183 in 1861. 1203 fires in 1862; 1404 in 1863; and 1715 in 1864. In but few cases were the premises totally destroyed. Several fires were occasioned by careless use of coal oils in 1861-2.	"
Cotton's wharf and dépôt and other wharves near Tooley-street, containing oil and other			

FIRE-WORSHIPPERS. See *Parsees*.

FIRST-FRUITS were offerings which made a large part of the revenues of the Hebrew priesthood. First-fruits (called *ANNATES*, from *annus*, a year), in the Roman church, originally the profits of one year of every vacant bishopric, afterwards of every benefice, were first claimed by pope Clement V. in 1306, and were collected in England in 1316: but chronologers differ on this point. The exaction was submitted to till the 26th of Hen. VIII. 1534, when the first-fruits were assigned, by act of parliament, to the king and his successors. Mary gave up the Annates once more to the popes (1555); but Elizabeth resumed them (1559). They were granted, together with the tenths, to increase the incomes of the poor clergy, by queen Anne, in 1703. The offices of First-fruits, Tenths, and queen Anne's Bounty were consolidated by 1 Vict. c. 20, 1838. See *Augmentation of Poor Livings*. Annates were long resisted in France, but not totally suppressed till 1789.

FISHERIES. Laws for their protection were enacted by Edward I. in 1284, and by his successors. The rights of the English and French fishermen were defined by treaty in 1839. See *Herring, Whale, and Newfoundland Fisheries*.

FISHERIES, *continued.*

Fishmongers' company of London incorporated 1384
 Fishing towns regulated by an act passed in . 1542
 Fishing on our coast forbidden by statute to
 strangers . 1609
 The Dutch paid 30,000*l.* for permission to fish
 on the coasts of Britain . 1636
 Corporation of Free British Fisheries instituted 1750
 Fish-machines, for conveying fish by land to
 London, set up in 1761; and supported by
 parliament . 1764
 The British Society of Fisheries established in
 London in . 1786
 The Irish Fishery Company formed in . Dec. 1818
 In 1849, two peasants, Remy and Gehin, ob-
 tained medals for their exertions in culti-
 vating fish in France, and the government

set up an establishment for this purpose at
 Huningue, under M. Coumes.
 In 1860 great progress had been made by M.
 Coste and others.
 Commissions to examine into British fisheries
 were appointed in 1860, and acts to amend
 the law relating to fisheries in Great Britain
 and Ireland were passed in . 1861-2-3
 The subject has excited since much attention
 in Britain.
 In April, 1863, Mr. Ponders placed in the
 Thames 76,000 young fish (salmon, trout,
 char, and grayling); and on April 17, Mr.
 Frank Buckland demonstrated the import-
 ance of fish culture before the members of
 the Royal Institution, London.

FISHGUARD (Pembroke). On Feb. 22, 1797, 1400 Frenchmen landed near this place.
 On Feb. 24, they surrendered to lord Cawdor, and some countrymen, armed with scythes
 and pitchforks.

FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM (Cambridge), founded by Richard viscount Fitzwilliam, who
 died in 1816, and bequeathed his collection of books, pictures, &c., to the university, with
 100,000*l.* to erect a building to contain them. This was begun by G. Basevi in 1837, and
 finished by Cockerell some years after.

FIVE HUNDRED, COUNCIL OF, established by the new French constitution, Aug. 22,
 1795, was unceremoniously dissolved by Napoleon Bonaparte, Nov. 10, 1799.

FIVE-MILE ACT, an oppressive statute passed in the 17th year of Chas. II., Oct.
 1665. It obliged non-conformist teachers, who refused to take the non-resistance oath, not
 to come within five miles of any corporation where they had preached since the act of
 oblivion (unless they were travelling), under the penalty of 50*l.* They were relieved by
 Will. III. in 1689.

FLAG. The flag acquired its present form in the 6th century, in Spain; it was pre-
 viously small and square. *Ashe.* It is said to have been introduced there by the Saracens,
 before whose time the ensigns of war were extended on cross pieces of wood. *Pardon.* The
 flag at sea denotes to what country a ship belongs, and the rank of its commander. The
honour-of-the-flag salute at sea was exacted by England from very early times; but it
 was formerly yielded by the Dutch in 1673, at which period they had been defeated in many
 actions. Louis XIV. obliged the Spaniards to lower their flag to the French, 1680.
Hénault. After an engagement of three hours between Tourville and the Spanish admiral
 Papachin, the latter yielded by firing a salute of nine guns to the French flag, June 2, 1688.
Idem. See *Salute at Sea* and *Union Jack*.

FLAGELLANTS. A fatal plague gave raise to this fanatic sect. *Hénault.* They
 established themselves at Perouse, about 1268. They maintained that there was no remission
 of sins without flagellation, and publicly lashed themselves. Clement VI. declared them
 heretics in 1349; and 90 of them and their leader, Conrad Schmidt, were burnt, 1414. In
 1574, Henry III. of France became a flagellant for a short time.

FLAGEOLET. See *Flute*.

FLAMBEAUX, FEAST OF. See *Argos*.

FLAMMOCK'S BEBELLION. See *Rebellions*, 1497.

FLANDERS, the principal part of the ancient Belgium, which was conquered by Julius
 Caesar, 51 B.C. It became part of the kingdom of France in 843, and was governed by
 counts subject to the king, from 862 till 1369, the first being Baldwin, *Bras de Fer*, who is
 said to have introduced the cloth manufacture. In 1204, Baldwin IV. became emperor at
 Constantinople. In 1369, Philip duke of Burgundy married Margaret, the heiress of count
 Louis II. After this, Flanders was subjected alternately to Burgundy (1384), Austria (1477),
 and Spain (1555). In 1580 it declared its independence, but afterwards returned to its
 allegiance to the house of Austria. In 1713 it was included in the empire of Germany.
 France obtained a part of Flanders by treaty in 1659 and 1679. See *Burgundy*, *Netherlands*,
 and *Belgium*.

FLAT-BUSH, BATTLE OF. See *Long Island*.

FLATTERY CAPE (W. coast of North America), so named by captain Cook, because at a distance it had the deceptive appearance of a harbour, 1778.

FLAVIAN CÆSARS were the Roman emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, who reigned 69—96.

FLAX was brought from Egypt to Gaul about 1 B.C.; and was ordered to be grown in England, by statute 24 Hen. VIII., 1533. For many ages the core was separated from the flax, the bark of the plant, by the hand. A mallet was next used; but the old methods of breaking and scutching the flax yielded to a water-mill which was invented in Scotland about 1750. See *Hemp*. In 1851, chevalier Claussen patented a method of "cottoning" flax.

FLEECE. See *Golden Fleece*.

FLEET-PRISON MARKET, &c. (London), were built over the small river Fleta, now used as a common sewer. In the reign of Henry VII. this river was navigable to Holborn-bridge; and the obelisk in Fleet-street denotes the extent of it in 1775. The *prison* was founded in the first year of Richard I., and was allotted for debtors, 1640, and persons were committed here who had incurred the displeasure of the Star Chamber, and for contempt of the court of Chancery. It was burnt by the prisoners, June 7, 1780.* It was pulled down in 1845 (and the debtors removed to the Queen's Bench prison). The site was sold to the London, Dover, and Chatham railway company for 60,000*l.* on June 2, 1864. *Fleet-market*, originally formed in 1737, was removed, and the site named Farringdon-street in 1829. A new (Farringdon) market was opened Nov. 20, 1829. The granite obelisk in Fleet-street, to the memory of alderman Waithman, was erected June 25, 1833.

FLEUR-DE-LIS, the emblem of France, said to have been brought from heaven by an angel to Clovis, he having made a vow that if he proved victorious in a pending battle with the Alemanni near Cologne, he would embrace Christianity, 496. It was the national emblem till the revolution in 1789, when the tricolor (white, red, and blue) was adopted.

FLEURUS (Belgium), the site of several battles: (1.) On Aug. 30, 1622, between the Catholic league under Gonzales de Cordova, and the Protestant union (indecisive). (2.) When the prince of Waldeck was defeated by Luxembourg, July 1, 1690. (3.) Between the allies under the prince of Coburg, and the French revolutionary army commanded by Jourdan. The allies, with an army of 100,000 men, had for their object the relief of Charleroi, when they were met on the plains of Fleurus, and signally defeated. Between 8000 and 10,000 were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; and Jourdan was enabled to form a junction with the French armies of the Moselle, the Ardennes, and the north. In this memorable battle the French made use of a balloon to reconnoitre the enemy's army, an experiment which it is said contributed to the success of the day, June 26, 1794. (4.) The battle of Ligny (*which see*) is also called the battle of *Fleurus*.

FLIES. There was an extraordinary fall of these insects in London, covering the clothes of passengers in the streets, 1707. *Chamberlain*. In the United States of America the *Hessian fly*, from the notion of its having been brought there by the Hessian troops in the service of England in the war of independence; ravaged the wheat in 1777. Before and during the severe attack of cholera at Newcastle in Sept. 1853, the air was infested with small flies.

FLINTS, in form like arrow-heads, and considered by him to have been shaped by human hands, were found in 1847, near Amiens, by M. Boucher de Perthes. His theory, which gives a much higher antiquity to man than is usually received, was much opposed; but latterly has been received by some eminent geologists. Many have been since discovered in other countries; in Java, in 1865.

FLOATING BATTERIES. See *Batteries*, and *Gibraltar, Siege of*, 1781.

FLODDEN FIELD (Northumberland). The site of a battle on Sept. 9, 1513, between the English and Scots; in consequence of James IV. of Scotland having taken part with Louis XII. of France against Henry VIII. of England. James, many of his nobles, and

* **FLEET MARRIAGES.** Illicit marriages were celebrated here to an amazing extent. Between the 19th of October, 1704, and Feb. 12, 1705, there were celebrated 2954 marriages in the Fleet, without licence or certificate of banns. 20 or 30 couple were sometimes joined in one day, and their names concealed by private marks, if they chose to pay an extra fee. Pennant, at a later period, describes the daring manner in which this nefarious traffic was carried on. He says, that in walking by the prison in his youth, he has been often accosted with, "Sir, will you please to walk in and be married?" And he states that painted signs, of a male and female hand conjoined, with the inscription, "Marriages performed within," were common along the building. This glaring abuse was put an end to by the marriage act in 1753.

upwards of 10,000 of his army were slain; while the English, who were commanded by the earl of Surrey, lost only persons of small note.

FLOGGING. Wm. Cobbett in 1810, and John Drakard in 1811, were punished for publishing censures on flogging in the army. By orders issued Nov. 9, 1859, this mode of punishment was very much diminished in the army (see *Army*); and on Dec. following it was ordered that first-class seamen should not be flogged, except after a trial. In 1863, flogging was made a punishment for attempts at garroting.

FLOODS. See *Inundations*.

FLORAL HALL, adjoining Covent-garden theatre, is a large conservatory, 220 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 55 feet high, erected from designs by Mr. E. M. Barry, and was opened with the volunteers' ball, March 7, 1860. It was opened as a flower-market, May 22, 1861.

FLORALIA, annual games at Rome in honour of Flora, instituted about 752, but not celebrated with regularity till about 174 B.C.

FLORENCE (*Florentia*), capital of Tuscany (*which see*). It is said to have been founded by the soldiers of Sylla (80 B.C.), and enlarged by the Roman Triumviri. This city is truly the seat of the arts. In its palaces, universities, academies, churches, and libraries, are to be found the rarest works of sculpture and painting in the world. The Florentine academy and *Accademia della Crusca* (established 1582) were instituted to enrich literature and improve the language of Tuscany; the latter was so named, because it rejects like *bran* all words not purely Tuscan: both are now united under the former name.

Destroyed by Totila, about	541	Annexation to Sardinia voted by the people,	
Rebuilt by Charlemagne	781	March 11, 12; the king enters Florence,	
Becomes an independent republic, about	1198		April 7, 1860
Dante born here	May 14, 1265	The king opens the exhibition of the industrial	
Savonarola burnt	1498	products of Italy	Sept. 15, 1861
The power of the Medici begins, about 1420;		Florence decreed to be the capital of Italy,	
the liberty of Florence was lost by the ap-			Dec. 11, 1864
pointment of Alexander de' Medici as per-		The king and court remove there	May 13, 1865
petual governor	1530	The Dante festival (the 600th anniversary of	
Cosmo de' Medici created grand-duke of Tus-		his birth) opened by the king	May 14, "
cany	1569	Inauguration of a national rifle meeting; the	
Revolution at Florence	April 27, 1859	king fires the first shot	June 18, "

FLORES, or Isle of Flowers (one of the Azores, *which see*), discovered by Vanderberg in 1439; and settled by the Portuguese in 1448.

FLORIDA, a peninsula, one of the southern states of North America, first discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. It was visited by Ponce de Leon, the Spanish navigator, April 2, 1512, in a voyage he had absurdly undertaken to discover a fountain whose waters had the property of restoring youth to the aged who tasted them! Florida was conquered by the Spaniards under Ferdinand de Soto in 1539; but the settlement was not fully established until 1565. It was plundered by sir Francis Drake in 1585; and by Davis, a buccaneer, in 1665. It was invaded by the British in 1702; and again by general Oglethorpe in 1740; ceded to the British crown in 1763; taken by the Spaniards in 1781; and guaranteed to them in 1783. Revolution in 1810, when the American government took means for occupying the country; and after a tedious negotiation it was finally ceded* by Spain to the United States in 1820-21; and admitted into the Union in 1845, from which it seceded in Dec. 1860. Reunited in 1865. See *United States*.

FLORIN, a coin first made by the Florentines. A *florin* was issued by Edward III. which was current in England at the value of 6s. in 1337. *Camden*. This English coin was called *florin* after the Florentine coin, because the latter was of the best gold. *Ashe*. The florin of Germany is in value 2s. 4d.; that of Spain, 4s. 4½d.; that of Palermo and Sicily, 2s. 6d.; that of Holland, 2s. *Ayliffe*. A silver coinage of florins (value 2s.) was issued by proclamation of queen Victoria, August, 1849.

FLOWERS. Our present common flowers were for the most part introduced into England from the reign of Henry VII. to that of Elizabeth (1485—1603). The art of preserving flowers in sand was discovered in 1633. A mode of preserving them from the effects of frost in winter, and hastening their vegetation in summer, was invented in America, by Geo. Morris,

* In 1801, the American government purchased Louisiana from the French, of which they contended West Florida formed a part. On the revolution, and in consequence of this purchase, Spain, unable to defend the country, ceded the whole of Florida to the United States, to which it was finally annexed after the negotiation above mentioned.

in 1792. A very great number have been introduced from America, Australia, the Cape, &c., during the present century.

Acacia, N. America, before . . .	1640	Jasmine, Catalonia, E. Indies	1629	Pigeon-berry, N. America . . .	1736
Allspice shrub, Carolina . . .	1726	Judas tree, south of Europe, before . . .	1596	Pink, from Italy . . .	1567
Aniseed tree, Florida, about . . .	1766	Laburnum, Hungary . . .	1576	Ranunculus, Alps . . .	1528
Arbor Vitæ, Canada, before . . .	1596	Laurel, Alexandrian, Portugal, before . . .	1713	Roses, Netherlands . . .	1522
Arectopus, Cape of Good Hope . . .	1774	Laurustine, south of Europe, before . . .	1596	Rose, the China, China . . .	1789
Auricula, Switzerland . . .	1567	Lavender, south of Europe, before . . .	1568	Rose, the damask, south of Europe, about . . .	1543
Azarole, S. Europe, before . . .	1665	Lily, Italy, before . . .	1460	Rose, the Japan, China . . .	1793
Bay, royal, Madeira . . .	1665	Lily, gigantic, N. South Wales . . .	1800	Rose, the moss, before . . .	1724
Bay, sweet, Italy, before . . .	1548	Lily, red-coloured, S. America . . .	1623	Rose, the musk, Italy . . .	1522
Camellia, China . . .	1811	Loblobly bay, N. America, before . . .	1739	Rose, the Provence, Flanders . . .	1567
Canary bell-flower, Canaries . . .	1696	Lupine tree, Cape, about . . .	1793	Rose, sweet-scented guelder, from China . . .	1821
Canary Convolvulus, Canaries . . .	1690	Magnolia (see <i>Magnolia</i>), N. America . . .	1688	Rose, tube, from Java and Ceylon . . .	1629
Carnation, Flanders . . .	1567	Magnolia, dwarf, China . . .	1786	Rose without thorns, North America, before . . .	1726
Ceanothus, blue, New Spain . . .	1818	Magnolia, laurel-leaved, N. America . . .	1734	Rosemary, south of Europe . . .	1548
Chaste tree, Sicily, before . . .	1570	Maiden-hair, Japan . . .	1714	Sage, African, Cape . . .	1731
Christ's thorn, Africa, before . . .	1596	Mignonette, Italy . . .	1528	Sage, Mexican, Mexico . . .	1724
Convolvulus, many-flowered . . .	1779	Milk-wort, great-flowered, Cape . . .	1713	St. Peter's wort, N. America . . .	1730
Coral tree, Cape . . .	1816	Milk-wort, showy, Cape . . .	1814	Sassafras tree, N. America, before . . .	1663
Coral tree, bell-flowered, Cape . . .	1791	Mock orange, south of Europe, before . . .	1596	Savin, S. of Europe, before . . .	1584
Coral tree, tremulous, Cape . . .	1789	Mountain tea, N. America, before . . .	1758	Snowdrop, Carolina . . .	1756
Creeper, Virginian, N. America . . .	1603	Myrtle, candleberry, North America . . .	1699	Sorrel-tree, N. America, before . . .	1752
Dahlia, China . . .	1803	Myrtle, woolly-leaved, China . . .	1776	Sweet-bay, south of Europe, before . . .	1548
Dryandria, New Holland . . .	1803	Nettle tree, south of Europe, before . . .	1596	Tamarisk plant, Germany . . .	1560
Evergreen, thorn, Italy . . .	1629	Oleander, red, south of Europe . . .	1596	Tea tree, China, about . . .	1768
Everlasting, great-flowered, Cape . . .	1781	Olive, Cape, Cape . . .	1730	Tooth-ache tree, from Carolina, before . . .	1739
Everlasting, giant, Cape . . .	1793	Olive, sweet-scented, China . . .	1771	Trumpet-flower, N. America . . .	1640
Fernbush, sweet, N. America . . .	1714	Paraguay tea, Carolina, before . . .	1724	Trumpet-flower, Cape . . .	1823
Fox-glove, Canaries . . .	1698	Passion-flower, Brazil . . .	1692	Tulip, Vienna . . .	1578
Fuchsiafulgens, Mexico, about . . .	1835	Passion-flower, orange, Carolina . . .	1792	Virginia creeper, N. America, before . . .	1629
Geranium, Flanders . . .	1534			Virgin's power, Japan . . .	1776
Gillyflower, Flanders . . .	1567			Wax tree, China . . .	1794
Gold-plant, Japan . . .	1783			Weeping willow, Levant, before . . .	1692
Golden-bell-flower, Madeira . . .	1777			Winter-berry, Virginia . . .	1736
Hawthorn, American, before . . .	1683			Youlan, China . . .	1789
Heaths, Cape . . .	1774-1803				
Honeyflower, great, Cape . . .	1688				
Honeysuckle, Chinese, China . . .	1806				
Honeysuckle, fly, Cape . . .	1752				
Honeysuckle, trumpet, N. America . . .	1656				
Hyssop, south of Europe, before . . .	1548				
Jasmine, Circassia, before . . .	1548				

FLUORESCENCE. When the invisible chemical rays of the blue end of the solar spectrum are sent through uranium glass, or solutions of quinine, horse-chestnut bark, or stramonium datura, they become luminous. This phenomenon was termed "fluorescence" by its discoverer, professor Stokes, in 1852. See *Calorescence*.

FLUORINE, a gaseous element, obtained from fluor spar; first collected over mercury by Priestley. Its property of corroding all vessels is so great that it is separated with great difficulty. It was named by Ampère in 1810. Its chemical history was further elucidated by Davy (1809), Berzelius (1824), and succeeding chemists. The corroding property of fluoric acid was employed in the arts in 1760, by Schwankhard of Nuremberg. *Gmelin*.

FLUSHING, SIEGE OF. See *Walcheren Expedition*.

FLUTE, a most ancient instrument, known to the Greeks. It has been improved by Böhm in Germany, and in London by Richard Potter, 1785; Rudall and Rose 1832, and others. The English flute or *flageolet* was patented by Wm. Bainbridge in 1803, with improvements in 1810 and 1819.

FLUXIONS, a branch of the higher mathematics, invented by Newton, 1665, similar to the differential calculus described by Leibnitz, 1684. The finest applications of the calculus are by Newton, Euler, La Grange, and La Place. The first elementary work on fluxions in England is a tract of twenty-two pages in *A New Short Treatise of Algebra, together with a Specimen of the Nature and Algorithm of Fluxions*, by John Harris, M.A. London, 1702.

FLYING, ARTIFICIAL, has been attempted in all ages.* Friar Bacon maintained the

* In Greek mythology, it is said that Daedalus attached wings of wax to the body of his son Icarus, who, neglecting the advice of his father, flew so high that the sun melted his wings, and he fell into the sea.

possibility of the art of flying, and predicted it would be a general practice, 1273. Bishop Wilkins says (1651), it will yet be as usual to hear a man call for his *wings* when he is going on a journey, as it is now to hear him call for his boots! Borelli (about 1670) showed the futility of these speculations. About 1800, sir George Cayley experimented on the subject, and in 1843 Mr. Henson invented a flying machine; but nothing has been devised capable of serving a practical purpose.

FOG SIGNALS. In 1862, much attention was paid to the subject by the Royal Commission on Light-houses, &c. The use of bells, steam-trumpets, a battery of whistles blown by steam, the transmission of sound through water, the sirene, &c., were considered.

FONTAINEBLEAU, near the Seine, France. The royal palace, founded by Robert le Pieux about 999, enlarged and adorned by successive kings, was completed by Louis Philippe, 1837-40. Fontainebleau was entered by the Austrians Feb. 17, 1814. Here Napoleon resigned his dignity, April 4, and bade farewell to his army, April 5, 1814.

Peace between France, Denmark, &c. 1679	Treaty between Napoleon and Spain Oct. 27, 1807
Treaty between Germany and Holland, Nov. 8, 1785	Concordat between Napoleon and pope Pius VII. Jan. 25, 1813

FONTENOY, near Tournay, in Belgium, the site of a battle on April 30 (May 11, N.S.), 1745, between the French, commanded by marshal Saxe, and the English, Hanoverians, Dutch, and Austrians, commanded by the duke of Cumberland.* The battle was fought with great obstinacy, and the carnage on both sides was considerable, the allies losing 12,000 men, and the French nearly an equal number of lives; but the allies were compelled to retire. Marshal Saxe (ill of the disorder of which he afterwards died) was carried about to all the posts in a litter, assuring his troops that the day would be their own.

FONTHILL ABBEY, Wiltshire, founded in 1796, the mansion of Wm. Beckford, author of "Vathek," and son of alderman Beckford. He died in 1844. Within this edifice (which alone cost 273,000*l.*) were collected most costly articles of vertu, the rarest works of the old masters, and the finest specimens of the arts. The sale of the abbey and its contents to Mr. Farquhar took place in 1819; 7200 catalogues at a guinea each were sold in a few days. On Dec. 21, 1825, the lofty tower fell, and in consequence the remaining buildings were sold.

FONTS. Formerly the baptistery was a small place partitioned off in a church, within which a large font was placed, where the persons to be baptized (frequently adults) were submerged. Previously, lakes and rivers were resorted to for immersion. Fonts are said to have been set up about 167.

FOOLS, FESTIVALS OF, were held at Paris on the 1st of January, where we are told all sorts of absurdities and indecencies were committed, from 1198 to 1438. Fools or licensed jesters were kept at court in England (and at other courts in Europe), and were tolerated up to the time of Charles I. 1625.

FORBES MACKENZIE'S ACT (16 & 17 Vict. c. 67) "for the better regulation of public-houses in Scotland," was passed in 1853, and is said to be much evaded. It permits grocers to sell spirits, &c., as usual, but forbids drinking on the premises, which is to be confined to places duly licensed. Much dram-drinking previously took place in grocers' shops.

FORCE. See *Conservation and Correlation*.

FOREIGNERS. See *Alien*.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT, 59 Geo. III. c. 69 (1819), forbids British subjects to enter the service of a foreign state, without licence from the king or privy council, and also the fitting out or equipping ships for any foreign power to be employed against any power with which our government is at peace. (See *Trials*, 1862, 1863.) In 1606, Englishmen were forbidden to enter foreign service, without taking an oath not to be reconciled to the pope. The act was suspended in 1835 on behalf of the *British Legion* (*which see*).

which has received his name. (*Ovid*, Met. viii. 195.) Archytas is said to have made an artificial flying dove, about 400 B.C.

* The king Louis XV. and the dauphin were present at this great battle. The success of the British at the commencement of it is still quoted by military men as the best illustration of the extraordinary power of a column. The advance of the Austrians during several hours at the battle of Marengo (fought June 14, 1800) was compared to it by Bonaparte.

FOREIGN LEGION. Foreigners have frequently been employed as auxiliaries in the pay of the British government. (See *Hessians*.) An act (18 & 19 Vict. c. 2) for the formation of a Foreign Legion as a contingent in the Russian war (1855), was passed Dec. 23, 1854.* The queen and prince Albert reviewed 3500 soldiers, principally Swiss and Germans, at Shorncliffe, Aug. 9, 1855. On the peace in 1856, many were sent to the Cape of Good Hope; but not prospering, returned.

FOREIGN OFFICE was established at the re-arrangement of the duties of secretaries of state in 1782. It has the exclusive charge of British interests and subjects in foreign countries. The secretary for foreign affairs negotiates treaties, selects ambassadors, consuls, &c., for foreign countries, and grants passports. The new foreign office, building in the Italian style (designed by Gilbert Scott), was begun in 1864.

FOREIGN ORDERS. No British subject is permitted to accept a foreign order from the sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without her Majesty's consent.—Regulations published in London Gazette, May 10, 1855.

FORESTALLING was forbidden by statutes (in 1350, 1552, &c.), all repealed in 1844.

FORESTS. There were in England, even in the last century, as many as 68 forests, 18 chases, and upwards of 780 parks. The New Forest in Hampshire was made by William I., who for that purpose destroyed 36 parishes, pulled down 36 churches, and dispeopled the country for 30 miles round, 1079-85. *Stow.*†

FORESTS, CHARTER OF THE, *Charta de Foresta*, granted by Henry III. in 1217, was founded on *Magna Charta*, granted by king John, June 15, 1215.

FORFARSHIRE STEAMER, on its passage from Hull to Dundee, on Sept. 6, 1838, was wrecked in a violent gale, and thirty-eight persons out of fifty-three perished. The Outer-Fern Lighthouse keeper, James Darling, and his heroic daughter Grace, ventured out in a tremendous sea in a coble, and rescued several of the passengers.

FORGERY. The forging deeds, or giving forged deeds in evidence, was made punishable by fine, by standing in the pillory, having both ears cut off, the nostrils slit up and seared, the forfeiture of land, and perpetual imprisonment, 5 Eliz. 1562. Since the establishment of paper credit, a multitude of statutes have been enacted.‡

Forgery first punished by death	1634	Statutes reducing into one act all such forgeries as shall henceforth be punished with death . . .	1830
Forging letters of attorney made capital	1722	The punishment of forgery with death ceases, except in cases of forging or altering wills or powers of attorney to transfer stock . . .	1832
Mr. Ward, M.P., a man of wealth, expelled the house of commons for forgery, May 16, 1726; and consigned to the pillory	March 17, 1727	These cases also reduced to transportable offences	1837
Value of forged notes presented to the bank 1801-10 nominally 101,661 <i>l</i> .		A barrister, Jem Saward, and others, tried for forging numerous drafts on bankers, March 5, 1857	1857
The bank prosecuted 142 persons for forgery or the uttering of forged notes	1817	The law respecting forgery amended in	1861
Thos. Maynard was the last person executed for forgery	Dec. 31, 1829	[See <i>Executions</i> (for forgery), 1776, 1777 et seq.]	

FORKS were in use on the continent in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. *Voltaire*. This is reasonably disputed. In Fynes Moryson's *Itinerary*, reign of Elizabeth, he says, "At Venice each person was served (besides his knife and spoon) with a fork to hold the meat while he cuts it, for there they deem it ill manners that one should touch it with his hand." Thomas Coryate describes, with much solemnity, the manner of using forks in

* The endeavour to enlist for this legion, in 1854, in the United States, gave great offence to the American government. Mr. Crampton, our envoy, was dismissed May 28, 1856, in spite of all the judicious pacific efforts of lord Clarendon. Lord Napier was sent out as our representative in 1857.

† The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the woods and forests, between 1787 and 1793, reported the following as belonging to the crown, viz. :—In Berkshire, Windsor Forest and Windsor Great and Little Park. In Dorset, Cranburn Chase. In Essex, Waltham or Epping and Hainault Forest. In Gloucestershire, Dean Forest. In Hampshire, the New Forest, Alice Holt, Woolmer Forest, and Bere Forest. In Kent, Greenwich Park. In Middlesex, St. James's, Hyde, Bushy, and Hampton-court Parks. In Northamptonshire, the forests of Whittlebury, Salecy, and Rockingham. In Nottingham, Sherwood Forest. In Oxford, Whichwood Forest. In Surrey, Richmond Park. Several of these have been disforested since 1851, viz., Hainault, Whichwood, and Whittlebury.

‡ It appears, from official returns, that the first forger on the bank of England was Richard William Vaughan, a linen-draper of Stafford, in 1758, before which time, from the establishment of the bank, a period of sixty-six years, no attempt at this species of forgery had been made. Vaughan employed a number of artists on different parts of the notes fabricated, which had all the appearance of being genuine. The criminal had filled up twenty of the notes, and had deposited them in the hands of a young lady of high respectability, whom he was on the point of marrying, as a proof of his being a man of substance. Bank-notes having been in circulation so long previously, and none having been before counterfeited, no suspicion of these notes was entertained. One of the artists was the informer and accuser.

Italy, and adds, "I myself have thought it good to imitate the Italian fashion since I came home to England," 1608. Two-pronged forks at Sheffield were made soon after. Three-pronged forks are much more recent. Silver forks came into use in England about 1814.

FORMA PAUPERIS. A person having a just cause of suit, certified as such, yet so poor that he cannot meet the cost of maintaining it, has an attorney and counsel assigned him on his swearing that he is not worth 5*l.*, by stat. 11 Henry VII. 1495.—This act has been remodelled, and now persons may plead *in forma pauperis* in the courts of law.

FORMIC ACID. Its artificial production by Pelouze in 1831 is considered an event in the progress of organic chemistry.

FORT ERIE (Upper Canada). This fortress was taken by the American general Browne, June 3, 1814. After several conflicts it was evacuated by the Americans, Nov. 5, 1814.

FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL was commenced July 10, 1768, under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, and opened July 28, 1790. A communication is formed between the eastern and western seas on the coast of Scotland.

FORTIFICATION. The Phœnicians were the first people to fortify cities. Apollodorus says that Perseus fortified Mycenæ, where statues were afterwards erected to him. The modern system was introduced about 1500. Albert Durer first wrote on the science of fortification in 1527; and great improvements were made by Vauban (1707) and others. The fortifications of Paris, the most recent work claiming notice, were completed in 1846. See *Paris*. In Aug. 1860, the British parliament passed an act for the expenditure of 2,000,000*l.* in one year upon the fortifications of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, and Portland, the Thames, Medway, and Sheerness, Chatham, Dover, and Cork, and on the purchase of a central arsenal establishment; the estimated expense being 9,500,000*l.*

FORTUNE-TELLING is traced to the early astrologers, by whom the planets Jupiter and Venus were supposed to betoken happiness. The Sibyllæ were women who flourished in different parts of the world, and who were said to have been inspired by Heaven. See *Sibyls* and *Gipsies*. In England the laws against fortune-telling were at one time very severe. A declaration was published in France, Jan. 11, 1680, of exceeding severity against fortune-tellers and poisoners, under which several persons suffered death. *Hénault*. Fortune-tellers, although liable by the act of 1824 to be imprisoned as rogues and vagabonds, still flourish in England.

FORTY-SHILLING FREEHOLDERS. See *Freeholders*.

FOTHERINGAY CASTLE (Northamptonshire), built about 1400. Here Richard III. of England was born in 1450; and here Mary queen of Scots was tried, Oct 11-14, 1586, and beheaded, Feb. 8, 1587. It was demolished by her son, James I. of England, in 1604.

FOUGHARD, near Armagh, N. Ireland. Here Edward, brother of Robert Bruce, after invading Ireland in 1315, was defeated by sir John Bermingham in 1318. Bruce was killed by Roger de Maupis, a burgess of Dundalk.

FOUNDLING HOSPITALS. A species of foundling hospital was set up at Milan in 787, and in the middle ages most of the principal cities of the continent possessed one. The French government in 1790 declared foundlings to be the "children of the state."

Foundling hospital at Moscow, founded by Catherine II. in 1763; about 12,000 children are received annually.

Foundling hospitals are recent in England; none existed when Addison wrote in 1713

London foundling hospital, projected by Thomas Coram, a sea-captain, incorporated by charter in Oct. 1739; opened, June 2, 1756

It succours about 500 infant children; Coram's statue was put up in 1856

Foundling hospital in Dublin instituted in 1704.

In this charity there had been received, according to parliamentary returns, in the thirty years preceding Jan. 1825, as many as 52,150 infants; of these, 14,613 had died infants—25,850 were returned as dead from the country, where they were out nursing—730 died in the infirmary after returning—322 died grown children—total deaths, 41,524; so that 10,626 only escaped this fate. Owing to this mortality, and from certain moral considerations, the internal department was closed by order of government. March 31, 1835

FOUNTAINS are apparatus, natural or artificial, by which water is made to spring upwards. The fountain of Hero of Alexandria was invented about 150 B.C. Among the remarkable fountains at Rome are the Fontana di Trevi, constructed for pope Clement XII. in 1735; the Fontana Paolina, erected for pope Paul V. in 1612; and Fontana dell' Acqua Felice, called also the Fountain of Moses. The fountains in the palace gardens at Versailles, made for Louis XIV., and the Grand Jet d'Eau, at St. Cloud, are exceedingly beautiful.

There are above 100 public fountains in Paris, the most striking being the Château d'Eau on the Boulevard St. Martin (by Girard, 1811), and that at the Palais Royal. London is not remarkable for fountains; the largest are those in Trafalgar-square, which were constructed in 1845, after designs by sir Charles Barry. There are beautiful fountains at Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, the seat of the duke of Devonshire. The magnificent fountains at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, were first publicly exhibited on June 18, 1856, in the presence of the queen and 20,000 spectators.

FOURIERISM, a social system devised by M. Charles Fourier (who died in 1837). The Phalanstery (or association of 400 persons living in one edifice) was to be so arranged as to give the highest amount of happiness at the lowest cost. All attempts to realise the system have failed; caused, it is said, by the smallness of the scale on which they were tried.

FOX AND GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATION. See *Grenville Administration*.

FOX-GLOVE. The canary fox-glove (*Digitalis Canariensis*), from the Canary islands, 1698. The Madeira fox-glove came here in 1777. The fox-grape shrub (*Vitis Vulpina*), from Virginia, before 1656.

FRANCE was known to the Romans by the name of *Gaul* (which see). In the decline of their power it was conquered by the Franks, a people of Germany, then inhabiting Franconia, where they became known about 240. These invaders gave the name to the kingdom (*Franken-ric*, Franks' kingdom); but the Gauls, being by far the most numerous, are the real ancestors of the modern French. The present constitution is chiefly based upon the plebiscitums of Dec. 21, 22, 1851; and Nov. 21, 22, 1852. For the dynastic changes, see list of sovereigns, p. 316. Previous to the revolution, France was divided into 40 governments. In 1790 it was divided into 83, and subsequently into 130 departments, including Corsica, Geneva, Savoy, and other places, chiefly conquests. In 1815 the departments were reduced to 86; in 1860 they were raised to 89 by the acquisition of Savoy and Nice.* For details of important events, see separate articles.

The Franks settle in that part of Gaul, till late called Flanders, about 418
Clovis, 481; defeats Syagrius and the Gauls at Soissons, 486; and the Alemanni at Tolbiac, near Cologne; and embraces Christianity 496
He kills Alaric the Goth, in battle near Poitiers, unites his conquests from the Loire to the Pyrenees, and makes Paris his capital 507
He proclaims the Salique law; and dies, leaving four sons (see p. 316) 511
The mayors of the palace now assume almost sovereign authority 584
Charles Martel becomes mayor of the palace, and rules with despotic sway 714
Invasion of the Saracens, 720; defeated by Charles Martel, near Tours Oct. 10, 732
Reign of Pepin the Short 752
Charlemagne king, 768; conquers Saxony and Lombardy, 773; crowned emperor of the West Dec. 25, 800
The Normans invade Neustria, 876; part of which is granted Rollo, as Normandy, by Charles the Simple 911
Reign of Hugh Capet 987
Paris made capital of all France 996
Letters of franchise granted to cities and towns by Louis VI. 1135
Louis VII. joins in the crusades 1146
Philip Augustus defeats the Germans at Bouvines 1214
Louis VIII., *Cœur de Lion*, frees his serfs 1224
Louis IX., called St. Louis, defeats John of England; conducts an army into Palestine; takes Damietta; and dies before Tunis 1250-70
Charles of Anjou conquers Naples and Sicily 1266
His tyranny leads to the massacre called the Sicilian Vespers (which see) 1282

Philip the Fair's quarrels with the pope 1301-2
Knights Templars suppressed 1307-8
Union of France and Navarre 1314
English invasion—Philip VI. defeated at Cressy, Aug. 26, 1346
Calais taken by Edward III. Aug. 3, 1347
Dauphiny annexed to France 1349
Battle of Poitiers (which see); king John taken and brought prisoner to England 1356
France laid under an interdict by the pope 1407
Battle of Agincourt (which see) Oct. 25, 1415
Henry V. of England acknowledged heir to the kingdom 1420
Henry VI. crowned at Paris; the duke of Bedford's regency 1422
Siege of Orleans, May 8; battle of Patay; the English defeated by Joan of Arc June 18, 1429
Joan of Arc burnt at Rouen May 30, 1431
England lost all her possessions (but Calais) in France, between 1434 and 1450
League of the public good formed against Louis XI. by the nobles Dec. 1464
Edward IV. of England invades France 1475
Charles VIII. conquers Naples, 1494; loses it 1496
League of Cambray against Venice 1508
Pope Julius II. forms the Holy League against France 1511
English invasion—battle of Spurs Aug. 16, 1513
Interview of the *Cloth of Gold* between Francis I. and Henry VIII. of England 1520
Francis I. defeated and taken prisoner at Pavia, Feb. 24, 1525
Peace of Cambray Aug. 5, 1529
Persecution of protestants begins 1530
Royal printing press established 1531; Robert Stephens prints his Latin Bible 1532

* Population of France in 1700, 19,669,320; in 1762, 21,769,163; in 1801, 27,349,003; in 1820, 30,451,187; in 1836, 33,540,910; in 1846, 35,401,761; in 1856, 36,030,364; in 1861, including the new departments, 37,382,225. Population of the colonies (in Asia, Pondicherry, &c.; Africa, Algeria, &c.; America, Martinique, Guadalupe, &c.; Oceania, the Marquesas, &c.) in 1858, 3,641,226. In May, 1862, the *Moniteur* asserted the effective army to be 447,000, with a reserve of 170,000.

FRANCE, *continued.*

League of England with the emperor Charles V.; Henry VIII. invades France	1544	Meeting of the assembly of notables, Feb. 22, 1787; again	Nov. 9, 1788
Successful defence of Metz by the duke of Guise	1552	Opening of the states general (308 ecclesiastics, 285 nobles, and 621 deputies, tiers état)	May 5, 1789
He takes Calais (<i>which see</i>)	1558	The tiers état constitute themselves the National Assembly	June 17, "
Religious wars; massacre of protestants at Vassy	March 1, 1562	The French revolution commences with the destruction of the Bastille (<i>which see</i>)	July 14, "
Guise defeats the Huguenots at Dreux	Dec. 19, "	The National Assembly decrees that the title of the "king of France" shall be changed to that of the "king of the French"	Oct. 15, "
Guise killed at siege of Orleans, Feb. 18; temporary peace	March 19, 1563	The plate and other property of the clergy is confiscated	Nov. 6, "
Huguenots defeated at St. Denis, Nov. 10, 1567; and at Jarnac, March 13; at Moncontour,	Oct. 3, 1569	Confederation of the <i>Champ de Mars</i> ; France is declared a limited monarchy; Louis XVI. takes the oath to maintain the constitution,	July 14, 1790
Massacre of St. Bartholomew	Aug. 24, 1572	The silver plate used in the churches transferred to the mint and coined	March 3, 1791
The "Holy Catholic League" established	1576	Death of Mirabeau	April 2, "
Duke of Guise assassinated by command of the king, Dec. 23; and his brother, the cardinal,	Dec. 24, 1588	The king, queen, and royal family arrested at Varennes, in their flight from Paris,	June 21, "
Henry III. murdered by Jacques Clement, a friar	Aug. 1, 1589	Louis (now a prisoner) sanctions the National Constitution	Sept. 15, "
Henry IV. becomes a Roman Catholic	July 25, 1593	The Jacobin club declare their sittings permanent	June 18, 1792
The league leaders submit to him	Jan. 1596	The multitude, bearing the red bonnet of liberty, march to the Tuileries to make demands on the king	June 20, "
He promulgates the edict of Nantes	April 13, 1598	First coalition against France: commencement of the great French war	June, "
Silk and other manufactures introduced by him and Sully	1606-1610	[<i>See Battles, 1792 to 1815.</i>]	
Quebec in North America settled	1608	The royal Swiss guards cut to pieces; massacre of 5000 persons	Aug. 10, "
Murder of Henry IV. by Ravaillac	May 14, 1610	Decree of the National Assembly against the priests; 40,000 exiled	Aug. 26, "
Regency of Mary de' Medici	1610-14	Dreadful massacre in Paris; the prisons broken open, and 1200 persons (100 priests) slain,	Sept. 2-5, "
The states general meet and complain of the management of the finances	Oct. 27, 1614	Murder of the princess de Lamballe*	Sept. 3, "
Rise of the Condéins, 1610; and their fall	1617	The National Convention opened	Sept. 17, "
Navarre annexed to France	1620	The Convention abolishes royalty and establishes a republic	Sept. 20-22, "
Vigorous and successful administration of Richelieu, begins with finance	1624	The French people declare their fraternity with all nations who desire to be free, and offer help	Nov. 19, "
Rochelle taken after a long siege	1628	Decree for the perpetual banishment of the Bourbon family, those confined in the Temple excepted	Dec. 20, "
Richelieu organises the <i>Académie de France</i>	1634	Louis imprisoned in the Temple distinct from the queen, and brought to trial, Jan. 19; condemned to death, Jan. 20; beheaded in the <i>Place de Louis Quinze</i>	Jan. 21, 1793
His death (aged 58)	Dec. 4, 1642	War with England declared	Feb. 1, "
Accession of Louis XIV., aged four years (Anne of Austria regent)	May 14, 1643	Insurrection in La Vendée	March, "
Administration of Mazarine; victories of Turenne	1643-6	Reign of terror—proscription of the Girondists, May 31; establishment of the convention,	June 23, "
Civil wars of the Fronde	1648, &c.	Marat stabbed by Charlotte Corday	July 13, "
Colbert becomes financial minister	1661	The queen beheaded	Oct. 16, "
War with Holland, &c.	1671	Philip Egalité, the duke of Orleans, who had voted for the king's death, is himself guillotined at Paris (<i>see Orleans</i>), Nov. 6; and madame Roland	Nov. 8, "
Canal of Languedoc constructed	1664-81	Execution of Danton and others, April 5; of madame Elizabeth	March 10, 1794
Edict of Nantes revoked	Oct. 22, 1685	Robespierre and 71 others guillotined	July 28, "
Louis marries Madame de Maintenon	1686	Louis XVII. dies in prison	June 8, 1795
War with William III. of England	1689, &c.	French directory chosen	Nov. 1, "
Peace of Ryswick	Sept. 20, 1697	Bonaparte's successful campaigns in Italy, 1796, &c.	
War of the Spanish succession	1701		
French defeated at Blenheim	Aug. 13, 1704		
At Ramillies	May 23, 1706		
Peace of Utrecht (<i>which see</i>)	1713		
Accession of Louis XV.; stormy regency of the duke of Orleans	Sept. 1, 1715, &c.		
Law's bubble in France. (<i>See Law</i>)	1716		
French defeated at Dettingen	June 16, 1743		
Successful campaign of marshal Saxe	1746		
Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle	Oct. 1748		
Seven years' war begun	1756		
Damiens' attempt on the life of Louis XV.	Jan. 5, 1757		
Canada lost—battle of Quebec	Sept. 13, 1759		
The Jesuits banished from France, and their effects confiscated	1762		
Peace of Paris; Canada ceded to England	1763		
Louis XV. enslaved by Madame du Barry	1769		
Death of Louis XV.	May 10, 1774		
Louis XVI. assists America to throw off its dependence on England, at first secretly	1778		
Torture abolished in French judicature	1780		
Peace with England	Sept. 3, 1783		
The diamond-necklace affair	1785		

* The multitude hurried to the Temple bearing the mutilated body of Madame de Lamballe, in order to exhibit the "impious head" of their relative to the royal family: the queen and the princess Elizabeth manifested the deepest emotion and sensibility; but the king said with assumed apathy (while shrinking at the sight) to the person by whom it was shown to him, "*Vous avez raison, Monsieur.*" "You are right, Sir!" These assassins were termed the Septembrisers (*which see*).

FRANCE, *continued.*

Babeuf's conspiracy suppressed . . .	May 12, 1796	Seventy-six new peers created . . .	Nov. 5, 1827
Pichegru's conspiracy fails . . .	May, 1797	The Villèle ministry replaced by the Martignac, . . .	Jan. 4, 1828
Council of Five Hundred deposed by Bonaparte, who is declared First Consul . . .	Nov. 10, 1799	Béranger condemned and imprisoned for his songs . . .	Dec. 10, "
He defeats the Austrians at Marengo . . .	June 14, 1800	Polignac administration formed . . .	Aug. 8, 1829
His life attempted by the infernal machine, . . .	Dec. 24, "	Chamber of Deputies dissolved . . .	May 16, 1830
Peace of Amiens (with England, Spain, and Holland) signed . . .	March 27, 1802	Algiers taken . . .	July 5, "
Amnesty to the emigrants . . .	April, "	The constitutional charter of July published . . .	Aug. 14, "
Legion of Honour instituted . . .	May 19, "	The obnoxious ordinances regarding the press, and reconstruction of the chamber of deputies . . .	July 26, "
Bonaparte made consul for life . . .	Aug. 2, "	Revolution commencing with barricades, July 27, . . .	"
The bank of France established . . .	April 14, 1803	Conflicts in Paris between the populace (ultimately aided by the National Guard) and the army . . .	July 28-30, "
Declaration of war against England . . .	May 22, "	Charles X. retires to Rambouillet; flight of the ministry, July 31; Charles X. abdicated . . .	Aug. 2, "
Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte, Feb. 15; the latter was found strangled in prison. (See <i>Georges</i>) . . .	April 6, 1804	The duke of Orleans accepts the crown as Louis-Philippe I. . .	Aug. 7, "
Duke d'Enghien shot . . .	March 20, "	Charles X. retires to England . . .	Aug. 17, "
France formed into an empire; Napoleon proclaimed emperor . . .	May 18, "	Polignac and other ministers tried and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment . . .	Dec. 21, "
He is crowned king of Italy . . .	May 26, 1805	The abolition of the hereditary peerage decreed by both chambers; the peers (36 new peers being created) concurring by a majority of 103 to 70 . . .	Dec. 27, 1831
He defeats the allies at Austerlitz . . .	Dec. 2, "	The A. B. C. (<i>abaissés</i>) insurrection in Paris suppressed . . .	June 5, 6, 1832
And the Prussians at Jena . . .	Oct. 14, 1806	Charles X. leaves Holyrood-house for the Continent . . .	Sept. 18, "
New nobility of France created . . .	March 1, 1808	Ministry of marshal Soult, duke of Dalmatia, . . .	Oct. 11, "
Divorce of the emperor and empress Josephine decreed by the senate . . .	Dec. 16, 1809	Bergeron and Benoit tried for an attempt on the life of Louis-Philippe; acquitted March 18, 1833	"
Holland united to France . . .	July 9, 1810	The duchess of Berry, who has been delivered of a female child, and asserts her secret marriage with an Italian nobleman, is sent off to Palermo . . .	June 9, "
War with Russia declared . . .	June 22, 1812	Death of La Fayette . . .	May 20, 1834
Victory at Borodino . . .	Sept. 7, "	Marshal Gerard takes office . . .	July 15, "
Disastrous retreat . . .	Oct. "	M. Dupuytren dies . . .	Feb. 8, 1835
Triple alliance of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, against France . . .	Sept. 9, 1813	Duc de Broglie, minister . . .	Feb. "
The British pass the Bidassoa, and enter France, . . .	Oct. 7, "	Fieschi attempts the king's* life . . .	July 28, "
Surrender of Paris (see <i>Battles</i>) to the allied armies . . .	March 31, 1814	He is executed . . .	Feb. 6, 1836
The constitutional charter established June 4-10, . . .	"	Louis Alibaud fires at the king on his way from the Tuileries, June 25; guillotined . . .	July 11, "
Abdication of Napoleon . . .	April 5, "	Ministry of count Molé, in room of M. Thiers, . . .	Sept. 6, "
Bourbon dynasty restored, and Louis XVIII. arrives in Paris . . .	May 3, "	Death of Charles X. . .	Nov. 6, "
Napoleon arrives at Elba . . .	May 3, "	Attempted insurrection at Strasburg by Louis Napoleon (now emperor), Oct. 30; he is sent to America . . .	Nov. 13, "
Quits Elba, and lands at Cannes . . .	March 1, 1815	Prince Polignac and others set at liberty from Ham, and sent out of France . . .	Nov. 23, "
Arrives at Fontainebleau . . .	March 20, "	Meunier fires at the king on his way to open the French Chambers . . .	Dec. 27, "
Joined by all the army . . .	March 22, "	Amnesty for political offences . . .	May 8, 1837
The allies sign a treaty for his subjugation, . . .	March 25, "	"Idées Napoléennes," by the present emperor, were published . . .	1838
He abolishes the slave-trade . . .	March 29, "	Talleyrand dies . . .	May 17, "
Leaves Paris for the army . . .	June 12, "	Marshal Soult at the coronation of the queen of England . . .	June 28, "
Is defeated at Waterloo . . .	June 18, "	Birth of the count of Paris . . .	Aug. 24, "
Returns to Paris, June 20; and abdicates in favour of his infant son . . .	June 22, "	Death of the duchess of Wurtemberg (daughter of Louis-Philippe), a good sculptor . . .	Jan. 2, 1839
Intending to embark for America, he arrives at Rochefort . . .	July 3, "	M. Thiers, minister of foreign affairs . . .	March 1, 1840
Louis XVIII. enters Paris . . .	July 3, "	The chambers decree the removal of Napoleon's remains from St. Helena to France . . .	May 12, "
Napoleon surrenders to capt. Maitland, of the <i>Bellerophon</i> . . .	July 15, "	Descent of prince Louis Napoleon, general . . .	"
Transferred at Torbay to the <i>Northumberland</i> , and with admiral sir George Cockburn sails for St. Helena . . .	Aug. 8, "		
Arrives at St. Helena to remain for life, Oct. 15, . . .	Oct. 15, "		
Execution of marshal Ney . . .	Dec. 7, "		
The family of Bonaparte excluded for ever from France by the law of amnesty . . .	Jan. 12, 1816		
Duke of Berry murdered . . .	Feb. 13, 1820		
Death of Napoleon I. (See <i>Wills</i>) . . .	May 5, 1821		
Louis XVIII. dies; Charles X. succeeds, . . .	Sept. 16, 1824		
National Guard disbanded . . .	April 30, 1827		
War with Algiers; the dey's fleet defeated, . . .	Nov. 4, "		
Election riots at Paris; barricades; several persons killed . . .	Nov. 19, 20, "		

* He fired an infernal machine as the king rode along the lines of the National Guard, on the Boulevard du Temple, accompanied by his three sons and suite. The machine consisted of twenty-five barrels, charged with various species of missiles, and lighted simultaneously by a train of gunpowder. The king and his sons escaped; but marshal Mortier, duke of Treviso, was shot dead, many officers were dangerously wounded, and upwards of forty persons killed or injured.

† By the permission of the British government, these were taken from the tomb at St. Helena, and

FRANCE, *continued.*

Montholon, and 50 followers, at Vimeroux, near Boulogne, Aug. 6; the prince sentenced to imprisonment for life	Oct. 6, 1840
Darmes fires at the king	Oct. 15, "
M. Guizot, minister of foreign affairs	Oct. 29, "
Project of law for an extraordinary credit of 140,000,000 of francs, for erecting the fortifications of Paris	Dec. 15, "
The duration of copyright to 30 years after the author's death, fixed	March 30, 1841
Bronze statue of Napoleon placed on the column of the grande armée, Boulogne	Aug. 15, "
Attempt to assassinate the duke of Aumale (son of the king) on his return from Africa	Sept. 13, "
The duke of Orleans, heir to the throne, killed by a fall from his carriage	July 13, 1842
The queen of England visits the royal family at Château d'Eu	Sept. 2 to 7, 1843
Attempt of Lecompte to assassinate the king at Fontainebleau	April 16, 1846
Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham	May 25, "
The seventh attempt on the life of the king: by Joseph Henri	July 29, "
Marriage of the duc de Montpensier with the infanta of Spain	Oct. 10, "
Disastrous inundations in the south	Oct. 18, "
The Praslin murder (see <i>Praslin</i>)	Aug. 18, 1847
Death of marshal Oudinot (duke of Reggio) at Paris, in his 91st year, Sept. 13; Soult made general of France, in his room	Sept. 26, "
Jerome Bonaparte returns to France after an exile of 32 years	Oct. 10, "
Death of the ex-empress, Maria Louisa, and of madame Adelaïde	Dec. 17; Dec. 30, "
The proposed grand reform banquet at Paris, suppressed	Feb. 21, 1848
Violent revolutionary tumult in consequence; impeachment and resignation of Guizot, Feb. 22; barricades thrown up, the Tuileries ransacked, the prisons opened, and frightful disorders committed by the populace	Feb. 23, 24, "
Louis-Philippe abdicates in favour of his infant grandson, the comte de Paris, who is not accepted; the royal family and ministers escape	Feb. 24, "
A republic proclaimed from the steps of the Hôtel de Ville	Feb. 26, "
The ex-king and queen arrive at Newhaven in England	March 3, "
Grand funeral procession in honour of the victims of the revolution	March 4, "
The provisional government, which had been formed in the great public commotion, resigns to an executive commission, elected by the National Assembly of the French Republic	May 7, "
[The members of this new government were: MM. Dupont de l'Eure, Arago, Garnier-Pagès, Marie, Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, and Crémieux. The secretaries: Louis Blanc, Albert Flocon, and Marrast.]	
Perpetual banishment of Louis-Philippe and his family decreed	May 26, "
Election of Louis Napoleon for the department of the Seine and three other departments to the National Assembly	June 13, "
Rise of the red republicans; war against the troops and national guard; more than 300	
barricades thrown up, and firing continues in all parts of Paris during the night June 23, 1848	
The troops under generals Cavaignac and Lamoricière succeed, with immense loss, in driving the insurgents from the left bank of the Seine	June 24, "
Paris declared in a state of siege	June 25, "
The Faubourg du Temple carried with cannon, and the insurgents surrender	June 26, "
[The national losses caused by this dreadful outbreak were estimated at 30,000,000 francs; 16,000 persons killed and wounded, and 8000 prisoners were taken. The archbishop of Paris was killed.]	
Gen. Cavaignac made president of the council,	June 28, "
Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the National Assembly	Sept. 26, "
Paris relieved from a state of siege, which had continued four months	Oct. 20, "
Solemn promulgation of the constitution of Nov. 4, in front of the Tuileries	Nov. 12, "
Louis Napoleon elected president of the French republic, Dec. 11; proclaimed	Dec. 20, "
[He had 6,048,872 votes; Cavaignac, 1,479,121; Ledru-Rollin, Raspail, and Lamartine had but few.]	
Military demonstration to stifle an anticipated insurrection	Jan. 29, 1849
Death of king Louis-Philippe, at Claremont, in England	Aug. 26, 1850
Liberty of the press restricted	Sept. 26, "
Gen. Changarnier deprived of the command of the national guard	Jan. 10, 1851
Death of the duchess of Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI., at Frohsdorf	Oct. 19, "
Death of marshal Soult	Oct. 26, "
Electric telegraph between England and France opened	Nov. 13, "
<i>Coup d'état</i> ; the legislative assembly dissolved; universal suffrage established, and Paris declared in a state of siege: the election of a president for ten years proposed, and a second chamber or senate	Dec. 2, "
MM. Thiers, Changarnier, Cavaignac, Bedeau, Lamoricière, and Charres arrested, and sent to the castle of Vincennes	Dec. 2, "
About 180 members of the assembly, with M. Berryer at their head, attempting to meet are arrested, and Paris is occupied by troops,	Dec. 2, "
Sanguinary conflicts in Paris; the troops victorious	Dec. 3, 4, "
Consultative commission founded	Dec. 12, "
Voting throughout France for the election of a president of the republic for ten years; affirmative votes 7,481,231, negative votes 640,737	Dec. 21, 22, "
Installation of the prince-president in the cathedral of Notre-Dame: the day observed as a national holiday at Paris, and Louis Napoleon takes up his residence at the Tuileries	Jan. 1, 1852
Gens. Changarnier, Lamoricière, and others, conducted to the Belgian frontier	Jan. 9, "
83 members of the legislative assembly banished; 575 persons arrested for resistance to the <i>coup d'état</i> of Dec. 2, and conveyed to Havre for transportation to Cayenne, Jan. 10, 1852	
[The inscription " <i>Liberty, Equality, Fraternity</i> ,"	

embarked on the 16th of October, 1840, on board the *Belle Poule* French frigate, under the command of the prince de Joinville; the vessel reached Cherbourg on November 30th; and on December 15th the body was deposited in the Hôtel des Invalides. The ceremony was witnessed by 1,000,000 of persons; 150,000 soldiers assisted in the obsequies: and the royal family and all the high personages of the realm were present; but it was remarkable that all the relatives of the emperor were absent, being proscribed, and in exile or in prison. The body was finally placed in its crypt on March 31, 1861.

FRANCE, *continued.*

ordered to be forthwith erased throughout France, and the old names of streets, public buildings, and places of resort to be restored. The trees of liberty are everywhere, hewn down and burnt.]	
The national guard disbanded, and reorganised anew, and placed under the control of the executive, the president appointing the officers	Jan. 10, 1852
A new constitution published	Jan. 14, "
Decree obliging the Orleans family to sell all their real and personal property in France within a year.	Jan. 22, "
Second decree, annulling the settlement made by Louis-Philippe upon his family previous to his accession in 1830, and annexing the property to the domain of the state, Jan. 22,	"
The birthday of Napoleon I. (Aug. 15) to be the only national holiday	Feb. 17, "
The departments of France released from a state of siege	March 27, "
Installation of the legislative chambers,	March 29, "
A permanent crystal palace authorised to be erected in the Champs Elysées at Paris,	March 30, "
Plot to assassinate the prince-president discovered at Paris	July 1, "
President's visit to Strasburg	July 19, "
M. Thiers and other exiles permitted to return to France	Aug. 8, "
The French senate prays "the re-establishment of the hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte family"	Sept. 13, "
Enthusiastic reception of the prince-president at Lyons	Sept. 19, "
Infernal machine, intended to destroy the prince-president, seized at Marseilles,	Sept. 23, "
Prince-president visits Toulon, Sept. 27; and Bordeaux, where he says "the empire is peace" (<i>L'Empire c'est la paix</i>)	Oct. 7, "
He releases Abd-el-Kader (see <i>Algiers</i>), Oct. 16,	"
He convokes the senate for November to deliberate on a change of government, when a <i>senatus consultum</i> will be proposed for the ratification of the French people	Oct. 19, "
Protest of comte de Chambord	Oct. 25, "
In his message to the senate, the prince-president announces the contemplated restoration of the empire, and orders the people to be consulted upon this change	Nov. 4, "
Votes for the empire, 7,839,552; noes, 254,501; null, 63,699	Nov. 21, "
The prince-president declared emperor; assumes the title of Napoleon III.	Dec. 2, "
Marriage of the emperor with Eugénie, countess of Téba, at Notre-Dame	Jan. 29, 1853
4312 political offenders pardoned	Feb. 2, "
Bread riots	Sept. "
Military camp at Satory, near Paris	Sept. "
Emperor and empress visit the provinces (many political prisoners discharged)	Oct. "
Francis Arago, astronomer, &c., died	Oct. 2, "
Attempted assassination of the emperor; ten persons condemned to transportation for life,	Nov. "
Reconciliation of the two branches of the Bourbons at Forthsdorf	Nov. 20, 1853
Marshal Ney's statue inaugurated exactly 38 years after his death on the spot where it occurred	Dec. 7, "
War declared against Russia (see <i>Russo-Turkish War</i>)	March 27, 1854
Visit of prince Albert at Boulogne	Sept. 5, "
Death of marshal St. Arnaud	Sept. 29, "
The emperor and empress visit London,	April 16-21, 1855
Industrial exhibition at Paris opened	May 15, "
Attempted assassination of the emperor by Pianori, April 28; by Bellemarre	Sept. 8, "
Queen Victoria and prince Albert visit France,	Aug. 18-27, "
Death of count Molé	Nov. 24, "
Birth of the imperial prince; amnesty granted to 1000 political prisoners	March 16, 1856
Peace with Russia signed	March 30, "
Awful inundation in the south*	June, "
Distress in money market	Oct. 6, "
Sibour, archbishop of Paris, assassinated by Verger, a priest	Jan. 3, 1857
Elections (3,000,000 voters to elect 257 deputies); gen. Cavaignac elected deputy, but declines to take the oath	June 21, 22, "
Conspiracy to assassinate the emperor in Paris detected	July 11, "
Death of Béranger	July 16, "
Longwood, the residence of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, bought for 180,000 francs	"
The conspirators Grilli, Bartolotti, and Tibaldi, tried, convicted, and sentenced to transportation, &c.	Aug. 6, 7, "
The emperor and empress visit England,	Aug. 6-10, "
The emperor meets the emperor of Russia at Stutgard	Sept. 25, "
Death of Eugène Cavaignac (aged 55)	Oct. 28, "
Death of Mdle. Rachel (aged 38)	Jan. 4, 1858
Attempted assassination of the emperor by Orsini,† Pieri, Rudio, Gomez, &c., by the explosion of three shells (two persons killed, many wounded)	Jan. 14, "
Public safety bill passed—bold protest against it by Ollivier	Feb. 18, "
France divided into five military departments; general Espinasse becomes minister of the interior	Feb. "
" <i>Napoleon III. et l'Angleterre</i> " published,	March 11, "
Intemperate speeches in France against England—misconceptions between the two countries removed in	March, "
A republican outbreak at Chalons suppressed,	March 9, "
Orsini and Pieri executed	March 13, "
Simon Bernard tried in London as their accomplice, and acquitted	April 12-17, "
Marshal Pelissier sent as ambassador to London,	April 15, "
Espinasse retires from ministry of the interior [he was killed at the battle of Magenta, June 4, 1859]	June, "
Queen of England meets the emperor; visits Cherbourg	Aug. 4, 5, "

* The subscriptions in London to relieve the sufferers amounted to 43,000*l.* Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of Bombay, gave 500*l.* for the same purpose.

† Felix Orsini, a man of talent and energy, intensely devoted to endeavouring to obtain Italian independence, was born Dec. 1819; studied at Bologna in 1837; joined a secret society in 1843; was arrested and condemned to the galleys for life in 1844; was released in 1846; took part in the Roman revolution in 1848, when he was elected a member of the assembly; and on the fall of the republic, fled to Genoa in 1849, and came to England in 1853. Entering into fresh conspiracies, he was arrested in Hungary, Jan. 1855, and sent to Mantua; he escaped thence and came to England in 1856, where he associated with Kossuth, Mazzini, &c.; delivered lectures, and where he devised the plot for which he suffered. In his will he acknowledged the justice of his sentence.

FRANCE, *continued.*

Conference at Paris respecting the Danubian principalities closes	Aug. 19,	1858	Six bishoprics vacant	Dec. 1860
Dispute with Portugal respecting the <i>Charles et Georges</i> (which see) settled	Oct. 23,	"	Persigny relaxes the bondage of the press, Dec. 11; [but for a short time]	Dec. 20,
Trial of comte de Montalembert*	Nov. 25,	"	The emperor advises the pope to surrender his revolted provinces	Dec. 31,
Emperor's address to the Austrian ambassador (see <i>Austria</i>)	Jan. 1,	1859	" <i>Rome et les Evêques</i> " published	Jan. 6,
Marriage of prince Napoleon to princess Clotilde of Savoy	Jan. 30,	"	Jerome (son of Jerome Bonaparte and Elizabeth Paterson, an American lady) claims his legitimate rights; non-suited after a trial	Jan. 25—Feb. 15,
Publication of " <i>Napoleon III. et l'Italie</i> ," Feb. 4,000,000 francs, Feb. 2: announced, Feb. 5,	"	"	Purchase of the principality of Monaco for	"
On the Austrians invading Sardinia, France declares war, and the French enter Sardinia; the empress appointed regent; the emperor arrives at Genoa	May 12,	"	Meeting of French chambers, Feb. 4; stormy debates in the chambers	Feb. and March,
Loan of 20,000,000 francs raised	May 21,	"	" <i>La France, Rome, et l'Italie</i> " published, Feb. 15,	"
Victories of the allies (French and Sardinians) at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31;	"	"	Angry reply to it by the bishop of Poitiers, who compares the emperor to Pilate	Feb. 27,
Magenta, June 4; Melegnano (Marignano), June 8; Napoleon enters Milan, June 8; victory of allies at Solferino	June 24,	"	Failure of Mirès, a railway banker and loan contractor, &c.; he is arrested	Feb. 17,
Armistice agreed on	July 6,	"	Many influential persons suspected of participating in his frauds; the government promise a searching inquiry and strict justice	"
Meeting of emperors of France and Austria at Villa Franca	July 11,	"		Feb. and March,
Peace agreed on	July 12,	"	Eugène Scribe, dramatist, dies (aged 80)	Feb. 20,
Louis Napoleon returns to Paris	July 17,	"	Eloquent speech of prince Napoleon in favour of Italian unity, the English alliance, and against the temporal government of the pope,	March 1,
The emperor addresses the senate, July 19; and the diplomatic body	July 21,	"	Strong advocacy of the temporal government of the pope in the chambers; the French army stated to consist of 687,000 men, March,	"
Reduction of the army and navy ordered, Aug. 1,000,000 francs, Feb. 2: announced, Feb. 5,	"	"	Circular forbidding the priests to meddle with politics	April 11,
Conference of Austrian and French envoys at Zurich (see <i>Zurich</i>)	Aug. 8—Nov. 17,	"	Liberal commercial treaty with Belgium signed	May 1,
Amnesty to political offenders	Aug. 17, 18,	"	Publication in Paris of the duc d'Aumale's severe letter to prince Napoleon, April 13; printer and publisher fined and imprisoned,	May,
Violent attacks of the French press on England repressed	Nov. 1,	"	Declaration of neutrality in the American conflict	June 11,
" <i>Le Pape et le Congrès</i> " published; 50,000 sold in a few days	Dec. 1,	"	Official recognition of the kingdom of Italy	June 24,
Count Walewski, the foreign minister, resigns; M. Thouvenel succeeds him	Jan. 1860	"	Visit of king of Sweden	Aug. 6,
The emperor announces a free-trade policy; Mr. Cobden at Paris	Jan. 5,	"	Conflict between French and Swiss soldiers at Ville-la-Grande	Aug. 18,
Commercial treaty with England signed, Jan. 23,	"	"	Mirès, the speculator, sentenced to five years' imprisonment	Aug. 29,
<i>L'Univers</i> suppressed for publishing the pope's letter to the emperor	Jan. 29,	"	Pamphlet " <i>La France, Rome, et l'Italie</i> " appears	Sept. 1,
Treaty for the annexation of Savoy and Nice signed	March 24,	"	Commercial treaty between France, Great Britain, and Belgium comes into operation	Oct. 1,
The press censured for attacking England	April 7,	"	Meeting of the emperor and king of Prussia at Compiègne, Oct. 6; and king of Holland,	Oct. 12,
The emperor meets the German sovereigns at Baden	June 15-17,	"	French troops enter the valley of Dappes (Switzerland) to prevent an arrest	Oct. 27,
Jerome Bonaparte, the emperor's uncle, dies (aged 76)	June 24,	"	Convention between France, Great Britain, and Spain, respecting intervention in Mexico, signed (see <i>Mexico</i>)	Oct. 31,
The emperor, in a letter to count Persigny, disclaims hostility to England	July 25,	"	Embarrassment in the government finances; Achille Fould becomes finance minister, Nov. 14; with enlarged powers	Dec. 12,
The emperor and empress visit Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers	Sept. 1-17,	"	The emperor reminds the clergy of their duty "towards Caesar"	Jan. 1,
New tariff comes into operation	Oct. 1,	"	French army lands at Vera Cruz	Jan. 7,
Public levying of Peter's pence forbidden, and free issue of pastoral letters checked	Nov. 1,	"		"
The empress visits London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c.	Nov.—Dec. 1,	"		"
Important ministerial changes; greater liberty of speech granted to the chambers; two sets of ministers appointed—speakers and administrators; Pelissier made governor of Algeria; Persigny, minister of the interior; Flahault, English ambassador	Nov. and Dec. 1,	"		"
Passports for Englishmen to cease after Jan. 1, 1861	Dec. 16,	"		"

* In Oct. 1858, the comte published a pamphlet entitled "*Un Débat sur l'Inde*," in which he eulogised English institutions and depreciated those of France. He was condemned and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 3000 francs, but was pardoned by the emperor, Dec. 2. The comte appealed against the sentence of the court, and was again condemned; but acquitted of a part of the charge. The sentence was once more remitted by the emperor (Dec. 21). In Oct. 1859, the comte published a pamphlet entitled "*Pie IX. et la France en 1849 et 1859*," in which England is severely censured for opposition to popery.

† The marriage took place in America, on Dec. 24, 1863; but was annulled, and Jerome married the princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, Aug. 12, 1867; their children are the prince Napoleon and the princess Mathilde (see p. 318).

FRANCE, *continued.*

- The French masters of the province of Bien-hoa, in Annam . . . Jan. 20, 1862
- Fruitless meeting of French and Swiss commissioners respecting the Ville-la-Grande conflict . . . Feb. 3, "
- Fould announces his finance scheme, includes reduction of 4½ per cent. stock to 3 per cent., and additional taxes and stamp duties, . . . Feb. 24, "
- Fierce debate in the legislative chamber, in which prince Napoleon takes part . . . Feb. 27, "
- French victories in Cochín-China (6 provinces ceded to France) . . . March 28, "
- The Spanish and British plenipotentiaries decide to quit Mexico; the French declare war against the Mexican government (for the events, see *Mexico*) . . . April 16, "
- Sentence against Mirès examined and reversed at Douai; he is released . . . April 21, "
- Treaty of peace between France and Annam signed . . . June 3, "
- Duke Pasquier dies (aged 65) . . . July 5, "
- New commercial treaty with Prussia signed . . . Aug. 2, "
- Newspaper *La France*, opposed to Italian unity, set up by Lagueronnière . . . Aug. "
- Ship *Prince Jerome*, containing reinforcements for Mexico, burnt near Gibraltar; crew saved . . . Aug. "
- Camp at Chalons formed on account of Garibaldi's movements in Sicily; broken, when he is taken prisoner . . . Aug. 29, "
- Great sympathy for him in France . . . Sept. "
- Treaty of commerce with Madagascar . . . Sept. 12, "
- Drouyn de Lhuys made foreign minister in room of Thouvenel . . . Oct. 15, "
- Baron Gros becomes ambassador at London in the room of the comte de Flahault, resigned . . . Nov. 18, "
- Serjeant Glover brings an action in the court of queen's bench against the comte de Persigny and M. Billault, claiming 14,000*l.* for subsidising the *Morning Chronicle* and other newspapers . . . Nov. 22, "
- The emperor inaugurates Boulevard Prince Eugène, Paris . . . Dec. 7, "
- Great distress in the manufacturing districts through the cotton famine and the civil war in America . . . Dec. "
- Treaty of commerce with Italy signed, Jan. 17, 1863
- Revolt in Annam suppressed . . . Feb. 26, "
- Convention regulating the French and Spanish frontiers concluded . . . Feb. 27, "
- Resignation of M. Magne, the "speaking minister" in the assembly . . . April 1, "
- Dissolution of the Chambers . . . May 8, "
- Persigny issues arbitrary injunctions to electors . . . May, "
- Thiers, Ollivier, Favre, and other opposition candidates elected in Paris, May 31—June 15, "
- Changes in the ministry—resignation of Persigny, Walewski, and Rouland . . . June 23, "
- The empress visits queen of Spain at Madrid, Oct. "
- Baron Gros resigns, and the prince Tour d'Auvergne becomes ambassador at London . . . Oct. 14, "
- Death of M. Billault (born 1805), the "speaking minister" in the legislative assembly, Oct. 13; succeeded by M. Rouher . . . Oct. 18, 1863
- The emperor proposes the convocation of a European congress, and invites the sovereigns or their deputies by letter . . . Nov. 4, "
- Thiers and his friends form the centre of a new opposition . . . Nov. 9, "
- The invitation to the congress declined by England . . . Nov. 25, "
- Thiers speaks in the chamber . . . Dec. 24, "
- Arrest of Grego and other conspirators against the emperor's life, Jan. 3; tried and sentenced to transportation and imprisonment . . . Feb. 27, 1864
- Convention between France, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, and Hayti for establishing a telegraphic line between Europe and America . . . May 16, "
- Death of marshal Pelissier, duke of Malakoff, governor of Algeria (born 1794) . . . May 22, "
- Convention between France and Japan signed by Japanese ambassadors at Paris . . . June 20, "
- Convention of commerce, &c., between France and Switzerland signed . . . June 30, "
- Prince Napoleon Victor, son of prince Napoleon Jerome and princess Clotilde, born . . . July 16, "
- Garnier-Pagès and 12 others who had met at his house for election purposes, convicted as members of a society "of more than 20 members" . . . Dec. 7, "
- Death of the emperor's private secretary and old friend, Mocquard . . . Dec. 11, "
- Death of Proudhon (born 1809), who said "Propriété c'est vol" . . . Jan. 19, 1865
- The clergy prohibited from reading the pope's encyclical letter of Dec. 8 in churches; creates much excitement, and the archbishop of Besancon and other prelates disobey . . . Jan. "
- The prince Napoleon Jerome appointed vice-president of the privy council . . . Jan. "
- Decree for an international exhibition of the products of agriculture and industry, and of the fine arts, at Paris, on May, 1, 1867, Feb. 1, "
- Treaty with Sweden signed . . . Feb. 15, "
- The minister Duruy's plan of compulsory education rejected by the assembly . . . March 8, "
- Death of the duc de Morny, said to be half-brother of the emperor . . . March 10, "
- Loi des suspects (or of public safety) suffered to expire . . . March 31, "
- A secretary at the Russian embassy assassinated . . . April 24, "
- The emperor visits Algeria . . . May 3-27, "
- Inauguration of the statue of Napoleon I. at Ajaccio, with an imprudent speech by prince Napoleon Jerome, May 15; censured by the emperor; the prince resigns his offices . . . June 9, "
- The English fleet entertained at Cherbourg and Brest . . . Aug. 15 *et seq.* "
- The French fleet entertained at Portsmouth . . . Aug. 29—Sept. 1, "
- Death of general Lamoricière . . . Sept. 11, "
- The queen of Spain visits the emperor at Biarritz . . . Sept. 11, "

KINGS OF FRANCE.

MEROVINGIAN RACE.

- Pharamond (his existence doubtful).
428. Clodion the Hair; his supposed son: king of the Salic Franks.
447. Meroveus, or Mérovée; son-in-law of Clodion.
458. Childeric; son of Mérovée.
481. Clovis the Great, his son, and the real founder of the monarchy. He left four sons, who divided the empire:
511. Childebert; Paris.

511. Clodomir; Orleans.
- " Thierry; Metz; and
- " Clotaire; Soissons.
534. Theodebert; Metz.
548. Theodebald, succeeded in Metz.
558. Clotaire; now sole ruler of France. Upon his death the kingdom was again divided between his four sons: viz.,
561. Charibert, ruled at Paris.
- " Gontram, in Orleans and Burgundy.

FRANCE, *continued.**

561. Sigebert, at Metz, and } Both assassinated.
 562. Chilperic, at Soissons. }
 563. Childbert II.
 575. Clotaire II.; Soissons.
 584. Thierry II., son of Childbert; in Orleans.
 596. Theodebert II.; Metz.
 613. Clotaire II.; became sole king.
 628. Dagobert the Great, son of Clotaire II.; he divided the kingdom, of which he had become sole monarch, between his two sons:
 638. Clovis II. has Burgundy and Neustria,
 Sigebert II. has Austrasia.
 656. Clotaire III., son of Clovis II.
 670. Childeric II.; he became king of the whole realm of France; assassinated, with his queen and his son Dagobert, in the forest of Livri. *Hénauld*]

[At this time Thierry III. rules in Burgundy and Neustria, and Dagobert II., son of Sigebert, in Austrasia. Dagobert is assassinated, and Thierry reigns alone. *Hénauld*.]

691. Clovis III. Pepin, mayor of the palace, rules the kingdom in the name of this sovereign, who is succeeded by his brother,
 695. Childbert III., surnamed the Just; in this reign Pepin also exercises the royal power.
 711. Dagobert III., son of Childbert.
 716. Chilperic II. (Daniel); he is governed, and at length deposed, by Charles Martel, mayor of the palace, whose sway is now unbounded.
 719. Clotaire IV., of obscure origin, raised by Charles Martel to the throne; dies soon after, and Chilperic is recalled from Aquitaine, whither he had fled for refuge. *Hénauld*.
 720. Chilperic II. restored; he shortly afterwards dies at Noyon, and is succeeded by
 " Thierry IV., son of Dagobert III., surnamed *de Chelles*; died in 737. Charles Martel now reigns under the new title of "duke of the French." *Hénauld*.
 737. Interregnum, till the death of Charles Martel, in 741; and until
 742. Childeric III., son of Chilperic II., surnamed the Stupid. Carloman and Pepin, the sons of Charles Martel, share the government of the kingdom in this reign.

THE CARLOVINGIANS.

752. Pepin the Short, son of Charles Martel; he is succeeded by his two sons,
 768. *Charlemagne and Carloman; the former, surnamed the Great, crowned EMPEROR OF THE WEST, by Leo. III. in 800. Carloman reigned but three years.
 814. Louis I. *le Debonnaire*, EMPEROR; dethroned, but restored to his dominions.
 840. Charles, surnamed the Bald, KING; EMPEROR in 875; poisoned by Zedechias, a Jewish physician.
 877. Louis II., the Stammerer, son of Charles the Bald, KING.
 879. Louis III. and Carloman II.; the former died in 882, and Carloman reigned alone.
 884. Charles III. *le Gros*; a usurper, in prejudice to Charles the Simple.
 887. Eudes, or Hugh, count of Paris.
 898. Charles III. (or IV.), the Simple; deposed, and died in prison in 929; he had married Edgiva, daughter of Edward the Elder, of

England, by whom he had a son, who was afterwards king

922. Robert, brother of Eudes; crowned at Rheims; but Charles marched an army against him, and killed him in battle. *Hénauld*.
 923. Rudolf, duke of Burgundy; elected king, but he was never acknowledged by the southern provinces. *Hénauld*.
 936. Louis IV. *d'Outremer*, or Transmarine (from having been conveyed by his mother into England), son of Charles III. (or IV.) and Edgiva; died by a fall from his horse.
 954. Lothaire, his son; he had reigned jointly with his father from 952, and succeeds him, at 15 years of age, under the protection of Hugh the Great; poisoned.
 986. Louis V., the Indolent, son of Lothaire; also poisoned, it is supposed by his queen, Blanche. In this prince ended the race of Charlemagne.

THE CAPETS.

987. Hugh Capet, the Great, count of Paris, &c., eldest son of Hugh the Abbot, July 3; he seizes the crown, in prejudice to Charles of Lorraine, uncle of Louis Transmarine. From him this race of kings is called Capéviangians and Capetians. He dies Oct. 24.
 996. Robert II., surnamed the Sage; son; died lamented July 20,
 1031. Henry I., son; dies Aug. 29.
 1060. Philip I. the Fair, and *l'Amoureux*; succeeded at 8 years of age, and ruled at 14; son; dies Aug. 3.
 1108. Louis VI., surnamed the Lusty, or *le Gros*; son; dies Aug. 1.
 1137. Louis VII.; son; surnamed the Young, to distinguish him from his father, with whom he was for some years associated on the throne; dies Sept. 18.
 1180. Philip II. (Augustus); son; succeeds at 15; crowned at Rheims in his father's lifetime; dies July 14.
 1223. Louis VIII., *Cœur de Lion*; son; dies Nov. 8.
 1226. Louis IX.; son; called St. Louis; ascended the throne at 15, under the guardianship of his mother, who was also regent; died in his camp before Tunis, Aug. 25.
 1270. Philip III., the Hardy; son; died at Perpignan, Oct. 6.
 1285. Philip IV., the Fair; son; ascended the throne in his 17th year; dies Nov. 29.
 1314. Louis X.; son; surnamed *Hutin*, an old French word, signifying headstrong, or mutinous; died June 5.
 1316. John, a posthumous son of Louis X.; born Nov. 15; died Nov. 19.
 1316. Philip V. the Long (on account of his stature); brother of Louis; died Jan. 3.
 1322. Charles IV., the Handsome; brother; died Jan. 31, 1328.

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

1328. Philip VI., de Valois, grandson of Philip the Hardy (called the Fortunate); died Aug. 23.
 1350. John II., the Good; son; died suddenly in the Savoy in London, April 8,

* This great prince wore only a plain doublet in winter, made of an otter's skin, a woollen tunic, fringed with silk, and a blue coat or cassock; his hose consisted of transverse bands or fillets of different colours. He would march with the greatest rapidity from the Pyrenean mountains into Germany, and from Germany into Italy. The whole world echoed his name. He was the tallest and the strongest man of his time. In this respect he resembled the heroes of fabulous story; but he differed from them, as he thought that force was of use alone to conquer, and that laws were necessary to govern. Accordingly, he enacted several laws after the form observed in those days, that is, in mixed assemblies, composed of a number of bishops and the principal lords of the nation. *Eginhart*.

FRANCE, *continued.*

1364. Charles V., surnamed the Wise; son; died Sept. 16,
 1380. Charles VI., the Beloved; son; died Oct. 21,
 1422. Charles VII., the Victorious; son; died July 22,
 1461. Louis XI.; son; able but cruel; died Aug. 30,
 1483. Charles VIII., the Affable; son; died April 7,
 1498. Louis XII., *Duke of Orleans*; the Father of his People; great-grandson of Charles V.; died Jan. 1,
 1515. Francis I. of *Angoulême*; called the Father of Letters; great-great-grandson of Charles V.; died March 31,
 1547. Henry II.; son; died of a wound received at a tournament, when celebrating the nuptials of his sister with the duke of Savoy, accidentally inflicted by the comte de Montmorency, July 10,
 1559. Francis II.; son; married Mary Stuart, afterwards queen of Scots; died Dec. 5,
 1560. Charles IX.; brother; Catherine of Medicis, his mother, obtained the regency; died May 30,
 1574. Henry III.; brother; elected king of Poland; last of the house of Valois, murdered by Jacques Clement, a Dominican friar, Aug. 1, 1589.

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

1589. Henry IV., the Great, of Bourbon, king of Navarre; son-in-law of Henry II.; murdered by Francis Ravallac, May 14,
 1610. Louis XIII., the Just; son; died May 14,
 1643. Louis XIV., the Great, styled *Dieudonné*; son; died Sept. 1,
 1715. Louis XV., the Well-beloved; great-grandson; died May 20,
 1774. Louis XVI., his grandson; ascended the throne in his 20th year; married the archduchess Marie-Antoinette, of Austria, in May, 1770;

* On Monday, the 21st of January, 1793, at eight o'clock in the morning, this unfortunate monarch was summoned to his fate. He ascended the scaffold with a firm air and step; and raising his voice, he said, "Frenchmen, I die innocent of the offences imputed to me. I pardon all my enemies, and I implore of Heaven that my beloved France—" At this instant the inhuman Santerre ordered the drums to beat, and the executioners to perform their office. When the guillotine descended, the priest exclaimed, "Son of St Louis! ascend to heaven." The bleeding head was then held up, and a few of the populace shouted "*Vive la République!*" The body was interred in a grave that was immediately afterwards filled up with quick lime, and a strong guard was placed around until it should be consumed. *Hist. French Revolution.*

† THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

- [The name appears at Florence and Genoa in the 13th century: in the 15th a branch settles in Corsica.]
 CHARLES BONAPARTE, born March 29, 1746, died Feb. 24, 1785. He married in 1767, Letitia Ramolina (born Aug. 24, 1750, died Feb. 1836); ISSUE,
 JOSEPH, born Jan. 7, 1768, made king of Two Sicilies, 1805; of Naples alone, 1806; of Spain, 1808; resides in United States, 1815; comes to England, 1832; settles in Italy, 1841; dies at Florence, July 28, 1844.
 NAPOLEON I., emperor, born Aug. 15, 1769 (see above).
 LUCIEN, prince of Canino, born 1775: at first aided his brother Napoleon, but opposed his progress towards universal monarchy. He was taken by the English on his way to America, and resided in England till 1814. He died at Viterbo, June 30, 1840. His son Charles (born 1803, died 1857) was an eminent naturalist.
 LOUIS, born Sept. 2, 1778; made king of Holland, 1806; died July 15, 1846. By his marriage with Hortense Beauharnais (daughter of the empress Josephine), in 1802, he had three sons: Napoleon Louis (born 1803, died 1807); Louis Napoleon (born 1804, died 1831); and

dethroned, July 14, 1879; guillotined, Jan. 21, 1793,* and his queen, Oct. 16 following.
 1793. Louis XVII., son of Louis XVI. Though numbered with the kings, this prince never reigned; he died in prison, supposed by poison, June 8, 1795, aged 10 years 2 months.

THE REPUBLIC.

1792. The NATIONAL CONVENTION (750 members), first sitting, Sept. 21.
 1795. The DIRECTORY (Lareveillière Lépaux, Letourneur, Rewbell, Barras, and Carnot) nominated Nov. 1; abolished, and Bonaparte, Ducos, and Siéyès appointed an executive commission, Nov. 1799.
 1799. The CONSULATE. Napoleon Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun appointed consuls, Dec. 24. Napoleon appointed consul for 10 years, May 6, 1802; for life, Aug. 2, 1802.

FRENCH EMPIRE.†

- [Established by the senate May 18, 1804.]
 1804. Napoleon (Bonaparte) I.; born Aug. 15, 1769. He married, first, Josephine, widow of Alexis, vicomte de Beauharnais, March 8, 1796 (who was divorced Dec. 16, 1809, and died May 29, 1814); 2nd, Maria-Louisa of Austria, April 2, 1810 (she died Dec. 17, 1847). He renounced the thrones of France and Italy, and accepted the isle of Elba for his retreat, April 5, 1814; again appeared in France, March 1, 1815; was defeated at Waterloo; finally abdicated in favour of his infant son, June 22, 1815; banished to St. Helena, where he dies, May 5, 1821. (See note, p. 312).

BOURBONS RESTORED.

1814. Louis XVIII. (*comte de Provence*), brother of Louis XVI.; born Nov. 17, 1755; married

CHARLES-LOUIS-NAPOLÉON, born April 20, 1808; educated under the care of his mother at Arenberg, Switzerland, and at Thun, under general Dufour; took part in the Carbonari insurrection in the Papal States in March, 1831; attempted a revolt at Strasburg, Oct. 30, 1836; sent to America, Nov. 13, 1836; repairs to London, Oct. 14, 1838; lands at Boulogne with fifty followers, Aug. 6, 1840; condemned to imprisonment for life, Oct. 6, 1840; escapes from Ham, May 25, 1846; arrives at Boulogne, March 2, 1848; elected deputy, June 8; and takes his seat, Aug. 27, his *coup d'état*, Dec. 2, 1851; elected president of the republic, Dec. 10; for 10 years, Dec. 21, 22, 1851; elected emperor, Nov. 21, 1852; declared emperor, as Napoleon III., Dec. 2, 1852.

JEROME, born Nov. 15, 1784; king of Westphalia, Dec. 1, 1807–1814; made governor of the Invalides, 1848; and marshal, 1850; died June 24, 1860: his children are
 Napoleon, born Sept. 9, 1822; married princess Clotilde of Savoy, Jan. 30, 1859: issue, Napoleon-Victor-Jerome, born July 18, 1862; Napoleon-Louis-Joseph, born July 16, 1864.
 Mathilde, born May 27, 1820; married to prince A. Demidoff in 1841.

FRANCE, *continued.*

- Marie-Josephine-Louise of Savoy; entered Paris, and took possession of the throne, May 3, 1814; obliged to flee, March 20, 1815; returned July 8, same year; died without issue, Sept. 16.
1824. Charles X. (*comte d'Artois*), his brother; born Oct. 9, 1757; married Marie-Thérèse of Savoy; deposed July 30, 1830. He resided in Britain till 1832, and died at Gratz, in Hungary, Nov. 6, 1836.
- [*Heir*: Henry, duc de Bordeaux, called comte de Chambord, son of the duc de Berry; born Sept. 29, 1820.]

HOUSE OF ORLEANS. (See *Orleans*.)

1830. Louis-Philippe, son of Louis-Philippe, duc de Orleans, called *Egalité*, descended from Philippe, duc de Orleans, son of Louis XIII.; born Oct. 6, 1773; married Nov. 25, 1809, Maria-Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand I. (IV.) king of the Two Sicilies. Raised to the throne as king of the French, Aug. 9, 1830; abdicated Feb. 24, 1848. Died in exile, in England, Aug. 26, 1850.

NEW REPUBLIC, 1848.

The revolution commenced in a popular insurrection at Paris, Feb. 22, 1848. The royal family escaped

by flight to England, a provisional government was established, monarchy abolished, and France declared a republic.

Charles-Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, declared by the National Assembly (Dec. 19) PRESIDENT of the republic of France; and proclaimed next day, Dec. 20; elected for ten years, Jan. 15, 1852.

FRENCH EMPIRE REVIVED.

[1821. Napoleon II.* (*Napoleon-Joseph*), son of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa, archduchess of Austria; born March 20, 1811; created King of Rome. On the abdication of his father he was made duke of Reichstadt, in Austria; and died at the palace of Schoenbrunn, July 22, 1832, aged 21.]

1852. Napoleon (Charles-Louis) III., Dec. 2 (formerly president), the PRESENT (1865) emperor of the French. (See *note*, p. 318.)

Empress: Eugénie-Marie (a Spaniard, formerly countess of Téba), born May 5, 1826; married Jan. 29, 1853.

Heir: Napoleon-Eugène-Louis-Jean-Joseph, born March 16, 1856.

[On Dec. 18, 1852, the succession, in default of issue from the emperor, was determined in favour of prince Jerome-Napoleon and his heirs male.]

FRANCE, ISLE OF. See *Mauritius*.

FRANCHE COMTÉ, successively part of the kingdom and duchy of Burgundy and the kingdom of France, was given to Philip II. of Spain as the dowry of Isabella of France, whom he married in 1559. It was conquered and retained by Louis XIV. in 1674.

FRANCHISE. A privilege or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction; and anciently an asylum or sanctuary where the person was secure. In Spain, churches and monasteries were, until lately, franchises for criminals, as they were formerly in England. See *Sanctuaries*. In 1429 the ELECTIVE FRANCHISE for counties was restricted to persons having at least 40s. a year in land, and resident. See *Reform*.

FRANCIS' ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN. John Francis, a youth, fired a pistol at queen Victoria, as she was riding down Constitution-hill, in an open barouche, accompanied by prince Albert, May 30, 1842. The queen was uninjured. Previous intimation having reached the palace of the intention of the criminal, her majesty had commanded that none of the ladies of her court should attend her. Francis was condemned to death, June 17 following, but was afterwards transported for life.

FRANCISCANS, Roman Catholic friars, called also Grey friars, founded by Francis de Assisi, about 1209, or 1220. Their rules were chastity, poverty, obedience, and very austere regimen. In 1226 they appeared in England, where, at the time of the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., they had fifty-five abbeys or other houses, 1536-38.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN (Central Germany), many ages a free city; was taken and retaken several times during the French wars, and held by Bonaparte from 1803 to 1813, when its independence was guaranteed by the allied sovereigns.

The diet of the princes of Germany established here by the Rhenish confederation . . . 1806
Appointed capital of the Germanic confederation . . . 1815
The Frankfort diet publish a federative constitution . . . March 30, 1848
The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Mecklen-

burg, &c., here constitute themselves the council of the Germanic diet . . . Sept. 1, 1850
The German sovereigns (excepting the king of Prussia) met at Frankfort (at the invitation of the emperor of Austria), to consider a plan of federal reform, Aug. 17; the plan was not accepted by Prussia . . . Sept. 22, 1863
Population in 1859, 67,975. See *Germany*.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER (N. Germany); a member of the Hanseatic league, suffered much from marauders in the middle ages, and in the thirty years' war. The university was founded in 1506, and incorporated with the Breslau in 1811. Near Frankfort, on Aug. 12, 1759, Frederick of Prussia was defeated by the Russians and Austrians. See *Cunnersdorf*.

* Deceased to be so termed by the present emperor on his accession.

FRANKING LETTERS, passing letters free of postage, was claimed by parliament about 1660. The privilege was restricted in 1837, and abolished on the introduction of the uniform penny postage, Jan. 10, 1840. The queen was among the first to relinquish her privilege.

FRANKLIN, the English freeholder in the middle ages. See "the Franklin's Tale," in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales (written about 1364).

FRANKLIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION. Sir John Franklin, with captains Crozier and Fitzjames, in H.M. ships *Erebus* and *Terror* (carrying in all 138 persons), sailed on an arctic expedition of discovery and survey, from Greenhithe, on May 24, 1845. Their last despatches were from the Whalefish islands, dated July 12, 1845. Their protracted absence caused intense anxiety throughout Europe, and numerous expeditions were sent from England and elsewhere in search of them to various parts of the polar regions. Quantities of coals, provisions, clothing, and other necessaries, were deposited in such places in the Arctic seas as the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror* discovery ships might visit, so as to afford them immediate relief, by our own and by the American government, by lady Franklin, and numerous private persons. The *True Love*, captain Parker, which arrived at Hull, Oct. 4, 1849, from Davis's Straits, brought intelligence (not afterwards confirmed) that the natives had seen sir John Franklin's ships as late as the previous March, beset or frozen up by the ice in Prince Regent's inlet. Other accounts were equally illusory. Her Majesty's government, on March 7, 1850, offered a reward of 20,000*l.* to any party of any country, that should render efficient assistance to the crews of the missing ships. Sir John's first winter quarters were found at Beechy island by captains Ommanney and Penny.

1. H.M.S. *Plover*, capt. Moore (afterwards under capt. Maguire), sailed from Sheerness to Behring's Straits, in search . . . Jan. 1, 1848
2. Land expedition under sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company, left England . . . March 25, "
[Sir John Richardson returned to England in 1849, and Dr. Rae continued his search till 1851.]
3. Sir James Ross, with the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* (June 12, 1848), having also sailed in search to Barrow's Straits, returned to England (Scarborough) . . . Nov. 3, 1849
4. The *Enterprise*, capt. Collinson, and *Investigator*, commander M'Clure, sailed from Plymouth for Behring's Straits . . . Jan. 20, 1850
[Both of these ships proceeded through to the eastward.]
5. Capt. Austin's expedition, viz.: *Resolute*, capt. Austin, C.B.; *Assistance*, capt. Ommanney; *Intrepid*, lieut. Bertie Cator; and *Pioneer*, lieut. Sherard Osborn, sailed from England for Barrow's Straits . . . April 25, "
[Returned Sept. 1851.]
6. The *Lady Franklin*, capt. Penny; and *Sophia*, capt. Stewart, sailed from Aberdeen for Barrow's Straits . . . April 13, "
[Returned home Sept. 1851.]
7. The AMERICAN expedition in the *Advance* and *Rescue*, under lieut. De Haven and Dr. Kane (son of the judge), towards which Mr. Grinnell subscribed 30,000 dollars, sailed for Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Straits; after drifting in the pack down Baffin's Bay, the ships were released in 1851 uninjured, May 25, "
8. The *Felix*, sir John Ross, fitted out chiefly by the Hudson Bay Company, sailed to the same locality . . . May 22, "
[Returned in 1851.]
9. H.M.S. *North Star*, commander Saunders, which had sailed from England in 1849, wintered in Wolstenholme Sound, and returned to Spithead . . . Sept. 28, "
10. H.M.S. *Herald*, capt. Kellett, C.B., which had sailed in 1848, made three voyages to Behring's Straits, and returned in . . . 1851
- Lieut. Pim went to St. Petersburg with the intention of travelling through Siberia to the mouth of the river Kolyma; but was dis-

sued from proceeding by the Russian government . . . Nov. 18, 1851

[The *Enterprise* and *Investigator* (see No. 4 above) not having been heard of for two years.]

11. Sir Edward Belcher's expedition, consisting of—*Assistance*, sir Edward Belcher, C.B.; *Resolute*, capt. Kellett, C.B.; *North Star*, capt. Pullen; *Intrepid*, capt. M'Clintock; and *Pioneer*, capt. Sherard Osborn, sailed from Woolwich . . . April 15, 1852
[This expedition had arrived at Beechy Island Aug. 14, 1852. The *Assistance* and *Pioneer* proceeded through Wellington Channel, and the *Resolute* and *Intrepid* to Melville Island; the *North Star* remaining at Beechy Island.]

LADY FRANKLIN'S EQUIPMENTS.

- Lady Franklin, from her own resources, aided by a few friends (and by the "Tasmanian Tribute" of 1500*l.*), equipped four separate private expeditions:
12. The *Prince Albert*, capt. Forsyth, sailed from Aberdeen to Barrow's Straits . . . June 5, 1850
[Returned Oct. 1, 1850.]
 13. The *Prince Albert*, Mr. Kennedy, accompanied by lieut. Bellot, of the French navy, and John Hepburn, sailed from Stromness to Prince Regent's Inlet . . . June 4, 1851
[Returned Oct. 1852.]
 14. The *Isabel*, commander Inglefield, sailed for the head of Baffin's Bay, Jones's Sound, and the Wellington Channel, July 6; and returned . . . Nov. 1852
 15. Mr. Kennedy sailed again in the *Isabel*, on a renewed search to Behring's Straits . . . 1853
 16. H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, commander Trollope, despatched to assist the *Plover*, capt. Maguire (who succeeded capt. Moore), at Point Barrow in April; met with it . . . Aug. "
 17. The second AMERICAN expedition, the *Advance*, under Dr. Kane, early in . . . June, "
 18. The *Phoenix* (with the *Breadalbane* transport), commander Inglefield, accompanied by lieut. Bellot, sailed in May; he returned, bringing despatches from sir E. Belcher, &c. . . Oct. "

FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION, *continued.*

The *Investigator* and sir E. Belcher's squadron were safe; but no traces of Franklin's party had been met with. Lieut. Bellot* was unfortunately drowned in August while voluntarily conveying despatches to sir E. Belcher. Capt. M'Clure had left the *Herald* (10) at Cape Lisburne, July 31, 1850. On Oct. 8, the ship was frozen in, and so continued for nine months. On Oct. 26, 1850, while on an excursion party, the captain discovered an entrance into Barrow's Straits, and thus established the existence of a N.E.—N.W. passage. In Sept. 1851, the ship was again fixed in ice, and so remained till Lieut. Pim and a party from capt. Kellett's ship, the *Resolute* (11), fell in with them in April, 1853. The position of the *Enterprise* (4), was still unknown.

Dr. Rae, in the spring of 1853, again proceeded towards the magnetic pole; and in July, 1854, he reported to the Admiralty that he had purchased from a party of Esquimaux a number of articles which had belonged to sir J. Franklin and his party—namely, sir John's star or order, part of a watch, silver spoons, and forks with crests, &c. He also reported the statement of the natives, that they had met with a party of white men about four winters previous, and had sold them a seal; and that four months later, in the same season, they had found the bodies of thirty men (some buried), who had evidently perished by starvation; the place appears, from the description, to have been in the neighbourhood of the Great Fish river of Back. Dr. Rae arrived in England on Oct. 22, 1854, with the melancholy relics, which have since been deposited in Greenwich hospital. He and his companions were awarded 10,000*l.* for their discovery.

19. The *Phoenix*, *North Star*, and *Talbot*, under the command of capt. Inglefield, sailed in May, and returned in Oct. 1854

Sir E. Belcher (No. 11), after mature deliberation, in April, 1854, determined to abandon his ships, and gave orders to that effect to all the captains under his command; and capt. Kellett gave similar orders to capt. M'Clure, of the *Investigator*. The vessels had been abandoned in June† when the crews of the *Phoenix* and *Talbot* (under capt. Inglefield) arrived (19). On their return to England the captains were all tried by court-martial and honourably acquitted Oct. 17-19, "

Capt. Collinson's fate was long uncertain, and another expedition was in contemplation, when intelligence came, in Feb. 1855, that he had met the *Rattlesnake* (16) at Fort

Clarence in Aug. 21, 1854, and had sailed immediately, in hopes of getting up with capt. Maguire in the *Plover* (1), which had sailed two days previously. Capt. Collinson having failed in getting through the ice in 1850 with capt. M'Clure, returned to Hong-Kong to winter. In 1851 he passed through Prince of Wales's Straits, and remained in the Arctic regions without obtaining any intelligence of Franklin till July, 1854, when, being once more released from the ice, he sailed for Fort Clarence, where he arrived as above mentioned. Captains Collinson and Maguire arrived in England in May, 1855

20. The third AMERICAN expedition in search of Dr. Kane, in the *Advance*, consisted of the *Release* and the steamer *Arctic*, the barque *Eringo*, and another vessel under the command of lieut. H. J. Hartstene, accompanied by a brother of Dr. Kane as surgeon, May 31, [On May 17, 1855, Dr. Kane and his party quitted the *Advance*, and journeyed over the ice, 1300 miles, to the Danish settlement; on their way home in a Danish vessel, they fell in with lieut. Hartstene, Sept. 18; and arrived with him at New York, Oct. 11, 1855. Dr. Kane visited England in 1856; he died in 1857.]

The Hudson's Bay Company, under advice of Dr. Rae and sir G. Back, sent out an overland expedition, June, 1855, which returned Sept. following. Some more remains of Franklin's party were discovered.

21. The 18th British expedition (equipped by lady Franklin and her friends, the government having declined to fit out another)—the *Fox*, screw steamer, under capt. (since sir) F. L. M'Clintock, R.N. (see No. 11)—sailed from Aberdeen July 1, 1857; returned Sept. 22, 1859

On May 6, 1859, lieut. Hobson found at Point Victory, near Cape Victoria, besides a cairn, a tin case, containing a paper, signed April 25, 1843, by captain Fitzjames, which certified that the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, on Sept. 12, 1846, were beset in lat. 70° 05' N., and long. 98° 23' W.; that sir John Franklin died June 11, 1847; and that the ships were deserted April 22, 1848. Captain M'Clintock continued the search, and discovered skeletons and other relics. His journal was published in Dec. 1859; and on May 28, 1860, gold medals were given to him and to lady Franklin by the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. Hall, the arctic explorer, reported, in Aug. 1865, circumstances that led him to hope that capt. Crozier and others were surviving.

FRANKS (or freemen), a name given to a combination of the North-western German tribes about 240, which invaded Gaul and other parts of the empire soon after with various success. See *Gaul* and *France*.

FRATRICELLI (Little Brethren), a sect of the middle ages, originally Franciscan monks of the stricter sort. Their numbers increased, and they were condemned by a papal bull in 1317; and suffered persecution; but were not extinct till the 16th century. They resembled the "Brethren of the Free Spirit."

* A monument to his memory was erected at Greenwich. His "Journal" was published in 1854.

† Capt. Kellett's ship, the *Resolute*, was found adrift 1000 miles distant from where she was left by a Mr. George Henry, commanding an American whaler, who brought her to New York. The British government having abandoned their claim on the vessel, it was bought by order of the American congress, thoroughly repaired and equipped, and entrusted to capt. H. J. Hartstene, to be presented to queen Victoria. It arrived at Southampton Dec. 12, 1856; was visited by her Majesty on the 16th; and formally surrendered on the 30th.

FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES ACT, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 54, was passed in 1857, in consequence of the delinquencies of sir John D. Paul, the British Bank frauds, &c. It was brought in by sir R. Bethell, then attorney-general, and is very stringent.

FRAUNHOFER'S LINES. See *Spectrum*.

FREDERICKSBURG (Virginia, N. America). On Dec. 10, 1862, general Burnside and the federal army of the Potomac crossed the small deep river Rappahannock. On Dec. 11, Fredericksburg was bombarded by the federals and destroyed. On the 13th commenced a series of most desperate yet unsuccessful attacks on the confederate works, defended by generals Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, and others. General Hooker crossed the river with the reserves, and joined in the conflict, in vain. On Dec. 15 and 16 the federal army recrossed the Rappahannock. The battle was one of the most severe in the war.

FREDERICKSHALD (Norway), memorable by Charles XII. of Sweden being killed by a cannon-shot before its walls, while examining the works. He was found with his hand upon his sword, and a prayer-book in his pocket, Dec. 11, 1718.

FREE CHURCH (of Scotland*) was formed by an act of secession of nearly half the body from the national church of Scotland, May 18, 1843. The difference arose on the question of the right of patrons to nominate to livings. The Free Church claims for the parishioners the right of a veto. Much distress was endured the first year by the ministers of the new church, although 366,719*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* had been subscribed. In 1853 there were 850 congregations. A large college was founded in 1846. In 1856 the sustentation fund amounted to 108,638*l.*, from which was paid the sum of 138*l.* each to 700 ministers.

FREEHOLDERS. Those *under* forty shillings per annum were not qualified to vote for members of parliament by 8 Hen. VI. c. 7, 1429. Various acts have been passed for the regulation of the franchise at different periods. The more recent were, the act to regulate polling, 9 Geo. IV. 1828; act for the disqualification of freeholders in Ireland, which deprived those of forty shillings of this privilege passed April 13, 1829; Reform Bill, 2 & 3 Will. IV. 1832. County elections act, 7 Will. IV. 1836. See *Chandos Clause*.

FREE TRADE principles, advocated by Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations" (1776), triumphed in England when the corn laws were abolished in 1846, and the commercial treaty with France was adopted in 1860. Mr. Richard Cobden, who was very instrumental in passing these measures, has been termed "The Apostle of Free Trade." Since 1830 the exports have been tripled.

FREEMASONRY. Writers on masonry, themselves masons, affirm that it has had a being "ever since symmetry began, and harmony displayed her charms." It is traced by some to the building of Solomon's temple; and it is said the architects from the African coast, Mahometans, brought it into Spain, about the 6th century. Its introduction into Britain has been fixed at 674; many of our Gothic cathedrals are attributed to freemasons. The grand lodge at York was founded 926. Freemasonry was interdicted in England, 1424. In 1717, the grand lodge of England was established; that of Ireland in 1730; and that of Scotland in 1736. Freemasons were excommunicated by the pope in 1738; again condemned, Sept. 30, 1865. The Freemasons' hall, London, was built 1775; the charity was instituted 1788.

FRENCH LANGUAGE is mainly based on the rude Latin which prevailed in the nations subjugated by the Romans. German was introduced by the Franks in the 8th century. In the 9th the Gallo-Romanic dialect became divided into the *Langue d'oc* of the south and the *Langue d'oïl* of the north. The French language as written by Froissart assimilates more to the modern French, and its development was almost completed when the Académie Française, established by Richelieu in 1634, published a dictionary of the language in 1674. The French language, laws, and customs were introduced into England by William I. 1066. Law pleadings were changed from French to English in the reign of Edward III. 1362. *Stow*.

PRINCIPAL FRENCH AUTHORS.

Born	Died	Born	Died	Born	Died
Joinville, thirteenth century.		Marot	1465	Des Cartes	1596
Froissart	1337-1400?	Rabelais	1483	Pascal	1623
Monstrelet	1453	Montaigne	1553	Molière	1622
Comines	1509	Matherbe	1556	Rochefoucault	1613
			1628		1680

* The rev. H. Hampton, one of the curates of Islington, having been dismissed, a part of his congregation erected a temporary church. The bishop of London, after inquiry, refused to license it. On this the congregation declared itself to be the *Free Church of England*. Eventually, he left the neighbourhood, and re-entered the establishment.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, *continued.*

<i>Born</i>		<i>Died</i>	<i>Born</i>		<i>Died</i>	<i>Born</i>		<i>Died</i>
Corneille	1606	1684	J. J. Rousseau	1712	1778	A. G. De Barante	1782	
La Fontaine	1621	1695	D'Alembert	1717	1783	F. Guizot	1787	
La Bruyère	1644	1696	Buffon	1707	1788	A. F. Villemain	1790	
Racine	1639	1699	Marmontel	1723	1799	A. De la Martine	1790	
Bossuet	1627	1704	De Staël	1766	1817	Victor Cousin	1792	
Bayle	1647	1706	De Genlis	1746	1830	Amédée Thierry	1797	
Boileau	1636	1711	Sismondi	1773	1842	L. A. Thiers	1797	
Fénélon	1651	1715	Chateaubriand	1769	1848	Jules Michelet	1798	
Rollin	1661	1741	Augustin Thierry	1795	1856	Victor Hugo	1802	
Le Sage	1668	1747	Beranger	1780	1857	P. Mérimée	1803	
Montesquieu	1689	1755	Eugene Sue, aged 53		1857	Louis Blanc	1813	
Voltaire	1694	1778	Eugene Scribe, aged 80		1861			

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR. In 1792, the French nation adopted a new calendar professedly founded on philosophical principles. The first year of the era of the republic began at midnight, between Sept. 21 and 22, 1792; but its establishment was not decreed until the 4th Frimaire of the year II., Nov. 24, 1793. The calendar existed until the 10th Nivose year of the republic XIV., Dec. 31, 1805, when the Gregorian mode of calculation was restored by Napoleon.

AUTUMN.

Vendémiaire	Vintage month, Sept. 22 to Oct. 21.
Brumaire	Fog month . . . Oct. 22 to Nov. 20.
Frimaire	Sleet month . . . Nov. 21 to Dec. 20.

WINTER.

Nivose	Snow month . . . Dec. 21 to Jan. 19.
Pluviose	Rain month . . . Jan. 20 to Feb. 18.
Ventose	Wind month . . . Feb. 19 to Mar. 20.

SPRING.

Germinal	Sprouts' month, Mar. 21 to April 19.
Floral	Flowers' month, April 20 to May 19.
Prairial	Pasture month, May 20 to June 18.

SUMMER.

Messidor	Harvest month, June 19 to July 18.
Fervidor, or Thermidor	Hot month . . . July 19 to Aug. 17.
Fructidor	Fruit month . . . Aug. 18 to Sept. 16.

SANSCULOTIDES, OR FEASTS DEDICATED TO

Les Vertus	The Virtues . . . Sept. 17.	L'Opinion	Opinion . . . Sept. 20.
Le Génie	Genius . . . Sept. 18.	Les Récompenses	Rewards . . . Sept. 21.
Le Travail	Labour . . . Sept. 19.		

FRENCH TREATY, the term given to the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France, signed Jan. 23, 1860, at Paris by lord Cowley and Mr. Richard Cobden and by the ministers MM. Baroche and Rouher. The beneficial results of this treaty compensated for the depression of trade occasioned by the civil war in North America (1861-5).

FRENCHTOWN (Canada), was taken from the British by the American general Winchester, Jan. 22, 1813, during the second war with the United States of America. It was retaken by the British forces under general Proctor, Jan. 24, and the American commander and troops were made prisoners.

FRESCO PAINTINGS are executed on plaster while fresh. Very ancient ones exist in Egypt and Italy, and modern ones in the British houses of parliament, at Berlin, and other places. The fresco paintings by Giotto and others at the Campo Santo, a cemetery at Pisa, executed in the 13th century are justly celebrated. See *Stereochromy*.

FRIDAY, the sixth day of the week; so called from Friga, the Scandinavian Venus. She was the wife of Thor, and goddess of peace, fertility, and riches; and with Thor and Odin composed the supreme council of the Gods. See *Good Friday*.

FRIEDLAND (Prussia). Here the allied Russians and Prussians were beaten by the French, commanded by Napoleon, on June 14, 1807. The allies lost eighty pieces of cannon and about 18,000 men; the French about 10,000 men. The peace of Tilsit followed, by which Prussia was obliged to surrender nearly half her dominions.

FRIENDLY ISLES, in the Southern Pacific, consist of a group of more than 150 islands, forming an archipelago of very considerable extent. These islands were discovered by Tasman, in 1642; and visited by Wallis, who called them Keppel Isles, 1767; and by captain Cook, who gave them their present name on account of the friendly disposition of the natives, 1773. Subsequent voyagers describe them as very ferocious.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES originated in the clubs of the industrious classes, about 1793, and have been regulated by various legislative enactments. In 1850, preceding acts were consolidated, and other acts have since passed.

FRIENDS. See *Quakers*.

FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE associated to obtain parliamentary reform, 1792.

FRIESLAND : EAST (N. Germany), formerly governed by its own counts. On the death of its prince Charles Edward, in 1744, it became subject to the king of Prussia ; Hanover disputed its possession, but Prussia prevailed. It was annexed to Holland by Bonaparte, in 1806, and afterwards to the French empire ; but was awarded to Hanover in 1814. The English language is said to be mainly derived from the old Frisian dialect.—FRIESLAND, WEST, in Holland, was part of Charlemagne's empire in 800. It passed under the counts of Holland about 936, and was one of the seven provinces which renounced the Spanish yoke in 1580. The term *Chevaux de Frise* (sometimes, though rarely, written *Cheval de Frise*, a *Friesland Horse*) is derived from Friesland, where it was invented.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, discovered by sir Martin Frobisher, who tried to find a north-west passage to China, and after exploring the coast of New Greenland, entered this strait, Aug. 11, 1576. He returned to England, bringing with him a quantity of black ore, supposed to contain gold, which induced queen Elizabeth to patronise a second voyage. The delusion led to a third fruitless expedition. He was killed at the taking of Brest in 1594.

FRONDE, CIVIL WARS OF THE, in France, in the minority of Louis XIV. (1648-53), during the government of the queen Anne of Austria and cardinal Mazarine, between the followers of the court and the nobility, and the parliament and the citizens. The latter were called *Frondeurs* (*slingers*), it is said, from an incident in a street quarrel. In a riot on Aug. 27, 1648, barricades were erected in Paris.

FROSTS. The following are some of the most remarkable :—

The Euxine Sea frozen over for 20 days . . .	401	his whole army, horse and foot, with large trains of artillery and baggage . . .	1658
A frost at Constantinople, when the two seas were frozen a hundred miles from the shore . . . Oct. 763—Feb. . .	764	The forest trees, and even the oaks in England, split by the frost ; most of the hollies were killed ; the Thames was covered with ice eleven inches thick ; and nearly all the birds perished* . . .	1684
A frost in England on Midsummer-day is said to have destroyed the fruits of the earth . . .	1035	The wolves, driven by the cold, entered Vienna, and attacked the cattle, and even men . . .	1691
Thames frozen for 14 weeks . . .	1063	Three months' frost, with heavy snow, from Dec. to March, 8 Anne . . .	1709
Dreadful frosts in England from Nov. to April, The Categat entirely frozen . . .	1076	A fair held on the Thames, and oxen roasted ; this frost continued from Nov. 24 to Feb. 9 . . .	1716
Baltic passable to travellers for six weeks . . .	1323	One which lasted 9 weeks, when coaches plied upon the Thames, and festivities and diversions of all kinds were enjoyed upon the ice. This season was called the "hard winter" . . .	1740
The Baltic frozen from Pomerania to Denmark, in England, when all the small birds perished, The ice bore riding upon it from Lübeck to Prussia . . .	1402	From Dec. 25 to Jan. 16, and from Jan. 18 to 22 ; most terrible in its effect . . .	1766
Severe frost, when the large fowl of the air sought shelter in the towns of Germany . . .	1426	One general throughout Europe. The Thames was passable opposite the Custom House, from Nov. to Jan. . .	1789
The river frozen below London-bridge to Gravesend, from Nov. 24 to Feb. 10 . . .	1433	One from Dec. 24, 1794, to Feb. 14, 1795, with the intermission of one day's thaw Jan. 23, . . .	1795
The Baltic frozen, and horse passengers crossed from Denmark to Sweden . . .	1460	Intense frosts all Dec. . .	1796
The winter so severe in Flanders that the wine distributed was cut by hatchets. . .	1468	Severe frost in Russia† . . .	1812
Carriages passed over from Lambeth to Westminster . . .	1515	Booths erected on the Thames ; the winter very severe in Ireland . . .	1814
Wine in Flanders frozen into solid lumps . . .	1544	The frost so intense in parts of Norway, that quicksilver freezes, and persons exposed to the atmosphere lose their breath . . .	1849
Sledges drawn by oxen travelled on the sea from Rostock to Denmark . . .	1548	Very severe frost in London, Jan. 14 to Feb. 24 ; and very cold weather up to June 26† . . .	1855
Divisions on the Thames . . . Dec. 21, &c. . .	1564	Very severe frost from Dec. 20, 1860, to Jan. 5, 1861.† See Cold.	
The Scheldt frozen so hard as to sustain loaded waggons . . .	1565		
The Rhine, Scheldt, and Venice frozen . . .	1594		
Fires and diversions on the Thames . . .	1607		
The rivers of Europe and the Zuyder Zee frozen ; ice covers the Hellespont . . .	1622		
Charles X. of Sweden crossed the Little-Belt over the ice from Holstein to Denmark, with			

* "The frost this year was terrible. It began in the beginning of Dec. 1683. The people kept trades on the Thames as in a fair, till Feb. 4, 1684. About forty coaches daily plied on the Thames as on dry land. Bought this book at a shop upon the ice in the middle of the Thames."—*Entry in the memoranda of a Citizen.*

† The frost in Russia in 1812 surpassed in intenseness that of any winter in that country for many preceding years, and was very destructive to the French army in its retreat from Moscow, at the close of that memorable year. Napoleon commenced his retreat on the 6th Nov. when the frost covered the ground, and the men perished in battalions, and the horses fell by hundreds on the roads. What with the loss in battle, and the effects of this awful and calamitous frost, France lost in the campaign of this year more than 400,000 men.

† On Feb. 22, fires were kindled on the Serpentine, Hyde Park. A traffic on the ice of 35 miles long, was established in Lincolnshire.—During the frost of 1860-1, bonfires were lit on the Serpentine, dancing took place, fireworks were let off, &c.

FROST'S INSURRECTION. See *Newport*.

FRUITS. Several varieties of fruit are said to have been introduced into Italy, 70 B.C. *et seq.* Exotic fruits and flowers of various kinds, previously unknown in England, were brought thither between the years 1500 and 1578. See *Gardening and Flowers*.

Almond-tree, Barbary, about	1548	Limes, Portugal	1554	Pears, uncertain	* *
Apples, Syria	1522	Lime, American, before	1752	Pine-apple, Brazils	1568
Apple, custard, N. America	1736	Melons, before	1540	Pippins, Netherlands	1525
Apple, osage, ditto	1818	Mulberry, Italy	1520	Plums, Italy	1522
Apricots, Epirus	1540	Mulberry, white, China, abt.	1596	Pomegranate, Spain, before	1548
Cherry-trees, Pontus	100	Mulberry, the red, N. Ame- rica, before	1629	Quince, Austria	1573
Cherries, Flanders	1540	Mulberry, the paper, Japan, before	1754	Quince, Japan	1796
Cornelian cherry, Austria	1596	Nectarine, Persia	1562	Raspberry, the Virginian, be- fore	1696
Currant, the hawthn., Canada	1705	Olive, Cape	1730	Strawberry, Flanders	1530
Fig-tree, S. Europe, before	1548	Olive, the sweet sentd. China	1771	Strawberry, the Oriental, Le- vant	1724
Gooseberries, Flanders, be- fore	1540	Oranges	1595	Walnut, the black, N. Ame- rica, before	1629
Grapes, Portugal	1528	Peaches, Persia	1562		
Lemons, Spain	1554				

FUCHSIA, an American plant named after the German botanist Leonard Fuchs, about 1542. The *fuchsia fulgens*, the most beautiful variety, was introduced from Mexico, about 1830.

FUENTES D'ONORE (Central Spain). On May 2, 1811, Massena crossed the Agueda, with 40,000 infantry, 5000 horse, and about 30 pieces of artillery, to relieve Almeida. He expected every day to be superseded in his command, and wished to make a last effort for his own military character. Wellington could muster no more than 32,000 men, of which only 1200 were cavalry. He however determined to fight rather than give up the blockade of Almeida. After much fighting, night came on and put an end to the battle. Next day, Massena was joined by Bessières with a body of the Imperial guard; and on May 5, the enemy made his grand attack. In all the war there was not a more dangerous hour for England. The fight lasted until evening, when the lower part of the town was abandoned by both parties—the British maintaining the chapel and crags, and the French retiring a cannon-shot from the stream. *Napier*.

FUGGER, a illustrious German family (the present head being prince Leopold Fugger Babenhäuser), derives its origin from John Fugger, a master weaver in Augsburg in 1370; and its wealth by trade, and by money-lending to monarchs, especially the emperors.

FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL, passed by the American legislature in 1850. It imposed a fine of 1000 dollars and six months' imprisonment on any person harbouring fugitive slaves or aiding in their escape. This law was declared to be unconstitutional by the judges of the superior court on Feb. 3, 1855. It was carried into effect with great difficulty, and was not received by Massachusetts. It was repealed June 13, 1864. See *Slavery in America*.

FULDA (W. Germany), the seat of an abbey, founded by St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, in 744. It was made a bishopric in 1752, and a principality in 1803. Napoleon incorporated it with Frankfort in 1810; but in 1815 it was ceded to Hesse-Cassel.

FUMIGATION. Acron, a physician of Agrigentum, is said to have first caused great fires to be lighted and aromatics to be thrown into them to purify the air; and thus to have stopped the plague at Athens and other places in Greece, about 473 B.C.

FUNDS. See *Stocks and Sinking Fund*.

FUNERALS. A tax was laid on funerals in England, 1793. The Romans pronounced harangues over their dead, when eminent for rank, great deeds, and virtues. Theopompus obtained a prize for the best *Funeral Oration* in praise of Mausolus, 353 B.C. Popilia was the first Roman lady who had an oration pronounced at her funeral, which was done by her son, Crassus; and it is observed by Cicero that Julius Cæsar did the like for his aunt Julia and his wife Cornelia. In Greece, Solon was the first who pronounced a funeral oration, according to Herodotus, 580 B.C. David lamented over Saul and Jonathan, 1056 B.C., and over Abner, 1048 B.C. 2 *Sam.* i. and iii.—*Funeral Games*, among the Greeks, were chiefly horse-races; and among the Romans, processions, and mortal combats of gladiators around the funeral pile. These games were abolished by the emperor Claudius, A.D. 47.

PUBLIC FUNERALS voted by parliament:—

Duke of Rutland, in Ireland	Nov. 17, 1787
Lord Nelson (see <i>Nelson</i>)	Jan. 9, 1806
Wm. Pitt	Feb. 22, „
Chas. Jas. Fox	Oct. 10, „

Richard Brinsley Sheridan	July 13, 1816
George Canning	Aug. 16, 1827
Duke of Wellington	Nov. 18, 1852
Viscount Palmerston (at Her majesty's re- quest)	Oct. 27, 1865

FURRUCKABAD (N. India), a province acquired by the East India Company, in June, 1802. Near the capital of the same name, on Nov. 17, 1804, lord Lake totally defeated the Mahratta chief Holkar, and about 60,000 cavalry, himself losing 2 killed and about 20 wounded.

FURS were worn by Henry I., about 1125. Edward III. enacted that all persons who could not spend 100*l.* a year, should be prohibited this species of finery. March 28, 1336-7.

G.

GABELLE (from *Gabe*, a gift), a term applied to various taxes, but afterwards restricted to the old duty upon salt, first imposed by Philip the Fair on the French in 1286. *Duruy*. Our Edward III., termed Philip of Valois, who first levied the tax, the author of the *Salic* law (from *sal*, salt). The assessments were unequal, being very heavy in some provinces and light in others; owing to privileges and exemptions purchased from the sovereigns in early periods. The tax produced 38 millions of francs in the reign of Louis XVI. It was a grievous burden, and tended to hasten the revolution; during which it was abolished (1790).

GAELIC is the northern branch of the Celtic languages, Irish, Erse, or Highland Scottish, and Manx. The "Dean of Lismore's book" (written 1511-51) contains Gaelic poetry; specimens were published with translations in 1862, by rev. T. M'Lachlan.

GAETA (the ancient Cajeta), a strongly fortified Neapolitan seaport, has undergone several remarkable sieges. It was taken by the French in 1799 and 1806, and by the Austrians in 1815 and 1821. Here the pope, Pius IX., took refuge in 1848, and resided more than a year. Here also Francis II. of Naples, with his queen and court, fled, when Garibaldi entered Naples, Sept. 7, 1860; and here he remained till the city was taken by the Sardinian general Cialdini, Feb. 13, 1861, after a severe siege, uselessly prolonged by a French fleet remaining in the harbour. Cialdini was created duke of Gaeta.

GAGGING BILL, properly so called, meant to protect the king and government from the harangues of seditious meetings, was enacted in 1795, when the popular mind was much excited. In Dec. 1819, soon after the Manchester affray, a bill for restraining public meetings and cheap periodical publications was popularly called "a gagging bill." Statutes coercing popular assemblies, particularly in Ireland, have been also so designated.

GALAPAGOS, islands ceded to the United States by Ecuador, Nov. 3, 1854, the British, French, and other powers protesting against it.

GALATIA, an ancient province of Asia Minor. In the 3rd century B.C. the Gauls under Brennus invaded Greece, crossed the Hellespont, and conquered the Troas 278; were checked by Attalus in a battle about 239; and then settled in what was called afterwards Gallogræcia and Galatia. The country was annexed to the Roman empire B.C. 25, on the death of the king Amyntas. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians was probably written A.D. 58.

GALICIA, a province, N.W. SPAIN, was conquered by D. Junius Brutus, 136 B.C., and by the Vandals, A.D. 419; and was frequently subdued by successive invaders. In 1065, on the death of Ferdinand I. king of Castile and Leon, when his dominions were divided, his son Garcia became king of Galicia. Ruling tyrannically, he was expelled by his brother Sancho; returned at his death in 1072; was again expelled by his brother Alfonso, 1073; and died in prison in 1091. Alfonso, son of Urraca, queen of Castile, was made king of Galicia by her in 1109. He defended his mother, a dissolute woman, against her husband, Alfonso VII., and at her death in 1126, acquired Castile, and once more re-united the kingdoms.—GALICIA IN POLAND. East Galicia was acquired by the emperor of Germany at the partition in 1772; and West Galicia at that of 1795. The latter was ceded to the grand-duchy of Warsaw in 1809; but recovered by Austria in 1815. See *Poland*, note.

GALLERIES. See *National*, *Louvre*, and *Versailles*.

GALL, ST. (in Switzerland). The abbey was founded in the 7th century, and was surrounded by a town in the 10th. St. Gall became a canton of the Swiss confederation in 1815.

GALLEYS with three rows of rowers, *tri-remes*, were invented by the Corinthians, 786 B.C. *Blair*. The terms "galley slave," and "condemned to the galleys," arose from these sea vessels having from 25 to 30 benches on each side, manned by four or five slaves to each bench. In France they had a general of galleys, of whom the baron de la Garde was the first, 1544. *Hénault*.

GALLIPOLI, a sea-port in Turkey in Europe, 128 miles west of Constantinople. It was taken by the Turks in 1357, and fortified by Bajazet I. The first division of the French and English armies proceeding against the Russians landed here in March and April, 1854.

GALOCHEs, *French* for overshoes, formerly of leather; but since 1843 made of vulcanised India rubber. The importation of *Galoches* was prohibited by 3 Edw. IV. c. 4 (1463).

GALVANISM AND GALVANO-PLASTICS. See under *Electricity*.

GALWAY (W. Ireland). The ancient settlers here were divided into thirteen tribes, a distinction not yet forgotten. It was taken by Richard de Burgo in 1232. In 1690 Galway declared for king James, but it was invested and taken by general Ginckel immediately after the decisive battle of Aughrim, July 12, 1691. Here is one of the new colleges, endowed by government for the advancement of learning in Ireland, pursuant to act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66 (1845), inaugurated Oct. 30, 1849. See *Colleges*.*

GAMBOGE, a medicine and pigment, brought from India by the Dutch, about 1600. Hermann in 1677 announced that it was derived from two trees of Ceylon, since ascertained to belong to the order Guttifera.

GAME LAWS are a remnant of the forest laws imposed by William the Conqueror, who, to preserve his game, made it forfeiture of property to disable a wild beast; and loss of eyes, for a stag, buck, or boar. The clergy protested against ameliorations of these laws, under Henry III. The first Game act passed in 1496. Game certificates were first granted with a duty in 1784. Several statutes to prevent the destruction of game have been passed. The Game act (1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 32) greatly modifying all previous laws, was passed in 1831. By it the sale of game is legalised at certain seasons. By the Game Poaching Preventive act, passed in 1862, greatly increased powers were given to the county police.

GAMES. The candidates for athletic games in Greece were dieted on new cheese, dried figs, and boiled grain, with warm water, and no meat. The games were leaping, foot-races, darting, quoits, wrestling, and boxing. See *Capitoline, Isthmian, Olympic, Pythian, Secular games, &c.*

Gaming was introduced into England by the Saxons; the loser was often made a slave to the winner, and sold in traffic like other merchandise. *Camden*.

Act prohibiting gaming to all gentlemen (and interdicting tennis, cards, dice, bowls, &c., to inferior people, except at Christmas time), 33 Hen. VIII. . . . 1541

Gaming-houses licensed in London . . . 1620

Act to prevent excessive and fraudulent gaming, when all private lotteries and the games of Faro, Bassot, and Hazard were suppressed, 13 Geo. II. . . . 1739

The profits of a well-known gaming-house in London for one season have been estimated at 150,000*l.* In one night a million of money is said to have changed hands at this place. *Leigh*. The lord chancellor refused a bankrupt his certificate because he had lost 5*l.* at one time in gaming . . . July 17, 1783

Three ladies of quality convicted in penalties of 50*l.* each for playing at Faro . . . March 11, 1797

Gaming-houses were licensed in Paris until . . . 1836

Any person losing, by betting or playing, more than 100*l.* at any one time, is not compellable to pay the same, 16 Chas. II. . . . 1663

Bonds or other securities given for money won at play not recoverable; and any person losing more than 10*l.* may sue the winner to recover it back, 9 Anne . . . 1710

Amended laws respecting games and wagers, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 109 (1845); by 3 Geo. IV. c. 114, a gaming-house keeper is to be imprisoned with hard labour; and by 2 & 3 Vict. gaming-houses may be entered by the police, and all persons present taken into custody.

Betting-houses suppressed . . . 1853

Public gaming-tables suppressed at Wiesbaden and other places in Germany . . . 1861-2

GAMUT. The invention of the scale of musical intervals (commonly termed *do* or *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, to which *si* was added afterwards), for which the first seven letters of the alphabet are now employed, is mentioned by Guido Aretino, a Tuscan monk, about 1025.

GANGES CANAL, for irrigating the country between the Ganges and the Jumna. The main line (525 miles long) was opened April 8, 1854. When completed, it will be 900 miles in length, and will irrigate not less than 1,470,000 acres. It is the greatest work of the kind in the world. Its estimated cost is 1,555,548*l.* The immense difficulties in its execution were overcome by the skill and perseverance of its engineer, sir Proby Cautley. In Oct. 1864, sir Arthur Cotton asserted that the work was badly done, and the investment only paid 3 per cent.

GAOL DISTEMPER. See *Old Bailey*.

* In 1858 the sailing of mail steam packets from Galway to America begun; but the subsidy ceased in May, 1861, through the company's breach of contract, which occasioned much discussion in parliament. In July, 1863, the contract for the conveyance of mails from Galway to America was renewed, 75,000*l.* having been voted for the purpose. The scheme was not successful. On Nov. 9 the steamer *Anglia* struck on the Black rock, and the mails were taken to Dublin. The last packet sailed in Feb. 1864.

GARDENING. The first garden, Eden, was planted by God. See *Gen.* ii. Gardening was one of the first arts that succeeded the art of building houses. *Walpole.* Gardens were highly valued by the ancients. The Scriptures abound with allusions to them, particularly the Song of Solomon and the Prophets; and Christ's agony took place in a garden. Xenophon describes the gardens at Sardis; and Epicurus and Plato taught in gardens. Theophrastus's History of Plants was written about 322 B.C. Horace, Virgil, and Ovid derive many images from the garden (50 B.C. to A.D. 50); and Pliny's Tusculan villa is circumstantially described (about A.D. 100). The Romans doubtless introduced gardening into Britain (about A.D. 100), and it was kept up afterwards by the various religious orders. Its cultivation as an art in England is dated from the commencement of the 16th century, when many Flemings came to England in consequence of the persecutions of Philip II. Miller's valuable dictionary was published in 1724; the Horticultural Society (*which see*) was established in 1804; Loudon's valuable Encyclopædia of Gardening was first published in 1822, and his Encyclopædia of Plants in 1829. See *Botany, Flowers, Fruits.* An act for the protection of gardens, and ornamental grounds in cities was passed in 1863.

GAROTTE, a machine for strangling criminals, used in Spain. The term "garotters" was applied to the attempts to strangle made by thieves, very prevalent in the winter of 1862-63. An act was passed in 1863 to punish these acts by flogging.

GARTER, ORDER OF THE, owes its origin to Edward III., who, with a view of recovering France, was eager to draw the best soldiers of Europe into his interest, and thereupon, projecting the revival of king Arthur's round table, he proclaimed a solemn tilting, to invite foreigners and others of quality and courage to the exercise. The king, upon New Year's day, 1344, published royal letters of protection for the safe coming and returning of such foreign knights as had a mind to venture their reputation at the joust and tournaments about to be held. A table was erected in Windsor castle of 200 feet diameter, and the knights were entertained at the king's expense. In 1346 Edward gave his garter for the signal of a battle that had been crowned with success (supposed to be Cressy), and being victorious on sea and land, and having David, king of Scotland, a prisoner, he, in memory of these exploits, is said to have instituted this order, April 23, 1349. The following were the

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS, 1350.
Edward, prince of Wales
(called the Black Prince).
Henry, duke of Lancaster.
Thomas, earl of Warwick.
Piers, captal de Buch.
Ralph, earl of Stafford.
William, earl of Salisbury.
Roger, earl of Mortimer.

Sir John Lisle.
Barth, lord Burghersh.
John, lord Beauchamp.
John, lord Mohun, of Bunstar.
Hugh, lord Courtenay.
Thomas, lord Holland.
Lord Grey, of Codnore.
Sir Richard Fitz-Salisbury.
Sir Miles Stapleton.

Sir Thomas Wale.
Sir Hugh Wrottesley.
Sir Nele Lorin.
John, Lord Chandos.
Sir James Audley.
Sir Otho Holland.
Sir Henry Eam.
Sir San Daubrichcourt.
Sir Walter Paveley.

Edward gave the garter pre-eminence among the ensigns of the order; it is of blue velvet bordered with gold, with the inscription in old French—"Honi soit qui mal y pense,"—Evil be to him who evil thinks. The knights are installed at Windsor; and were styled *Equites aureæ Periscelidis*, knights of the golden garter. *Beaton.* The honour was conferred on the sultan of Turkey in 1856. The office of GARTER KING AT ARMS was instituted by Henry V. in 1420, and is one of considerable honour; he carries the rod and sceptre at every feast of St George.* *Spelman.* The order of the garter in Ireland was instituted in imitation of that of England, by Edward IV. in 1466; but was abolished by an act of parliament, 10 Hen. VII. 1494. *Ashmole's Instit.* The number of knights was increased in 1786. Many knights were admitted in 1814.

GASCONY (S. W. France) a duchy, part of Aquitaine (*which see*).

GAS-LIGHTS: the inflammable aeriform fluid, carburetted hydrogen, evolved by the combustion of coal, was described by Dr. Clayton in 1739. *Phil. Trans.*

Application of coal gas to the purposes of illumination tried by Mr. Murdoch, in Cornwall . . .	1792	1807; Pall Mall, 1809; generally through London . . .	1814
Gaslight introduced at Boulton and Watt's foundry in Birmingham in . . .	1798	Mr. David Pollock, father of the chief baron, was governor of the first "chartered" gas company . . .	1812
Permanently used at the cotton-mills of Phillips and Lee, Manchester (1000 burners lighted) . . .	1805	Lyceum Theatre lit with gas as an experiment by Mr. Winsor, 1803; the Haymarket not till . . .	1853
Introduced in London, at Golden-lane, Aug. 16,			

* The patron saint of England. The order, until king Edward VI.'s time, was called the order of St. George. His figure on horseback, presented as holding a spear, and killing the dragon, was first worn by the knights of the institution. It is suspended by a blue ribbon across the body from the shoulder.—St. George was a tribune in the reign of Diocletian; and being a man of great courage, was a favourite; but complaining to the emperor of his severities towards the Christians, and arguing in their defence, he was put in prison, and beheaded, April 23, 290.—On that day, in 1192, Richard I. defeated Saladin.

GAS-LIGHTS, *continued.*

Gas first used in Dublin, 1818; the streets generally lighted Oct. 1825
 Gas-lighting introduced in Paris, 1819; ten gas companies in Paris July 1865
 Sydney, in Australia, was lit with gas May 25, 1841
 The gas-pipes in and round London extend upwards of 2000 miles, and are daily increasing.
 It was said in 1860, that of the gas supply of London a leakage of 9 per cent. took place through the faulty joints of the pipes.—The sale of gas is regulated by acts passed in . . . 1860

Processes to obtain illuminating gas from water have been patented by Cruickshanks (1839), White (1849), and others.
 Gas-meters patented by John Malam (1820), sir W. Congreve (1824), Samuel Clegg (1830), Nathan Defries (1838), and others.
 Explosion of a large gasometer at the London Gas-light Company's works at Nine-elms: 10 persons killed, and many injured (first accident of the kind) Oct. 31, 1865

GASES, in chemistry, permanently elastic æriform fluids. See *Oxygen*, *Hydrogen*, and *Nitrogen*. Prof. Thos. Graham's paper on the law of the diffusion of gases appeared in 1834. Furnaces in which gases are used as fuel were devised by Mr. C. W. Siemens, and employed in glass works, &c., in 1861. Lenoir's gas-engine, in which the motive power is obtained by the ignition of combined gases by electricity, was patented by him in 1861. In Dec. 1864, 143 of these engines were working in Paris. They were introduced into England in 1864.

GASTEIN (Salzburg, Austria). The long discussion between Austria and Prussia respecting the disposal of the duchies conquered from Denmark, was closed by a provisional convention signed here by their ministers (Blum for Austria and Bismarck for Prussia), Aug. 14, 1865.* This convention was severely censured by the other powers.

GATESHEAD, a borough in Durham, on the Tyne, opposite Newcastle. At Gateshead-fell, William I. defeated Edgar Atheling in 1068. It was made a parliamentary borough by the reform bill in 1832. Between twelve and one o'clock, Oct. 6, 1854, a fire broke out in a worsted manufactory here, which shortly after set fire to a bond warehouse containing a great quantity of nitre, sulphur, &c., causing a terrific explosion, felt at nearly twenty miles' distance, and totally destroying many buildings, and burying many persons in the ruins. At the moment of the explosion, large masses of blazing materials flew over the Tyne and set fire to many warehouses in Newcastle. About fifty lives were lost, and very many persons were seriously wounded. The damage was estimated at about a million pounds.

GAUGES (in railways). Much discussion (termed "the battle of the gauges") began among engineers about 1833. Mr. I. M. Brunel approved of the broad, adopted on the Great Western railway; and Mr. R. Stephenson, Joseph Locke, and others, of the narrow, that now almost universally adopted, even by the Great Western.

GAUGING, measuring the contents of any vessel of capacity, with respect to wine and other liquids, was established by a law 27 Edw. III. 1352.

GAUL, Gallia, the ancient name of France and Belgium. The natives, termed by the Greeks Galatæ, by the Romans Galli or Celtæ, came originally from Asia, and invading Eastern Europe, were driven westward, and settled in Spain (in Gallicia), North Italy (Gallia Cisalpina), France and Belgium (Gallia Transalpina), and the British isles (the lands of the Cymry or Gaels).

The Phœceans found Massilia, now Marseilles B.C. 600
 The Gauls under Brennus defeat the Romans at the river Allia, and sack Rome; are defeated and expelled by Camillus, July 13, B.C. 390
 The Gauls overrun Northern Greece, 280 B.C.; are beaten at Delphi, 279; and by Sosthenes, king of Macedon 277
 They assist Hannibal 218, &c.
 The Romans conquer Gallia Cisalpina, 220; invade Gallia Transalpina, with various success, 121-58
 They colonise Aix (123 B.C.); and Narbonne . . . 118
 Julius Cæsar subdues Gaul in 8 campaigns . . . 58-50
 Lyons founded 41
 Druids' religion proscribed by Claudius . . . A.D. 43
 Adrian visits and favours Gaul, hence called Restorer of the Gauls 120
 Introduction of Christianity 160
 Christians persecuted 177, 202, 257, 286, 288
 The Franks and others defeated by Aurelian . . 241

And by Probus A.D. 275, 277
 Who introduces the culture of the vine . . . 280
 Maximian defeats the Franks 281
 Constantine proclaimed emperor in Gaul . . . 306
 Julian arrives to relieve Gaul, desolated by barbarians; defeats the Alemanni at Strasburg. 357
 Julian proclaimed emperor at Paris, 360; dies 363
 Gaul harassed by the Alemanni 365-377
 Invasion and settlement of the Burgundians, Franks, Visigoths, &c. 378-450
 Clodion, chief of the Salian Franks, invades Gaul; is defeated by Aëtius 447
 The Huns under Attila defeated by Aëtius near Chalons 451
 Aëgidius, the Roman commander, murdered . 464
 Childeric the Frank takes Paris "
 All Gaul, west of the Rhone, ceded to the Visigoths 475
 End of the Roman empire of the West, and establishment of the kingdom of the Franks (See *France*.) 476

* Austria was to have the temporary government of Holstein, and Prussia that of Sleswig; the establishment of a German fleet was proposed, with Kiel as a federal harbour, held by Prussia; Lauenburg was absolutely ceded to Prussia, and the king was to pay Austria as a compensation 2,500,000 Danish dollars.

GAUNTLET, an iron glove, first introduced in the 13th century, perhaps about 1225. It was a part of the full suit of armour, being the armour for the hand. It was commonly thrown down as a challenge to an adversary.

GAUZE, a fabric much prized among the Roman people. "Brocades and damasks and tabbies and gauzes, have been lately brought over" (to Ireland). *Dean Swift*, in 1698. The manufacture of gauze and articles of a like fabric at Paisley, in Scotland, was commenced about 1759.

GAVEL-KIND. The custom of dividing paternal estates in land equally among male children, without any distinction, is derived from the Saxons about 550. This usage is almost universal in Kent, where it was first practised. By the Irish law of gavel-kind, even bastards inherited. *Davies*. Not only the lands of the father were equally divided among all his sons, but the lands of the brother also among all his brethren, if he had no issue of his own. *Law Dict.*

GAZETTES. See *Newspapers*.

GAZA, a city of the Philistines, of which Samson carried off the gates about 1120 B.C. (*Judges* xvi.) It was taken by Alexander after a long siege, 332; and near to it Ptolemy defeated Demetrius Poliorcetes, 312 B.C. It was taken by Saladin A.D. 1170; and by Bonaparte, March 1799.

GEMS. The ancient Greeks excelled in cutting precious stones, of which many specimens are extant. The art was successfully revived in Italy in the 15th century. In Feb. 1860, Herz's collection of gems was sold for 10,000*l.* The rev. C. King published his "Antique Gems" in 1860, and the "Natural History of Precious Stones and Gems" in 1865. Artificial gems have been recently produced by chemists (Ebelmen, Deville, Wöhler, and others), 1858-65.

GENEALOGY (from the Greek *genea*, birth, descent), the art of tracing pedigrees, &c. The earliest pedigrees are those contained in the 5th, 10th, and 11th chapters of Genesis. The first book of Chronicles contains many genealogies. The pedigree of Christ is given in *Matt.* i. and *Luke* iii. Many books on the subject have been published in all European countries; one at Magdeburg, *Theatrum Genealogicum*, by Henninges, in 1598. Anderson, *Royal Genealogies*, London, 1732.—Sims' *Manual for the Genealogist*, &c., 1856, will be found a useful guide. The works of Collins (1756 *et seq.*), Edmondson (1764-84), and Nicolas (1825 and 1857), on the British peerage, are highly esteemed. The Genealogical society, London, was established in 1853.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY. See *Church of Scotland*.

GENERAL COUNCILS. See *Councils*.

GENERAL WARRANTS. See *Warrants*.

GENERALS. Matthew de Montmorency was the first officer honoured with the title of general of the French armies, 1203. *Hénault*. It is observed by M. Balzac that cardinal Richelieu first coined the word *Generalissimo*, upon his taking the supreme command of the French armies in Italy, in 1629. See *Commanders-in-Chief*.

GENEVA, a town of the Allobroges, a Gallic tribe, 58 B.C.; became part of the empire of Charlemagne, about A.D. 800; and capital of the kingdom of Burgundy 426.

The Republic founded in	1512	came to Ireland in July, 1783, but they soon	
Emancipated from Savoy	1526	after abandoned it; many Genevese settled	
Allied to the Swiss Cantons in	1584	in England	1784
Calvin settling here, and obtaining much in-		Another revolution	July, 1794
fluence, Geneva was termed the "Rome of		Geneva incorporated with France	April 26, 1798
Calvinism." about	1533	Admitted into the Swiss Confederation, Dec. 30,	1813
Through him Servetus burnt for heresy	1553	Revolution, through an endeavour of the Catho-	
Insurrection, Feb. 1781; about 1000 Genevese,		lic cantons to introduce Jesuits as teachers;	
in consequence, applied, in 1782, to earl		a provisional government set up	Oct. 7, 1848
Temple, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, for per-		[The scheme was withdrawn.]	
mission to settle in that country: the Irish		Election riots, with loss of life, through the	
parliament voted 50,000 <i>l.</i> to defray the ex-		indiscretion of M. Fazy	Aug. 22, 1864
pense of their journey, and to purchase them		49th annual meeting of the Helvetic Society of	
lands near Waterford. Many of the fugitives		Natural Sciences held	Aug. 21-23, 1865

GENOA (N. Italy). Its ancient inhabitants were the Ligures, who submitted to the Romans 115 B.C. It underwent the revolutions of the Roman empire till A.D. 950.

GENOA, *continued.*

Genoa becomes a free commercial state, about 1000
 Wars with Pisa 1119-1284
 Frederic II. captures 22 galleys, and vainly
 besieges Genoa 1241
 The families of Doria and Spinola obtain as-
 cendency about 1270
 The Genoese destroy the naval power of Pisa at
 Melora Aug. 13, 1284
 War with Venice 1293-99
 Raffaele Doria and Galeotto Spinola, appointed
 captains 1335
 Simon Boccanegra made the first doge, 1339;
 set aside by the nobles, 1344; re-appointed 1356
 Great discord; many doges appointed 1394
 Genoa successively under the protection of
 France, 1396; of Naples, 1410; of Milan, 1419;
 it loses and regains its freedom frequently,
 1421-1512
 Taken and sacked by the Spaniards and Italians
 under Prosper Colonna 1522
 Andrew Doria, with the fleet, restores the inde-

pendence of his country 1628
 Genoa bombarded by the French, 1684; by the
 British, 1745; taken by the imperialists, who
 are soon after expelled, Nov. 9, 1746; another
 siege raised June 10, 1747
 The celebrated bank failed 1750
 Genoa made the Ligurian republic 1796
 The city, blockaded by a British fleet and Aus-
 trian army, until literally starved, was evacu-
 ated by capitulation, May and June; but it
 was surrendered to the French soon after
 their victory at Marengo June 14, 1800
 Genoa annexed to the French empire, June,
 1805; surrenders to the English and Sicilians
 April 18, 1814
 United to the kingdom of Sardinia Dec. "
 The city seized by insurgents, who, after a
 murderous struggle, drove out the garrison
 and proclaimed the Ligurian republic, April
 3, but surrendered to general La Marmora,
 April 11, 1849

GENS-D'ARMES were anciently the king's horse-guards only, but afterwards the king's *gardes-du-corps*; the musqueteers and light-horse were reckoned among them. There was also a company of gentlemen (whose number was about 250) bearing this name. Scots guards were about the person of the kings of France from the time of St. Louis, who reigned in 1226. They were organised as a royal corps by Charles VII. about 1441. The younger sons of Scottish nobles were usually the captains of this guard. The name *gens-d'armes* was afterwards given to the police; but becoming obnoxious was changed to "municipal guard" in 1830.

GENTLEMAN (from *gentiles*, of a *gens*, a race or clan). The Gauls observing that during the empire of the Romans the *Scutarii* and *Gentiles* had the best appointments of all the soldiers, applied to them the terms *écuyers* and *gentilshommes*. This distinction of gentlemen was much in use in England, and was given to the well descended about 1430. *Sidney*. Gentlemen by blood were those who could show four descents from a gentleman who had been created by the king by letters patent.

GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS (formerly styled the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners) is the oldest corps in England, with the exception of the Yeoman of the Guard. The band was instituted by Henry VIII. in 1509, and was originally composed entirely of gentlemen of noble blood, whom he named his pensioners or spears. William IV. commanded that it should be called his Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, March 7, 1834. *Curling*.

GEOGRAPHY. The first records we have of geographical knowledge are in the *Pentateuch*, and in the book of *Joshua*. Homer describes the shield of Achilles as representing the earth surrounded by the sea, and also the countries of Greece, islands of the Archipelago, and site of Troy. *Iliad*. The priests taught that the temple of Apollo at Delphos was the centre of the world. Anaximander of Miletus was the inventor of geographical maps, about 568 B.C. Hipparchus attempted to reduce geography to a mathematical basis, about 135 B.C. It was first brought to Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, about A.D. 1201. *Lenglet*. The invention of the mariner's compass is the important connecting link between ancient and modern geography. The modern maps and charts were introduced into England by Bartholomew Columbus to illustrate his brother's theory respecting a western continent, A.D. 1489. Geography is now divided into mathematical, physical, and political. The study has been greatly promoted during the present century by expeditions at the expense of various governments and societies. The Royal Geographical Society of London was established in 1830; that of Paris in 1821.

GEOLOGY, the science of the earth, has been the subject of philosophical speculations from the time of Homer; and it is said to have been cultivated in China many years before the Christian era. It occupied the attention of Pliny, Avicenna, and the Arabian writers.

In 1574 Mercati wrote concerning the fossils in the pope's museum: Cesalpino, Majoli, and others (1597), Steno (1669), Scilla (1670), Quirini (1676), Plot and Lister (1678), Leibnitz (1680) recorded observations, and put forth theories on the various changes in the crust of the earth. Hooke (1668), in his work on Earthquakes, said that fossils, "as monuments of nature, were more

certain tokens of antiquity than coins or medals, and, though difficult, it would not be impossible to raise a chronology out of them." Burnett's "Theory of the Earth," appeared in 1690, Whiston's in 1696. Buffon's geological views (1749) were censured by the Sorbonne in 1751, and recanted in consequence. The principle he renounced was that the present

GEOLOGY, *continued.*

condition of the earth is due to secondary causes, and that these same causes will produce further changes. His more eminent fellow-labourers and successors were Gesner (1758), Michell (1760), Raspe (1762-73), Pallas and Saussure (1793-1800). Werner (1775) ascribed all rocks to an *aqueous* origin, and even denied the existence of volcanoes in primitive geological times, and had many followers, Kirwan, De Luc, &c.—Hutton (1788) supported by Playfair (1801), warmly opposed Werner's views, and asserted that the principal changes in the earth's crust are due to the energy of *fire*. The rival parties were hence termed Neptunists and Vulcanists.

William Smith, the father of British geology (who had walked over a large part of England) drew up a Tabular View of British Strata, in 1799, and published it and his Geological Map of England and Wales, 1812-15.

In 1803 the Royal Institution possessed the best geological collection in London, collected by H. Davy, C. Hatchett, and others; the proposal of sir John St. Aubyn, sir Abraham Hume, and the right hon. C. F. Greville, to aid the government in

establishing a school of mines there in 1804-7, was declined.

In 1807 the Geological Society of London was established, which by collecting a great mass of new data greatly tended to check the disposition to theorise, and led to the introduction of views midway between those of Werner and Hutton.

In 1835 Mr. (afterwards sir Henry) De la Beche suggested the establishment of the present Museum of Geology, which began at Craig's Court, and which was removed to its present position in Jermyn-street. To him is also due the valuable geological maps formed on the ordnance survey. The building was erected by Mr. Pennethorne, and opened in 1851. Attached to the museum are the Mining Records office, a lecture theatre, laboratories, &c. Sir H. De la Beche, the first director, died April 13, 1855, and was succeeded by sir R. I. Murchison. A similar institution was established at Calcutta, in 1840, by the E. I. Company. The English standard works on Geology at the present time are those of Lyell, Phillips, De la Beche, Murchison, Mantell, and Ansted (1865).

The strata composing the earth's crust may be divided into two great classes: 1st, those generally attributed to the agency of water; 2nd, to the action of fire, which may be subdivided as follows:

Aqueous formation, stratified, rarely crystalline	• { Sedimentary or Fossiliferous rocks.
Igneous formations, unstratified, crystalline	• { Metamorphic or Unfossiliferous.
	• { Volcanic, as Basalt, &c.
	• { Plutonic, as Granite, &c.

Fossiliferous, or Sedimentary, rocks are divided into three great series:—

The Palæozoic (most ancient forms of life), or Primary.	The Neozoic or Cainozoic (more recent forms of life), or Tertiary.
The Mesozoic (middle life period), or Secondary.	

TABULAR VIEW OF FOSSILIFEROUS STRATA.

NEOZOIC;		rag; Weald Clay; Hastings Sand. [Iguanodon, Hylæosaurus, &c.]	
I. POST TERTIARY:		F. 12. Oolite: Upper; Purbeck beds, Portland Stone and Sand, Kimmeridge Clay; Lithographic Stone of Solenhofen with <i>Archæopteryx</i> . [Fish.]	
A. Post-Pliocene:		13. Middle: Calcareous Grit, Coral Rag, Oxford Clay, Kelloway Rock. [Belemnites and Ammonites.]	
1. Recent: Marine strata; with human remains; Danish peat; kitchen-middens; bronze and stone implements; Swiss lake-dwellings; temple of Serapis at Puzzuoli.		14. Lower: Cornbrash, Forest Marble, Bradford Clay, Great Oolite, Stonesfield Slate, Fuller's Earth, Inferior Oolite. [Ichthyosaurus, Plesiosaurus, Pterodactyl.]	
2. Post-Pliocene: Brixham cave, with flint knives, and bones of living and extinct quadrupeds; ancient valley gravels; glacial drift; ancient Nile mud; post glacial N. American deposits; remains of mastodon; Australian breccias.		G. 15. Lias: Lias Clay and Marl Stone. [Ammonites, Equisetum, Amphibia, Labyrinthodon.]	
II. TERTIARY OR CAINOZOIC SERIES:		H. 16. Trias: Upper; White Lias, Red Clay, with Salt in Cheshire, Coal Fields in Virginia, N.A. [Fish, Dromatherium.]	
B. Pliocene:		17. Middle or Muschelkalk (wanting in England). [Encrinurus; Placodus gigas.]	
3. Newer Pliocene (or Pleistocene) Mammalian beds, Norwich Crag. [Marine shells.]		18. Lower: New Red Sandstone of Lancashire and Cheshire. [Labyrinthodon; Footprints of Birds and Reptiles.]	
4. Older Pliocene: Red and Coralline Crag (Suffolk, Antwerp).		IV. PRIMARY OR PALÆOZOIC SERIES:	
C. 5, 6. Miocene: Upper and Lower; Bordeaux; Virginia sands and Zouraine beds; Pikermé deposits near Athens; volcanic tuff and limestone of the Azores, &c.; brown coal of Germany, &c. [Mastodon, Gigantic Elk, Salamander, &c.]		I. 19. Permian: Magnesian Limestone, Marl Slates, Red Sandstone and Shale, Dolomite; kupferschiefer. [Firs, Fishes, Amphibia.]	
D. 7, 8, 9. Eocene: Upper, Middle, and Lower; Freshwater and Marine beds; Barton Clays; Bracklesham Sands; Paris Gypsum; London Plastic, and Thanet Clays. [Palms, Birds, &c.]		K. 20, 21. Carboniferous, Upper and Lower: Coal Measures, Millstone Grit, Mountain Limestone. [Ferns, Calamites, Coal.]	
III. SECONDARY OR MESOZOIC SERIES:		L. 22, 23, 24. Devonian, Upper, Middle, and Lower: Tilstones, Cornstones, and Marls, Quartzose Conglomerates. [Shells, Fish, Trilobites.]	
E. 10. Cretaceous: Upper; British Chalk; Maestricht beds.—Chalk with and without Flints, Chalk Marl, Upper Green Sand, Gault, Lower Green Sand. [Mesosaurus; Fish, Mollusks, &c.]		M. 25, 26, 27. Silurian, Upper, Middle and Lower: Ludlow Shales, Aymestry Limestone, Wenlock Limestone, Wen-	
II. Lower (or Neocomian or Wealden); Kentish			

GEOLOGY, *continued*.

- lock Shale, Caradoc Sandstone, Llandello Flags; Niagara Limestone. [Sponges, Corals, Trilobites, Shells.]
- N. 28, 29. Cambrian, Upper and Lower: Bala Limestone, Festiniog Slates, Bangor Slates and Grits, Wicklow Rock, Hasleets Grits, Huronian Series of Canada. [Zoophytes, Lingula, Ferns, Sigillaria, Stigmara, Calamites, and Cryptogamia.]
- O. 30. *Laurenium*, Upper Gneiss of the Hebrides (?): Labradorite Series, N. of the St. Lawrence; Adirondack Mountains, New York.
31. Lower: Gneiss and Quartzites, with Interstratified Limestones, in one of which, 1000 feet thick, occurs a foraminifer, *Eozoön Canadense*, the oldest known fossil.

GEOMETRY, so termed from its original application to measuring the earth. Its origin is ascribed to the Egyptians; the annual inundations of the Nile having given rise to it by carrying away the landmarks and the boundaries of farms. Thales introduced geometry into Greece, about 600 B.C. Euclid's Elements were compiled about 300 B.C. The doctrine of curves originally attracted the attention of geometers from the conic sections, which were introduced by Plato about 390 B.C. The conchoid curve was invented by Nicomedes, 220 B.C. The science of geometry was taught in Europe in the 13th century. Books on geometry and astronomy were destroyed in England as infected with magic, 7 Edw. VI. 1552. *Stow*. Simson's celebrated edition of Euclid first appeared in 1756.

GEORGE. A gold coin current at 6s. 8d. in the reign of Henry VIII. *Leake*.

GEORGE, ST. The tutelary saint of England, and adopted as patron of the order of the garter by Edward III. His day is April 23. See *Knighthood*.

GEORGES' CONSPIRACY, in France. General Moreau, general Pichegru, Georges Cadoudal, who was commonly known by the name of Georges, and others, were arrested at Paris, charged with a conspiracy against the life of Bonaparte, and for the restoration of Louis XVIII., Feb. 1804. Pichegru was found strangled in prison, April 6. The conspirators were tried, June 9, when seventeen were sentenced to death, and many to imprisonment. Moreau was suffered to leave France, and was escorted from the Temple to embark for America, June 22. In 1813 he was killed before Dresden (*which see*).

GEORGIA, the ancient Iberia, now a province of S. Russia, near the Caucasus, submitted to Alexander, 323 B.C., but threw off the yoke of his successors. It was subjugated to Rome by Pompey, 65 B.C., but retained its own sovereigns. Christianity was introduced into it in the 3rd century. In the 8th century, after a severe struggle, Georgia was subdued by the Arab caliphs; by the Turkish sultan Alp-Arslan, 1068; and by the Tartar hordes, 1235. From the 14th to the 18th centuries, Georgia was successively held by the Persian and Turkish monarchs. In 1740 Nadir Shah established part of Georgia as a principality, of which the last ruler, Heraclius, surrendered his territories to the czar in 1799; and in 1802 Georgia was declared to be a Russian province.—**GEORGIA, IN NORTH AMERICA**, was settled by gen. Oglethorpe, in 1732. Separating from the congress of America, it surrendered to the British, Dec. 1778; and its possession was of vast importance to the royalists in the then war. Count d'Estaing joined the American general Lincoln, and made a desperate attack on Georgia, which failed, and the French fleet returned home; the colony was given up to the Union by the British in 1783. It seceded from the Union, by ordinance, Jan. 18, 1861, and was overrun by Sherman in 1864-5. See *United States*.—**GEORGIA**, in the Pacific, was visited by captain Cook in 1775.

GEORGIUM SIDUS, the first name of the planet Uranus (*which see*).

GERMAINS, ST. near Paris, where James II. of England resided in state after his abdication, in 1689, and where he died, Sept. 16, 1701.

GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, constituted by the Allies, 1815, in place of the Confederation of the Rhine (*which see*), now consists of—

<p>The empire of Austria; the kingdoms of Prussia, Hanover, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg; 7 grand-duchies (Baden, Hesse, &c.); 8 duchies (Brunswick, &c.); 12 principalities and 1 lordship; 4 free cities (Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, and</p>	<p>Lübeck); the late Danish duchies (Schleswig and Holstein); the duchies of Luxemburg and Lemburg belonging to Holland. Population of the whole, in 1853, about 43½ millions.—Baron Kubeck, President since May 29, 1859.</p>
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GERMANY (*Germania Alemanica*), anciently, as now, divided into several independent states. The Germans long withstood the attempts of the Romans to subdue them; and although that people conquered some parts of the country, they were expelled before the close of the 3rd century. In the 5th century the arms of the Huns and other tribes prevailed over the greater portion of Germany. These were subjugated by Charlemagne in the latter

part of the 8th century. He took the title of emperor, entailing the dignity upon his family; but after his race became extinct in 911, the rank was made elective. A member of the house of Austria was elected (almost uninterruptedly) from 1437 until 1804. Germany was divided into circles in 1512; formed into the *Confederation of the Rhine*, in 1804, and into the *Germanic Confederation* in 1815. See *both articles, Austria, &c.*

- The Teutones united with the Cymry, defeat the Romans in Illyria B.C. 113
- After varying success are defeated by Marius 102
- Hermann or Arminius, the German hero, destroys the Roman legion under Varus A.D. 9
- Great irruption of Germanic tribes into Gaul 450, &c.
- Charlemagne after a long contest subdues the Saxons, who become Christians 772-785
- He is crowned emperor of the West at Rome 800
- He adds a second head to the eagle to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany are united in him 802
- Louis (*le Débonnaire*) separates Germany from France 839-840
- The German princes assert their independence, and Conrad I. of Franconia reigns 911
- [The electoral character assumed about this time. See *Electors*.]
- Reign of Henry I. [king], surnamed the Fowler; he vanquishes the Huns, Danes, Vandals, and Bohemians 918-934
- Otto I. extends his dominions, and is crowned emperor by the pope 962
- Henry III. conquers Bohemia 1042
- Contest between Henry IV. and Gregory VII. 1075
- Henry's humiliation at Canossa (*which see*) 1077
- He takes Rome, 1804; and Gregory dies in exile at Salerno 1085
- Disputes relating to ecclesiastical investitures with the pope 1073-1123
- The Guelph and the Ghibeline feuds begin 1140
- Conrad III. leads an army to the holy wars; it was destroyed by Greek treachery 1147
- Frederick Barbarossa's wars with the Italian republics 1154-77
- He destroys Milan 1162
- He ruins Henry the Lion (see *Bavaria*) 1180
- He is drowned during the crusade in Syria 1190
- Teutonic order of Knighthood 1245
- Hanseatic league established 1245
- Reign of Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, chosen by the electors 1273
- The famous edict, called the Golden Bull, by Charles IV. 1356
- Sigismund, king of Bohemia, elected emperor. He betrays John Huss and Jerome of Prague, who are burned alive (see *Bohemia*) 1414-16
- Sigismund being driven from the throne, Albert II., duke of Austria, succeeds 1437
- Era of the Reformation, (see *Luther*) 1517
- German bible and liturgy published by Luther 1522-46
- Luther excommunicated by the diet at Worms, April 17, 1521
- War with the pope—the Germans storm Rome 1527
- Diet at Spire 1529
- Confession of Augsburg published Jan. 25, 1530
- Protestant League of Smalcald 1531
- The anabaptists seize Munster, 1534; but are suppressed, and John of Leyden slain 1536
- Death of Luther 1546
- War with protestants 1546-52
- Who are helped by Henry II. of France—Peace of Religion at Passau July 31, 1552
- Abdication of Charles V. Aug. 27, 1556
- The thirty years' war begins between the Evangelic union under elector palatine, and the Catholic league under the duke of Bavaria 1618
- Battle of Prague, which ruined the elector palatine Nov. 8, 1620
- Gustavus-Adolphus of Sweden invades Germany June, 1630
- Death of Gustavus-Adolphus, victor at Lutze Nov. 16, 1632
- End of the thirty years' war: treaty of Westphalia, establishing religious toleration Oct. 24, 1648
- John Sobieski, king of Poland, after defeating the Turks obliges them to raise the siege of Vienna Sept. 12, 1683
- The peace of Carlowitz (with the Turks) Jan. 26, 1699
- War with France, &c.; Marlborough's victory at Blenheim Aug. 13, 1704
- Peace of Utrecht April 11, 1713
- The Pragmatic Sanction (*which see*) 1722
- Francis I., duke of Lorraine, marries the heiress of Austria, Maria-Theresa, queen of Hungary (1736). She succeeds her father, and becomes queen of Hungary Oct. 20, 1740
- The elector of Bavaria elected emperor as Charles VII. Jan. 22, 1742; he dies, Jan. 20; Francis I. duke of Lorraine, elected emperor Sept. 15, 1745
- The seven years' war between Austria and Prussia and their respective allies begins, Aug. 1756; ends with the peace of Hubertsburg Feb. 15, 1763
- Joseph II. extends his dominions by the dismemberment of Poland, 1772; many civil reforms and liberal changes 1782
- Francis I. joins in the second partition of Poland [In the ruinous wars between Germany and France, the emperor loses the Netherlands, all his territories west of the Rhine, and his states in Italy, 1793, *et seq.*] 1795
- Francis II. assumes the title of emperor of Austria Aug. 11, 1804
- Napoleon establishes the kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, 1805; and of Westphalia, 1807; dissolution of the German empire; formation of the confederation of the Rhine July 12, 1806
- Commencement of the war of independence March, 1813
- Congress of Vienna Nov. 1, 1814—May 25, 1815
- The Germanic confederation (*which see*) formed June 8, 1815
- The Zollverein (*which see*) formed 1818
- Insurrection at Vienna and throughout Germany (see *Austria, Hungary, &c.*) 1848
- The king of Prussia takes the lead as an agitator, to promote the reconsolidation of the German empire, by a proclamation March 27, "
- German national assembly meet at Frankfurt, May 18, "
- Revolt in Schleswig and Holstein (see *Denmark*) March, "
- German national assembly elects the king of Prussia emperor of Germany March 28, 1849
- He declines the honour April 3, "
- He recalls the Prussian members of the assembly May 14, "
- The Frankfurt assembly transfers its sittings to Stutgard May 30, "
- Treaty of Vienna between Austria and Prussia for the formation of a new central power for a limited time; appeal to be made to the governments of Germany Sept. 30, "
- Protest of Austria against the alliance of Prussia with some of the smaller German states Nov. 12, "
- Treaty of Munich between Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, for a revision of the German union Feb. 27, 1850
- Parliament meets at Erfurt March, "
- The king of Wurtemberg denounces the insidious ambition of Prussia March 15, "
- German diet meets at Frankfort May 10, "
- Hesse-Cassel refuses to send a representative to Erfurt June 7, "
- Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league June 20, "

GERMANY, *continued.*

- Austria calls an assembly of the German confederation at Frankfurt . . . July 19, 1850
 Which meets at Frankfurt . . . Sept. 2, "
 Austrian, Bavarian, and Prussian forces enter Hesse-Cassel. See *Hesse-Cassel* . . . Nov. 12, "
 Conferences on German affairs at Dresden Dec. 23, 1850, to May 15, 1851
 Conference of the diet of Nuremberg relative to a general code of commerce for Germany Jan. 15, 1857
 Great excitement in Germany at the French successes in Lombardy; warlike preparations in Bavaria, &c. . . May and June, 1859
 Meeting of new liberal party in Eisenach, in Saxe-Weimar. Seven resolutions put forth recommending that the imperfect federal constitution be changed; that the German diet be replaced by a strong central government; that a national assembly be summoned; and that Prussia be invited to take the initiative. . . Aug. 14, "
 This proposal not accepted by Prussia, and warmly opposed by Hanover . . . Sept. "
 The Austrian minister, Rechberg, severely censuring the duke of Saxe Gotha, for a liberal speech, Sept. 4; and accusing the Prussian government of favouring the liberals, meets with cutting retorts . . . Sept. "
 The Federal diet maintain the Hesse-Cassel constitution of 1852 against Prussia. . . March 24, 1860
 Meeting of the French emperor and the German sovereigns at Baden, June 16, 17; and of the czar and the emperor of Austria and the regent of Prussia at Toplitz July 26, &c. "
 Meeting at Coburg in favour of German unity against French aggression . . . Sept. 5, "
 Dispute with Denmark respecting the rights of Holstein and Schleswig . . . Nov. "
 First meeting of a German national shooting match at Gotha . . . July 8-11, 1861
 Meeting of the German National Association at Heidelberg; it decides to form a German fleet. . . Aug. 23, "
 Subscriptions received for the fleet Sept. and Oct. "

- The National Association meet at Berlin; they recommend the formation of a united Federal government, with a central executive, under the leadership of Prussia . . . March 13, 1862
 Meetings of plenipotentiaries from German states respecting Federal reform July 8—Aug. 10, "
 Deputies from the German states meet at Weimar, and declare that the greatest want of Germany is its formation into one Federal state . . . Sept. 28, 29, "
 Congress of deputies from German states on national reform . . . Aug. 22, 1863
 The emperor of Austria invites the German sovereigns to a congress at Frankfurt, July 31; king of Prussia declines, Aug. 4; nearly all the sovereigns meet, Aug. 16, 17; they definitively approve the Austrian plan of Federal reform, Sept. 1; which is rejected by Prussia . . . Sept. 22, "
 The diet determine to have recourse to federal execution in Holstein if Denmark does not fulfil her obligations . . . Oct. 1, "
 50th anniversary of the battle of Leipzig celebrated . . . Oct. 18, "
 Death of Frederick VII. king of Denmark Nov. 15, "
 German troops enter Holstein as "Federal execution." (See *Denmark* for following events.) Dec. 23, "
 Death of Maximilian II. king of Bavaria March 10, 1864
 Prussia retains the duchies; discussion between Austria and Prussia; the diet adopt the resolution of Bavaria and Saxony requesting Austria and Prussia to give up Holstein to the duke of Augustenburg; rejected, April 6, 1865
 The Gastein convention (*which see*) signed, Aug. 14, "
 Severely censured by the diet at Frankfurt, Sept. "
 See *Austria, Denmark, Prussia, &c.*

KINGS AND EMPERORS OF GERMANY.

CARLOVINGIAN RACE.

800. Charlemagne.
 814. Louis le Débonnaire, king of France.
 840. Lothaire, or Lothar, son of Louis; died in a monastery at Treves.
 855. Louis II., son of Lothaire.
 875. Charles II., called the Bald, king of France; poisoned by his physician, Zedechias, a Jew. *Hénauld.*
 877. [Interregnum.]
 880. Charles III. le Gros, crowned king of Italy; deposed; succeeded by
 887. Arnulf, or Arnoul; crowned emperor at Rome in 896.
 899. Louis III. called IV.; the last of the Carolingian race in Germany.

SAXON DYNASTY.

911. Otho, duke of Saxony; refuses the dignity on account of his age.
 " Conrad I. duke of Franconia.
 918. Henry I., surnamed the Fowler, son of Otho, duke of Saxony; king.
 936. Otho I., styled the Great, son of Henry. Many writers withhold the imperial title from him until crowned by pope John XII. in 962.
 973. Otho II., the Bloody, so stigmatised for his cruelties; massacred his chief nobility at an entertainment to which he had invited them; wounded by a poisoned arrow.
 983. Otho III., surnamed the Red, his son, yet in his minority; poisoned.

1002. Henry II., duke of Bavaria, surnamed the Holy and the Lame.
 1024. Conrad II., surnamed the Salique.
 1039. Henry III., the Black, son of Conrad II.
 1056. Henry IV., son of the preceding; a minor, under the regency of his mother Agnes; deposed by his son and successor. (Several emperors nominated by the pope.)
 1106. Henry V.; married Maud or Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England.
 1125. Lothaire II., surnamed the Saxon.
 1138. [Interregnum.]

HOUSE OF HOHENSTAUFEN, OR OF SUABIA.

- " Conrad III., duke of Franconia.
 1152. Frederick I. Barbarossa; one of the most splendid reigns in the German annals; drowned by his horse throwing him into the river Saleph.
 1190. Henry VI., his son, surnamed Asper, or the Sharp; it was this emperor that detained Richard I. of England a prisoner in his dominions; died 1197. Interregnum and contest for the throne between Philip of Suabia and Otho of Brunswick.
 1198. Philip, brother to Henry; assassinated at Bamberg by Otto of Wittelsbach.
 1208. Otho IV., surnamed the Superb. recognised as king of Germany, and crowned as emperor the next year; excommunicated and deposed.
 1215. Frederick II., king of Sicily, the son of Henry

GERMANY, *continued.*

- VI.; deposed by his subjects, who elected Henry, landgrave of Thuringia. Frederick died in 1250, naming his son Conrad his successor, but the pope gave the imperial title to William, earl of Holland.
1250. Conrad IV.* son of Frederick.
1256. [Interregnum.]
1257. Richard, earl of Cornwall, and Alphonso, of Castile, nominated emperors.
- HOUSES OF HAPSBURG, LUXEMBURG, AND BAVARIA.
1273. Rodolph, count of Hapsburg.
1291. [Interregnum.]
1292. Adolphus, count of Nassau, to the exclusion of Albert, son of Rodolph; deposed; slain at the battle of Spires.
1298. Albert, duke of Austria, Rodolph's son; killed by his nephew at Rheinfels, May 1, 1308.
1308. Henry VII. of Luxemburg.
1313. [Interregnum.]
1314. Louis IV. (III.) of Bavaria, and Frederick III. of Austria, son of Albert, rival emperors; Frederick died in 1330.
1330. Louis reigns alone.
1347. Charles IV. of Luxemburg. In this reign was given at Nuremberg, in 1356, the famous *Golden Bull*, which became the fundamental law of the German empire.
1378. Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, son of Charles; twice imprisoned, and at length forced to resign; but continued to reign in Bohemia.
1400. Frederick III. duke of Brunswick; assassinated immediately after his election, and seldom placed in the list of emperors.
- „ Rupert, count palatine of the Rhine; crowned at Cologne; died in 1410.
1410. Jossus, marquess of Moravia; chosen by a party of the electors; died the next year.
- „ Sigismund, king of Hungary; elected by another party. On the death of Jossus he is recognised by all parties; king of Bohemia in 1419.
- HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.
1438. Albert II., surnamed the Great, duke of Austria, and king of Hungary and Bohemia; died Oct. 27, 1439.

1439. [Interregnum.]
1440. Frederick IV. (or III.) surnamed the Pacific; elected emperor Feb. 2, but not crowned until June, 1442.
1493. Maximilian I. son of Frederick; died in 1519. In 1477 he married Mary of Burgundy.
- Francis I. of France and Charles I. of Spain became competitors for the empire.
1519. Charles V. (I. of Spain) son of Joan of Castile and Philip of Austria, elected; resigned both crowns, 1556; and retired to a monastery, where he died soon after.
1556. Ferdinand I. brother to Charles; succeeded by his son,
1564. Maximilian II. king of Hungary and Bohemia; succeeded by his son,
1576. Rodolph II.
1612. Matthias, brother of Rodolph.
1619. Ferdinand II. his cousin, son of the archduke Charles; king of Hungary.
1637. Ferdinand III. son of the preceding emperor; succeeded by his son,
1658. Leopold I.
1705. Joseph I. son of the emperor Leopold.
1711. Charles VI. brother to Joseph; succeeded by his daughter,
1740. Maria-Theresa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, whose right to the empire was sustained by England.
1742. Charles VII. elector of Bavaria, whose claim was supported by France; rival emperor, and contested succession.
- [This competition for the throne of Germany gave rise to an almost general war. Charles died in Jan. 1745.]
1745. Francis I. of Lorraine, grand-duke of Tuscany, consort of Maria-Theresa.
1765. Joseph II. son of the emperor Francis and of Maria-Theresa.
1790. Leopold II. brother to Joseph; succeeded by his son,
1792. Francis II. In 1804 this prince became emperor of Austria only, as Francis I.

See Austria.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN AUTHORS.

<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>
Ulphilas (Gothic bible) about A.D. 360.		J. G. von Herder . . .	1744 1803	B. G. Niebuhr . . .	1776 1831
Martin Luther (Germ. bible, &c. 1522-34).	1483 1546	Fred. T. Klopstock . .	1724 1803	J. W. von Goëthe . .	1749 1832
Hans Sachs . . .	1494 1578	Im. Kant . . .	1724 1804	Wm. von Humboldt	1767 1835
Godf. Leibnitz . . .	1646 1716	J. C. Fred. von Schiller	1759 1805	A. Wm. Schlegel . . .	1767 1845
G. F. Gellert . . .	1715 1769	Ch. M. Wieland . . .	1733 1813	L. Tieck . . .	1773 1853
G. E. Lessing . . .	1729 1781	C. T. Körner . . .	1791 1813	H. Heine . . .	1797 1856
G. A. Bürger . . .	1748 1794	Jean Paul Richter . .	1763 1825	Alex. von Humboldt	1769 1859
		J. H. Voss . . .	1751 1826	Chr. Carl J. Bunsen	1791 1860
		F. Schlegel . . .	1772 1829	F. C. Schlosser . . .	1776 1861

GERONA (N.E. Spain), an ancient city, frequently besieged and taken. In June, 1808, it successfully resisted the French, but after suffering much by famine, surrendered Dec. 12, 1809.

GETTYSBURG (Philadelphia). Here three days' severe fighting took place on July 1-3, 1863, between the invading confederate army under generals Lee, Longstreet, and Ewell, and the federals under general G. Meade. The confederates were long successful, but eventually were compelled to retire from Pennsylvania and Maryland. The killed and wounded on each side were estimated at about 15,000.

* His son Conradin was proclaimed king of Sicily, which was, however, surrendered to his uncle Manfred, 1254; on whose death it was given by the pope to Charles of Anjou in 1263. Conradin, on the invitation of the Ghibeline party, entered Italy with a large army, and was defeated at Tagliacozzo, Aug. 23, 1268, and beheaded at Naples Oct. 29, thus ending the Hohenstaufen family.

GHEENT, an ancient city in Belgium, built about the 7th century. During the middle ages it became very rich. John, third son of Edward III. of England, was born here in 1340 (hence named *John of Gaunt*), during the revolt under Van Artevelde, a brewer, against the earl Louis, 1379-83. Ghent rebelled against the emperor, Charles V., 1539, for which it was severely punished in 1540. The "Pacification of Ghent" (when the north and south provinces of the Netherlands united against Spain) was proclaimed, Nov. 8, 1576, and broken up in 1579. Ghent was taken by Louis XIV. of France, March 9, 1678, and by the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and afterwards several times taken and retaken. The **PEACE OF GHEENT**, between Great Britain and America, was signed Dec. 24, 1814.

GHIBELINES. See *Guelphs*.

GHIZNEE, or **GHUZNEE** (East Persia), the seat of the Gaznevdes, who founded the city, 969. They were expelled by the Seljuk Tartars in 1038. The British under sir J. Keane, attacked the citadel of Ghiznee, at two o'clock in the morning, July 23, 1839; it was one of the strongest fortresses in Asia, and was commanded by a son of the ex-king of Cabul. At three o'clock the gates were blown in by the artillery, and under cover of a heavy fire, the infantry forced their way into the place and succeeded at five o'clock in fixing the British colours on its towers.—It capitulated to the Afghans, March 1, 1842, who were defeated Sept. 6, 1842, and general Nott re-entered Ghiznee next day.

GHOSTS are now produced by optical science. Mr. Dircks described his method at the British Association meeting in 1858. Dr. John Taylor exhibited scientific ghosts in March, 1863. Mr. Pepper exhibited the ghost illusion at the Royal Polytechnic institution, July, 1863. See *Cock-lane Ghost*.

GIANTS. Giants' bones, 17, 18, 20, and 30 feet high were once reported to have been found; but geologists now prove them to be the remains of colossal animals.—The battle of Marignano (1515) has been termed the "battle of the *Giants*."

Og, king of Bashan, of the remnant of the giants: his bedstead was 9 cubits long (about 16½ feet). B.C. 1451. (*Deut.* iii. 11.)

Goliath of Gath's "height was 6 cubits and a span." about 1063 B.C. (1 *Sam.* xvii. 4.)

The emperor Maximin (A.D. 235) was 8½ feet in height, and of great bulk. Some say between 7 and 8 feet; others above 8.

"The tallest man that hath been seen in our age was one named Gabara, who, in the days of Claudius, the late emperor, was brought out of Arabia. He was 9 feet 9 inches high." *Pliny*.

John Middleton, of Hale, in Lancashire, born in 1578, was 9 feet 3 inches high.*

Patrick Cotter, the celebrated Irish giant, born in 1761, was 8 feet 7 inches in height; his hand, from the commencement of the palm to the extremity of

the middle finger, measured 12 inches, and his shoe was 17 inches long; he died in Sept. 1806, in his 46th year.

Big Sam, the porter of the prince of Wales, at Carlton-palace, was near 8 feet high, and performed as a giant in the romance of "Cymon," at the Opera-house, while the Drury-lane company had the use of that theatre until their own was rebuilt in 1809.

M. Brice, a native of the Vosges, in London in Sept. 1862, 7 feet 6 inches high.

Robert Hales, the Norfolk giant, died at Great Yarmouth Nov. 22, 1863 (aged 43). He was 7 feet 6 inches high, and weighed 452 lb.

Chang-Woo-Gow, a Chinese, aged 19, 7 feet 8 inches high, exhibited himself in London in Sept. &c. 1865.

A giant styled "Anak" was exhibited in London, Nov. 1865.

GIAOUR, Turkish for infidel, a term applied to all who do not believe in Mahomedanism.—Byron's poem, "The Giaour," was published in 1813.

GIBRALTAR. The ancient Calpe (which, with Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, obtained the name of the Pillars of Hercules), a town on a rock in South Spain, on which is placed a British fortress, considered impregnable. The height of the rock, according to Cuvier, is 1437 English feet. It was taken by the Saracens under Tarik, whence its present name (derived from *Gibel-el-Tarik*, Mountain of Tarik), in 711.

It was taken from the Moors in 1309; retaken by them, 1333; and finally taken from them by Henry IV. of Castile, in . . . 1462

Gibraltar attacked by the British under sir George Rooke, the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, sir John Leake, and admiral Byng, July 21st, and taken on the 24th . . . 1704

Besieged by the Spanish and French; they lose 10,000 men, and the victorious English but 400 . . . Oct. 11, 1704

Ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht . . . April 11, 1713

The Spaniards again attack Gibraltar, and are repulsed with great loss . . . 1720

* It is reported that one of the Irelands took him to London, and introduced him, dressed up in a very fantastic style, to king James the First. On his return from London, a portrait was taken of him, which is preserved in the library of Brazenose college, at Oxford; and Dr. Plot gives the following account of him:—"John Middleton, commonly called the child of Hale, whose hand, from the carpus to the end of his middle finger, was 17 inches long; his palm 8½ inches broad; and his whole height 9 feet 3 inches, wanting but 6 inches of the size of Goliath."—*Nat. Hist. of Staffordshire*, p. 295.

GIBRALTAR, *continued.*

They again attack it with a force of 20,000 men, and lose 5000, while the loss of the English is only 300 Feb. 22, 1727
 Memorial siege by the Spaniards and French, whose prodigious armaments* (the greatest ever brought against a fortress) were wholly overthrown July 16, 1779, to Feb. 5, 1783
 Royal battery destroyed by fire Nov. 1800
 Engagement between the French and English fleets in the bay; H.M.S. *Hannibal*, 74 guns, lost July 6, 1801
 The *Royal Carlos* and *St. Hermenegildo* Spanish

ships, each of 112 guns, blew up, with their crews, at night-time, in the straits here, and all on board perished July 12, 1801
 A malignant disease caused a great mortality here in 1804
 A dreadful plague raged 1805
 A malignant fever raged Aug. 1814
 Again, when a proclamation issued for closing the courts of justice and places of public worship Sept. 5, 1828
 The fatal epidemic ceased Jan. 12, 1829

GILDING was practised at Rome, about 145 B.C. The capitol was the first building on which this enrichment was bestowed. *Pliny*. Of gold leaf for gilding the Romans made but 750 leaves, four fingers square, out of a whole ounce. *Pliny*. It consequently was more like our plating. *Truster*. A single grain of gold may now be stretched out under the hammer into a leaf that will cover a house. *Dr. Halley*. Gilding with leaf gold on *bole ammoniac* was first introduced by Margaritone in 1273. Gilding on wood formed part of the decorations of the Jewish tabernacle (*Exod.* xxv. 11.); and was improved in 1680. See *Electrotype*.

GIN, ardent spirit, flavoured with the essential oil of the juniper berry. The "gin act," laying an excise of 5s. per gallon upon it, passed July 14, 1736, when it had been found, in the preceding year, that in London alone 7044 houses sold gin by retail; and it was so cheap that the poor could intoxicate themselves for one penny. *Salmon*. About 1700 gin-shops were suppressed in London in 1750. *Clarke*.

GIPSIES. See *Gypsies*.

GIRAFFE, or CAMELOPARD, a native of the interior of Africa, was well known to the ancients. In 1827 one was brought to England for the first time as a present to George IV. It died in 1829. On May 25, 1835, four giraffes, obtained by M. Thibaut, were introduced into the Zoological gardens, Regent's park, where a young one was born in 1839.

GIRONDISTS, an important party during the French revolution, principally composed of deputies from the Gironde. At first they were ardent republicans, but after the cruelties of Aug. and Sept. 1792, they laboured to restrain the cruelties of the Mountain party, to which they succumbed. Their leaders, Brissot, Vergniaud, and many others, were guillotined Oct. 31, 1793, at the instigation of Robespierre. Lamartine's "Histoire des Girondins," published in 1847, tended to hasten the revolution in 1848.

GISORS, BATTLE OF (France), on Sept. 20, 28, or Oct. 10, 1198, between the armies of France and England. The former was signally defeated by Richard I., who commanded the English, and his parole for the day, "*Dieu et mon droit*"—"God and my right," afterwards became the motto to the arms of England.

GLADIATORS were originally malefactors, who fought for their lives, or captives who fought for freedom. They were exhibited at the funeral ceremonies of the Romans, 263 B.C., probably following the Greek custom of sacrificing to the manes of deceased warriors, the prisoners taken in battle. Gladiator fights afterwards exhibited at festivals, about 215 B.C. When Dacia was reduced by Trajan, 1000 gladiators fought at Rome in celebration of his triumph, for 123 days, A.D. 103. These combats were suppressed in the East by Constantine the Great, A.D. 325, and in the West by Theodoric in 500. *Langlet*.

GLANDELAGH, BISHOPRIC OF (Ireland), has been united to the arch-prelacy of Dublin since the year 1214. St. Keiven seems to have been the founder of this see; he resigned in 612. Glendalagh is now commonly known by the name of the Seven Churches, from the remains of so many buildings contiguous to the cathedral.

* In one night their floating batteries were destroyed with red-hot balls, and their whole line of works annihilated by a sortie from the garrison, commanded by general Elliot, Nov. 27, 1781. The enemy's loss in munitions of war, on this night alone, was estimated at upwards of 2,000,000l. sterling. The army amounted to 40,000 men. But their grand defeat by a garrison of only 7000 British occurred Sept. 13, 1782. The duke of Crillon commanded 12,000 of the best troops of France. 1000 pieces of artillery were brought to bear against the fortress, besides which there were 47 sail of the line, all three-deckers; 10 great floating batteries, esteemed invincible, carrying 212 guns; innumerable frigates, xebecs, bomb-ketches, cutters, and gun and mortar boats; while small craft for disembarking the forces covered the bay. For weeks together 6000 shells were daily thrown into the town; and on a single occasion 8000 barrels of gunpowder were expended by the enemy.

GLASGOW (Lanarkshire), the largest city in Scotland. Its prosperity was immensely increased after the union in 1707, in consequence of its obtaining some of the American trade. Population in 1707 about 12,000; in 1861, 394,857.

The cathedral or high church, dedicated to St. Kentigern or Mungo, was built in the 11th century.
 Erected into a burgh 1180
 Charter was obtained from James II. 1451
 University founded by bishop Turnbull about 1454
 Made a royal burgh by James VI. 1611
 Town wasted by a great fire 1652
 Charter of William and Mary 1690
 Glasgow *Courant* published 1715
 First vessel sailed to America for its still great import, tobacco 1718
 Great Shawfield riot 1725
 Calico printing begun 1742
 Plundered by rebels 1745
 Theatre opened 1764
 Power-loom introduced 1773
 Theatre burnt 1782
 Chamber of commerce formed 1783
 Trades' hall built 1791
 Spinning machinery by steam introduced 1795
 Anderson's university founded 1796
 New college buildings erected 1811
 Great popular commotion April, "
 Trials for treason followed, July, "
 Theatre again burnt Jan. 1829
 The royal exchange, a most sumptuous edifice, opened Sept. 3, "

Great fire, loss 150,000*l.* Jan. 14, 1833
 The Glasgow lotteries, the last drawn in Britain, were granted by licence of parliament to the commissioners for the improvement of Glasgow. The third and final Glasgow lottery was drawn in London, at Coopers' Hall, Aug. 28, 1834. Their repetition was forbidden by 4 Will. IV. c. 37 1834
 British Association meet here 1840
 Wellington's statue erected Oct. 8, 1844
 False alarm of fire at the theatre, when 70 persons are crushed to death Feb. 17, 1849
 Failure of Western Bank of Scotland, and City of Glasgow banks, and other firms Nov. 1857
 In which great frauds were discovered Oct. 1858
 New water-works at Loch Katrine opened by the queen Oct. 14, 1859
 [To supply 50,000,000 gallons daily: engineer, J. F. Bateman; cost about 1,000,000*l.* independent of the price paid for old works.]
 First self-supporting cooking establishments for working classes begun by Mr. Thos. Corbett Sept. 21, 1860
 Glasgow visited by the empress of the French Nov. 27, "
 Theatre burnt again Jan. 31, 1863
 Visited by lord Palmerston March, "

GLASGOW, BISHOPRIC OF. Kennet, in his *Antiquities*, says it was founded by St. Kentigern, *alias* Mungo, in 560; while others affirm that Mungo was a holy man who had a cell here, whose sanctity was held in such veneration that the church was dedicated to him. Dr. Heylin, speaking of the see of St. Asaph, in Wales, says that *that* see was founded by St. Kentigern, a Scot, then bishop of Glasgow in 583. This prelacy became archiepiscopal in 1491, and ceased at the Revolution. Glasgow is now a post-revolution bishopric. The cathedral was commenced in 1121, and has been beautified and improved at various periods since. It has a noble crypt. See *Bishops*.

GLASITES (in Scotland) and SANDEMANIANS (in England), names given to a small body of Christians, whose tenets (professedly derived from the Holy Scriptures alone) are set forth in the "Testimony of the King of Martyrs" published by John Glas, a minister of the Church of Scotland in 1727, and in his son-in-law, Robert Sandeman's "Letters on Theron and Aspasio" (1755). Churches were first formed by them on what were considered the primitive models, in Scotland, about 1728, and in England about 1755, some of which still exist. They hold that true faith is the gift of God, and not to be taught or acquired by man; and that it produces love to God and good works. They partake weekly of the Lord's supper and love-feasts (see *Agapæ*), avoid eating blood, and maintain the primitive discipline. They erected a new meeting-house at Barnsbury, London, N., in 1862.

GLASS. The Egyptians are said to have been taught the art of making glass by Hermes. The discovery of glass took place in Syria. *Pliny*. Glass-houses were erected in Tyre, where glass was a staple manufacture for many ages. This article is mentioned among the Romans in the time of Tiberius; and we know from the ruins of Pompeii, that windows were formed of glass before 79. Italy had the first glass windows; next France, whence they came to England.

Glass is said to have been brought to England by Benedict Biscop, abbot of Wearmouth, in 676
 The manufacture established in England at Crutched-friars, and in Savoy (in *Stow*) 1557
 Great improvements have been made in the manufacture, through the immense increase of chemical knowledge in the present century. Professor Faraday published his researches on the manufacture of glass for optical purposes in 1830
 The duties on glass, first imposed 1695, were finally remitted 1845

PAINTING ON GLASS, a very early art, was practised at Marseilles in a beautiful style, about 1500
 It reached to a state of great perfection about 1530
 GLASS-PLATE, for coach-windows, mirrors, &c., made at Lambeth by Venetian artists, under the patronage of Villiers duke of Buckingham 1673
 The manufacture was improved by the French, who made very large plates; and further improvements in it were made in Lancashire in 1773, when the British Plate Glass Company was established.
 Manufacture of British sheet glass introduced by Messrs. Chance, of Birmingham, about 1832

GLASTONBURY, said to have been the residence of Joseph of Arimathea, and the site of the first Christian church in Britain, about 60. A church was built here by Ina about 718. The town and abbey were burnt, 1184. An earthquake did great damage in 1276. Richard Whiting, the last abbot, who had 100 monks and 400 domestics, was hanged on Tor-hill in his pontificals, with the abbots of Reading and Colchester, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy to Henry VIII., Nov. 1539.

GLENCOE MASSACRE of the unsuspecting inhabitants, the Macdonalds, merely for not surrendering before the time stated in King William's proclamation, Dec. 31, 1691. Sir John Dalrymple the master, afterwards earl of Stair, their inveterate enemy, obtained a decree "to extirpate that set of thieves," which the king is said to have signed without perusing. Every man under 70 was to be slain. This mandate was executed with the blackest treachery. The 120 soldiers were hospitably received by the Highlanders. On Feb. 13, 1692, the massacre began. About 60 men were brutally slain; and many women and children, their wives and offspring, were turned out naked in a dark and freezing night, and perished by cold and hunger. This black deed was perpetrated by a part of the earl of Argyle's regiment. It excited great indignation in England; and an inquiry was set on foot in 1695, but no capital punishment followed.

GLOBE. The globular form of the earth, the five zones, some of the principal circles of the sphere, the opacity of the moon, and the true causes of lunar eclipses, were taught, and an eclipse predicted, by Thales of Miletus, about 640 B.C. Pythagoras demonstrated, from the varying altitudes of the stars by change of place, that the earth must be round; that there might be antipodes on the opposite part of the globe; that Venus was the morning and evening star; that the universe consisted of twelve spheres—the sphere of the earth, the sphere of the water, the sphere of the air, the sphere of fire, the spheres of the moon, the sun; Venus, Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the sphere of the stars; about 506 B.C.—Aristarchus, of Samos, maintained that the earth turned on its own axis, and revolved about the sun; which doctrine was held by his contemporaries as so absurd, that the philosopher nearly lost his life by his theory, 280 B.C. To determine the figure of the earth, a degree of latitude has been measured in different parts of the world by eminent philosophers; for this purpose Bouguer and La Condamine were sent to Peru, and Maupertuis and others to Lapland, in 1735. France and Spain were measured by Mechain, Delambre, Biot, and Arago, between 1792 and 1821. Measurements were made in India by col. (now sir George) Everest, and published in 1830. Experiments have been made by pendulums to demonstrate the rotation of the earth by Foucault in 1851; and to determine its density by Maskelyne, Bailly, and others; and in 1826, 1828, and 1854, by Mr. G. B. Airy, the astronomer Royal. See *Circumnavigators*.

ARTIFICIAL GLOBES. It is said that a celestial globe was brought to Greece from Egypt, 368 B.C., and that Archimedes constructed a planetarium about 212 B.C.

The globe of Gottorp is a concave sphere, eleven feet in diameter, containing a table and seats for twelve persons, and the inside representing the visible surface of the heavens, the stars and constellations all distinguished according to their respective magnitudes, and being turned by means of curious mechanism, their true position, rising, and setting, are shown. The outside is a terrestrial globe. This machine is called the globe of Gottorp, from the original one of that name, which, at the expense of Frederick II. duke of Holstein, was erected at Gottorp, under the direction of Adam

Olearius, and was planned after a design found among the papers of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. Frederick IV. of Denmark presented it to Peter the Great in 1713. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1757; but it was afterwards reconstructed. *Cowe*.

The globe at Pembroke-hall was erected by Dr. Long; it far surpasses the other, being eighteen feet in diameter, and thirty persons can sit conveniently within it while it is in motion.

In 1851 Mr. Abrahams erected in Leicester-square, for Mr. Wyld, a globe 60 feet 4 inches in diameter, lit from the centre by day, and by gas at night. It was closed in July, 1861; the models were sold, and the building eventually taken down.

GLOBE THEATRE, BANKSIDE (London). See *Shakespeare's Theatre*.

GLOIRE, French steam frigate. See *Navy, French*.

GLORY, the nimbus drawn by painters round the heads of saints, angels, and holy men, and the circle of rays on images, adopted from the Caesars and their flatterers, were used in the 1st century. The doxology of the prayer *Gloria Patri* was ordained in the church of Rome, and was called doxology because it began with *doxa, glory*, 382.

GLOUCESTER, a Roman colony (*Glevum*), built by Arviragus, 47, in honour of Claudius Caesar, whose daughter he had married. In 1278-9 the statutes of Gloucester were passed at a parliament held by Edward I. This city was incorporated by Henry III.; it was fortified by a strong wall, which was demolished after the Restoration, in 1660, by order of Charles II., as a punishment for the obstinate resistance of the city to Charles I., in 1643,

under col. Massey. The Gloucester and Berkeley canal was completed in April, 1827. Gross bribery took place here at the election for the parliament in 1859.—It was one of the six bishoprics erected by Henry VIII. in 1541, and was formerly part of Worcester. It was united to that of Bristol in 1836. The church, which belonged to the abbey, and its revenues, were appropriated to the maintenance of the see. The abbey, which was founded by king Wulphere about 700, was burnt in 1102, and again in 1122. In it are the tombs of Robert, duke of Normandy, and Edward II. In the king's books, this bishopric is valued at 315*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* per annum. Present income, 5000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF GLOUCESTER.

1802. George Isaac Huntingford, translated to Hereford, June, 1815.	1856. Charles Baring, translated to Durham, Sept. 1861.
1815. Hon. Hen. Ryder, translated to Lichfield, 1824.	1861. Wm. Thomson, translated to York, 1862.
1824. Christopher Bethell, translated to Exeter, 1830.	1863. Charles J. Ellicott (PRESENT bishop, 1865).
1830. James Henry Monk, died.	

GLOVES. In the middle ages, the giving a glove was a ceremony of investiture in bestowing lands and dignities; and two bishops were put in possession of their sees by each receiving a glove, 1002. In England, in the reign of Edward II. the deprivation of gloves was a ceremony of degradation. The Glovers' company of London was incorporated in 1556. Embroidered gloves were introduced into England in 1580, and are still presented to judges at maiden assizes.

GLUCINUM (from *glukus*, sweet). In 1798 Vauquelin discovered the earth *glucina* (so termed from the sweet taste of its salts). It is found in the beryl and other crystals. From *glucina* Wöhler and Bussy obtained the rare metal glucinum in 1828. *Gmelin*.

GLUCOSE. See *Sugar*.

GLUTEN, an important ingredient of grain, particularly wheat, containing nitrogen, and termed the vegeto-animal principle. Its discovery is attributed to Beccaria in the 18th century.

GLYCERINE, discovered by Scheele, about 1779, and termed by him the "sweet principle of fats," and further studied by Chevreul, termed the "father of the fatty acids." It is obtained pure by saponifying olive oil or animal fat with oxide of lead, or litharge. Glycerine is now much employed in medicine and the arts.

GNOSTICS (from the Greek *gnōsis*, knowledge), a sect who soon after the preaching of Christianity, endeavoured to combine its principles with the Greek philosophies. Among their teachers were Saturnius, 111; Basilides, 134; and Valentine, 140. Priscillian, a Spaniard, was burnt at Thebes as a heretic, in 384, for endeavouring to revive Gnosticism.

GOA (S.W. Hindostan), was taken by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1510, and made their Indian capital.

GOBELIN-TAPESTRY, so called from a house at Paris, formerly possessed by wool-dyers, whereof the chief (Giles Gobelin) in the reign of Francis I., is said to have found the secret of dyeing scarlet. This house was purchased by Louis XIV. for a manufactory of works for adorning palaces, under the direction of Colbert, especially tapestry, designs for which were drawn by Le Brun, about 1666.

"**GOD BLESS YOU!**" We are told that in the time of pope Pelagius II. a plague raged at Rome of so fatal a nature, that persons seized with it died sneezing and gaping; whence came the custom of saying "*God bless you!*" when a person sneezes, and of Roman Catholics making the sign of the cross upon the mouth when any one gapes; 582. *Nouv. Dict.*

"**GOD SAVE THE KING.**" This melody is said to have been composed by John Bull, Mus. D., in 1606, for a dinner given to James I. at Merchant Taylors' Hall; others ascribe it to Henry Carey, about 1743. It has been claimed by the French. The controversy on the subject is summed up in Chappell's "*Popular Music of the Olden Times*" (1859).

GODERICH ADMINISTRATION. Viscount Goderich* (afterwards earl of Ripon) became first minister on the death of Mr. Canning, Aug. 8, 1827; resigned Jan. 8, 1828.

* Born 1782; held various inferior appointments from 1809 to 1818, when he became president of the board of trade; was chancellor of the exchequer from 1818 to April, 1827, when he became colonial secretary, which office he held in the Grey cabinet, Nov. 1830; created earl of Ripon, 1833; died 1859.

GODERICH ADMINISTRATION, *continued.*Viscount Goderich, *first lord of the treasury.*Duke of Portland, *president of the council.*Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor.*Earl of Carlisle, *lord privy seal.*Viscount Dudley, Mr. Huskisson, and the marquess of Lansdowne, *foreign, colonial, and home secretaries.*Lord Palmerston, *secretary-at-war.*Mr. Wynn, *president of the India board.*Mr. Charles Grant (afterwards lord Glenelg), *board of trade.*Mr. Herries, *chancellor of the exchequer.*Mr. Tierney, *master of the mint, &c.*

GODFATHERS AND GODMOTHERS. The Jews are said to have had godfathers in the circumcision of their sons; but there is no mention of them in scripture. The custom was first ordained, according to some by pope Alexander; according to others by Sixtus; others refer it to Telesphorus, about 130, and others to Hyginus about 140. In Roman Catholic countries bells have godfathers and godmothers at their baptism.

GODOLPHIN ADMINISTRATIONS, 1684 and 1690. The earl of Godolphin became prime minister to queen Anne, May 8, 1702; received the treasurer's staff two days afterwards; resigned Aug. 8, 1710; and died 1712. See *Administrations.*

Sidney, lord (afterwards earl) Godolphin, *treasury.*Thomas, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, *lord president.*John Sheffield, marquess of Normanby (afterwards duke of Normanby and Buckingham), *privy seal.*Hon. Henry Boyle, *chancellor of the exchequer.*Sir Charles Hedges and the earl of Nottingham (the latter succeeded by the right hon. Robert Harley, created earl of Oxford in 1704), *secretaries of state, &c.*

GODWIN'S OATH. "Take care you are not swearing Godwin's oath." This caution, to a person taking a voluntary and intemperate oath, or making violent protestations, had its rise in the following circumstance related by the monks: Godwin, earl of Kent, was tried for the murder of prince Alfred, brother of Edward the Confessor, and pardoned, but died at the king's table while protesting with oaths his innocence of the murder; supposed by the historians of those times to have been choked with a piece of bread, as a judgment from Heaven, having prayed it might stick in his throat if he were guilty of the murder; 1053.

GODWIN SANDS, sand-banks off the east coast of Kent, occupy land which belonged to Godwin, earl of Kent, the father of king Harold II. This ground was afterwards given to the monastery of St. Augustin at Canterbury; but the abbot neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the tract was submerged in 1100, leaving these sands, upon which many ships have been wrecked. *Salmon.*

GOLD.* The purest and most ductile of all the metals, for which reason it has, from the earliest ages, been considered by almost all nations as the most valuable. It is too soft to be used pure, and to harden it it is alloyed with copper or silver: our coin consists of twenty-two carats of pure gold, and two of copper. In the early ages no metals were used but those found pure, as gold, silver, and copper. By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (1854), gold wares are allowed to be manufactured at a lower standard than formerly; wedding rings excepted, by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 60 (1855). The present stated price is 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz. See *Coin of England and Guineas.*

GOLD COIN.

First certain record of gold coined in England, 1257

First regular gold pieces struck . . . 1344

The florin struck, and the method of assaying gold established, 1354; the standard altered, 1527

All the gold money called in, and re-coined, and the first window-tax imposed to defray the expense and deficiency in the re-coinage, 1695

7 Will. III. . . 1717

Guineas first coined in 1673; reduced in currency value from 22*s.* to 21*s.* in . . . 1732

Broad-pieces called in, and re-coined into guineas. . . 1732

The gold coin brought into the Mint by proclamation in 1773-6, amounted to about 15,563,593*l.*; the expense of collecting, melting, and re-coining it, was 754,091*l.*Act for weighing gold coin passed, . . June 13, 1774
Proclamation for issuing gold 7*s.* pieces Nov. 20, 1797

"The quantity of gold that passed through the Mint, since the accession of queen Elizabeth to the throne, in 1558, to the beginning of 1840, is 3,353,561 pounds weight, troy. Of this, nearly one-half was coined in the reign of George III., namely, 1,593,078 pounds weight, troy. The value of the gold coined in the reign of that sovereign was 74,501,586*l.*"
Professor Faraday.

The weight of gold coined in Victoria's reign, from June, 1837 to Jan. 1848, was 746,452 lb.; the value of this amount coined was 29,886,457*l.* Gold coined in 1853 (when Australian gold came in), 12,664,125*l.*; in 1854, 4,354,201*l.*; in 1855, 9,245,264*l.*; in 1856, 6,476,060*l.*

* The amalgamation of gold is described by Pliny (about 77) and Vitruvius (about B.C. 27). The alchemist Basil Valentine (in the 15th century) was acquainted with the solution of the chloride of gold and fulminating gold. Andreas Cassius in 1685, described the preparation of gold purple, which was then adapted by Kunkel to make red glass, and to other purposes. *Gmelin.* Gold has been subjected to the researches of eminent chemists, such as Berzelius and Faraday, up to the present day.

GOLD, *continued.*

GOLD MINES. Gold was found most abundantly in Africa, Japan, and South America, in which last gold was discovered by the Spaniards in 1492, from which time to 1731 they imported into Europe 6000 millions of pieces of eight, in register gold and silver, exclusively of what were unregistered.

A piece of gold weighing ninety marks, equal to sixty pounds troy (the mark being eight ounces), was found near La Paz, a town of Peru, 1730.

Gold was discovered in Malacca in 1731; in New Andalusia in 1785; in Ceylon, 1800; 2887 oz. of gold, value 999*l.*, obtained from mines in Britain and Ireland in 1864; has been found in Cornwall, and in the county of Wicklow in Ireland.

The Ural or Oural mountains of Russia long produced gold in large quantity.

Gold discovered in California, 1847; and in Australia, 1851. On April 28, 1858, a nugget, said to weigh 146 pounds, was shown to the queen. It is estimated that between 1851 and 1859 gold to the value of 88,889,435*l.* was exported from Victoria alone. See *California* and *Australia* severally.

Gold discovered in what is now termed New Columbia in 1856; much emigration there in 1858.

Gold discovered in New Zealand, and in Nova Scotia in 1861.

GOLD WIRE was first made in Italy about 1350. An ounce of gold is sufficient to gild a silver wire above 1300 miles in length; and such is its tenacity that a wire the one-eighteenth part of an inch will bear the weight of 500 lb. without breaking. *Fourcroy.*

A single grain of gold may be extended into a leaf of fifty-six square inches, and gold leaf can be reduced to the 300,000 part of an inch, and gilding to the ten-millionth part. *Kelly's Cambist.*

GOLD ROBBERY. Three boxes, hooped and sealed, containing gold in bars and coin to the value of between 18,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* were sent from London, May 15, 1855. On their arrival in Paris, it was found that ingots to the value of 12,000*l.* had been abstracted, and shot substituted, although the boxes bore no marks of violence. Many persons were apprehended on suspicion; but the police obtained no trace till Nov. 1856. Three men named Pierce, Burgess, and Tester, were tried and convicted Jan. 13-15, 1857, on the evidence of Edward Agar, an accomplice. They had been preparing for the robbery for eighteen months previous to its perpetration.

GOLD FISH. Brought to England from China in 1691; but not common till 1723.

GOLDEN BULL. See *Bulls.*

GOLDEN FLEECE (see *Argonauts*). Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, in 1429, instituted the military order of "*Toison d'or*" or "golden fleece." The number of knights was thirty-one. The king of Spain afterwards became grand master of the order, as duke of Burgundy. It was said to have been instituted on account of the immense profit the duke made by wool. The first solemnities were performed at Burgos, at this duke's marriage with Isabel of Portugal. The knights wore a scarlet cloak lined with ermine, with a collar opened, and the duke's cipher, in the form of a B, to signify Burgundy, together with flints striking fire, with the motto "*Ante ferit, quam flamma micat.*" At the end of the collar hung a golden-fleece, with this device, "*Præitium non vile laborum.*" The order afterwards became common to all the princes of the house of Austria, as being descended from Mary, daughter of Charles the Bold, last duke of Burgundy. The order now belongs to both Austria and Spain, in conformity with a treaty made in 1725.

GOLDEN HORDE, a name given to the Mongolian Tartars who established an empire in Kaptchak (or Kibzak), now S.E. Russia, about 1224, their ruler being Batou, grandson of Genghis Khan. They invaded Russia, and made Alexander Newski grand-duke, 1252. At the battle of Bielawisch, in 1481, they were crushed by Ivan III. and his allies the Nogai Tartars.

GOLDEN NUMBER, the cycle of nineteen years, or the number which shows the years of the moon's cycle; its invention is ascribed to Meton, of Athens, about 432 B.C. *Pliny.* To find the golden number or year of the lunar cycle, add one to the date and divide by nineteen, then the quotient is the number of cycles since Christ, and the remainder is the golden number. The golden number for 1865, is 4; for 1866, 5; for 1867, 6; for 1868, 7.

GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY (London) began about 1327, and incorporated 16 Rich. II. 1392. The mark or date of the Goldsmiths' company wherewith to stamp standard silver and gold wares is made by letters from A to U, changed every year, commenced in 1796. The old hall was taken down in 1829, and the present magnificent edifice was opened in 1835. See *Assay*, and *Standard*. The first bankers were goldsmiths.

GOOD FRIDAY (probably God's Friday). From early time this has been held as a solemn fast, in remembrance of the crucifixion of our Saviour on Friday, April 3, 33, or April 15, 29. Its appellation of *good* appears to be peculiar to the church of England; our Saxon forefathers denominated it *Long Friday*, on account of the great length of the offices observed and fastings enjoined on this day. Good Friday, 1866, March 30; 1867, April 19; 1868, April 10.

GOODWIN. See *Godwin*.

GOOJERAT (N. India). Near this place, on Feb. 21, 1849, lord Gough totally defeated the Sikhs after a very severe conflict. Some of the enemy's guns, and the whole of their ammunition and camp equipage, fell into the hands of the British. Shere-Singh escaped with only 8000 men. Goojerat was taken.

GOOSE. See *Michaelmas*.

GORDIAN KNOT. The knot is said to have been made of the thongs that served as harness to the waggon of Gordius, a husbandman, afterwards king of Phrygia. Whosoever loosed this knot, the ends of which were not discoverable, the oracle declared should be ruler of Persia. Alexander the Great cut away the knot with his sword until he found the ends of it, and thus, in a military sense at least, interpreted the oracle, 330 B.C.

GORDON'S "NO POPERY" RIOTS, occasioned by the zeal of lord George Gordon, June 2—5, 1780.*

GOREE, a station near Cape Verd, W. coast of Africa, planted by the Dutch, 1617. It was taken by the English admiral Holmes in 1663; and was ceded to France by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. Goree was again taken by the British in 1758, 1779, 1800, and 1804. Governor Wall, formerly governor of this island, was hanged in London, Jan. 28, 1802, for the murder of sergeant Armstrong, committed while at Goree in 1782.

GOREY (S.E. Ireland). Near here the king's troops under colonel Walpole were defeated, and their leader slain, by the Irish rebels, June 4, 1798.

GORGET, the ancient breast-plate, was very large, varying in size and weight. The present diminutive breast-plate came into use about 1660. See *Armour*.

GORILLA, a powerful ape of West Africa, from about five feet six, seven, or eight inches high. It is a match for the lion, and attacks the elephant with a club. It is considered to be identical with the hairy people called *Gorullai* by the navigator Hanno, in his Periplus, about 400 or 500 B.C. In 1847 a sketch of a gorilla's cranium was sent to Professor Owen by Dr. Savage, then at the Caboon river. Preserved specimens have been recently brought to Europe, and a living one died on its voyage to France. In 1859 Professor Owen gave an able summary of our knowledge of this creature at the Royal Institution, London; and in 1861 several skins and skulls were there exhibited by M. Du Chaillu, who stated that he killed 21 of them in his travels in Central Africa. The gorilla was not known to Cuvier.

GOSPELLERS, the name given to the followers of Wickliffe, who first attacked the errors of popery, about 1377. Wickliffe opposed the authority of the pope, the temporal jurisdiction of bishops, &c., and is called the father of the Reformation.

GOSPELS (Saxon *god-spell*, good story). Matthew's and Mark's are conjectured to have been written between A.D. 38 and 65; Luke's, 55 and 65; John's, about 97. Dr. Robert Bray was one of the authors of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Countries, incorporated in 1701. A body termed "Bray's Associates" still exists; its object being to assist in forming and supporting clerical parochial libraries. Irenæus in the 2nd century refers to each of the gospels by name.

GOSPORT (Hampshire), contains the Royal Clarence victualling yard, the bakery in which can turn out ten tons of biscuit in an hour. The great Haslar hospital, near Gosport, was built in 1762.

GOTHA, capital of the duchy of Saxe Coburg-Gotha. Here is published the celebrated *Almanach de Gotha*, which first appeared in 1764, in German.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE began about the 9th century after Christ, and spread over Europe. Its great feature is the pointed arch; hence it has been suggested to call it the *pointed style*. "Gothic" was originally a term of reproach given to this style by the

* On Jan. 4, 1780, he tendered the petition of the Protestant Association to lord North, and on June 2, headed the mob of 40,000 persons who assembled in St. George's Fields, under the name of the Protestant Association, to carry up a petition to parliament for the repeal of the act which granted certain indulgences to the Roman Catholics. The mob once raised could not be dispersed, but proceeded to the most daring outrage, pillaging, burning, and pulling down the chapels and houses of the Roman Catholics first, but afterwards of several other persons; breaking open prisons and setting the persons free; even attempting the Bank of England; and in a word totally overcoming the civil power for nearly six days. On June 3rd, the Roman Catholic chapels and numerous mansions were destroyed, the Bank attempted, the gaols opened,—among these were the King's Bench, Newgate, Fleet, and Bridewell prisons; on the 5th, thirty-six fires were seen blazing at one time. At length by the aid of armed associations of the citizens, the horse and foot guards, and the militia of several counties, then embodied and marched to London, the riot was quelled. In the end, 210 of the rioters were killed, and 248 wounded, of whom 75 died afterwards in the hospitals. Many were tried, convicted, and executed. Lord George was tried for high treason, Feb. 5, 1781, but was acquitted. He died a prisoner for libel, Nov. 1, 1793.

renaissance architects of the 16th century. Its invention has been claimed for several nations, particularly for the Saracens. The following list is from Godwin's Chronological Table of English Architecture :—

ANGLO-ROMAN—B.C. 55 to about A.D. 250—St. Martin's church, Canterbury.

ANGLO-SAXON—A.D. 800 to 1066—Earl's Barton church; St. Peter's, Lincolnshire.

GOTHIC ANGLO-ROMAN—A.D. 1066 to 1135—Rochester cathedral nave; St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield; St. Cross, Hants, &c.

EARLY ENGLISH, OR POINTED—A.D. 1135 to 1272—Temple church, London; parts of Winchester, Wells, Salisbury, and Durham cathedrals, and Westminster Abbey.

POINTED, called Pure Gothic—A.D. 1272 to 1377—Exeter cathedral, Waltham Cross, &c., St. Stephen's, Westminster.

FLORID POINTED—A.D. 1377 to 1509—Westminster Hall; King's College, Cambridge; St. George's chapel, Windsor; Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster.

ELIZABETHAN—A.D. 1509 to 1625—Northumberland House, Strand; Windsor Castle, Hatfield House, schools at Oxford.

Revival of Grecian architecture about 1625, Banqueting House, Whitehall, &c.

The revival of Gothic architecture commenced about 1825, mainly through the exertions of A. W. Pugin. The controversy as to its expediency was rife in 1860-1.

GOTHLAND, an isle in the Baltic Sea, was conquered by the Teutonic knights, 1397-8; given up to the Danes, 1524; to Sweden, 1645; conquered by the Danes, 1677, and restored to Sweden, 1679.

GOTHS, a warlike nation that inhabited the country between the Caspian, Pontus, Euxine, and Baltic seas. They entered Mœsia, took Philippopolis, massacring thousands of its inhabitants; defeated and killed the emperor Decius, 251; but were defeated by Claudius, 320,000 being slain, 269. Aurelian ceded Dacia to them in 272; but they long troubled the empire. After the destruction of the Roman empire by the Heruli, the *Ostrogoths*, under Theodoric, became masters of the greater part of Italy, where they retained their dominion till 553, when they were finally conquered by Narses, Justinian's general. The *Visigoths* settled in Spain, and founded a kingdom, which continued until the country was subdued by the Saracens.

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, was established in 1843, and incorporated in 1848. It affords to aged governesses annuities and an asylum; and to governesses in distress a temporary home and assistance.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT. See *Annuities*. The building of the new GOVERNMENT OFFICES began in 1861.

GOWRIE CONSPIRACY. A young Scotch nobleman, John, earl of Gowrie, in 1600, reckoning on the support of the burghs and the kirk, conspired to dethrone James VI. and seize the government. For this purpose he decoyed the king into Gowrie house, in Perth, on Aug. 6, 1600. The plot was frustrated, and the earl and his brother, Alexander Ruthven, were slain on the spot. At the time, many persons believed that the young men were rather the victims than the authors of a plot. Their father, William, was treacherously executed in 1584 for his share in the Raid of Ruthven, in 1582; and he and his father, Patrick, were among the assassins of Rizzio in 1566.

GRACE AT MEAT. The ancient Greeks would not partake of any meat until they had first offered part of it, as the first fruits, to their gods. The short prayer said before, and by some persons after meat, in all Christian countries, from the earliest times, is in conformity with Christ's example, *John vi. 11*, &c.

GRACE, a title assumed by Henry IV. of England, on his accession, in 1399. *Excellent Grace* was assumed by Henry VI. about 1425. Till the time of James I. 1603, the king was addressed by that title, but afterwards by the title of *Majesty* only. "Your Grace" is the manner of addressing an archbishop and a duke in this realm.—The term "*Grace of God*" is said to have been taken by bishops at Ephesus, 431 (probably from *1 Cor. xv. 10*), by the Carolingian princes in the 9th century, by popes in the 13th century; and about 1440 it was assumed by kings as signifying their divine right. It was taken by the king of Prussia in Oct. 1861, and created much adverse comment.

GRÆCIA, MAGNA, colonies planted by the Greeks, 974—748 B.C. See *Italy*.

GRAFTON'S, DUKE OF, ADMINISTRATION, succeeded that of lord Chatham, Dec. 1767. Terminated by lord North becoming prime minister in 1770. See *North's Administration*.

Augustus Henry, duke of Grafton, *first lord of the treasury* (born, 1735; died, 1811).
Frederick, lord North, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Earl Gower, *lord president*.
Earl of Chatham, *lord privy seal*.
Earl of Shelburne and viscount Weymouth, *secretaries of state*.

Sir Edward Hawke, *first lord of the admiralty*.
Marquess of Granby, *master-general of the ordnance*.
Lords Sandwich and Le Despencer *joint postmasters-general*.
Lords Hertford, duke of Ancaster, Thomas Townshend, &c.
Lord Camden, *lord chancellor*.

GRAFFITI, a term given to the scribblings found on the walls of Pompeii and other Roman ruins : selections were published by Wordsworth in 1837, and by Garrucci in 1856.

GRAHAM'S DIKE (Scotland). A wall built in 209 by Severus Septimus, the Roman emperor, or, as others say, by Antoninus Pius. It reached from the Frith of Forth to the Clyde. The eminent historian Buchanan relates that there were considerable remains of this wall in his time ; and some vestiges of it are to be seen even to this day.

GRAIN. Henry III. is said to have ordered a grain of wheat gathered from the middle of the ear to be the original standard of weight : 12 grains to be a pennyweight ; 12 pennyweights one ounce, and 12 ounces a pound Troy. *Lawson*.

GRAMMARIANS. Anciently, the most eminent men in literature were denominated grammarians. A society of grammarians was formed at Rome so early as 276 B.C. *Blair*. Apollodorus of Athens, Varro, Cicero, Messala, Julius Cæsar, Nicias, Ælius Donatus, Renucius, Palemon, Tyrannion of Pontus, Athenæus, and other distinguished men, were of this class. A Greek grammar was printed at Milan in 1476 ; Lily's Latin grammar (*Brevis Institutio*), 1513 ; Lindley Murray's English grammar, 1795 ; Cobbett's English grammar, 1818.—Harris's *Hermes* was published in 1750, Horne Tooke's *Epea Pteroenta*, or the "Diversions of Purley," in 1786, both excellent treatises on the philosophy of language and grammar. Cobbett declared Mr. Canning to have been the only purely grammatical orator of his time ; and Dr. Parr, speaking of a speech of Mr. Pitt's, said, "We threw our whole grammatical mind upon it, and could not discover one error."

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. See *Education*.

GRAMME. See *Metrical System*.

GRAMPIAN HILLS (central Scotland). At Ardoch, near the *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus, the Scots and Picts under Galgacus were defeated by the Romans under Agricola, 84.

GRAMPOUND (Cornwall). For bribery and corrupt practices in this borough, in 1819, several persons were convicted, among them sir Manasseh Lopez, who was sentenced by the court of king's bench to a fine of 10,000*l.* and two years' imprisonment. Grampound was disfranchised in 1821.

GRANADA, a city, S. Spain, was founded by the Moors in the 8th century, and formed at first part of the kingdom of Cordova. In 1236, Mohammed-al-Hamar made it the capital of his new kingdom of Granada, which was highly prosperous till its subjugation by the "great captain," Gonsalvo de Cordova, in 1492. In 1609 and 1610, the industrious Moors were expelled from Spain, by the bigoted Philip III., to the lasting injury of his country. Granada was taken by marshal Sout in 1810, and held till 1812. See *New Granada*.

GRANARIES were formed by Joseph in Egypt, 1715 B.C. (*Genesis* xli. 48.) There were three hundred and twenty-seven granaries in Rome. *Univ. Hist.* Twelve new granaries were built at Bridewell to hold 6000 quarters of corn, and two storehouses for seacoal to hold 4000 loads, thereby to prevent the sudden dearth of these articles by great increase of inhabitants, 7 James I. 1610. *Stow*.

GRAND ALLIANCE between England, the emperor, and the States-General (principally to prevent the union of the French and Spanish monarchies in one person), signed at Vienna, May 12, 1689, to which Spain and the duke of Savoy afterwards acceded.

GRANDEES. See *Spanish Grandees*.

GRAND-DUKE. See *Duke*.

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL (central England), joins several others, and forms a water communication between London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull. The canal commences at Braunston, on the west borders of Northamptonshire, and enters the Thames near London. Executed 1793-1801.

GRAND PENSIONARY, a chief state functionary in Holland, in the 16th century. In the constitution given by France to the Batavian republic, previously to the erection of the kingdom of Holland, the title was revived and given to the head of the government, April 29, 1805, Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck being made the Grand Pensionary. See *Holland*.

GRAND REMONSTRANCE. See *Remonstrance*.

GRANICUS (a river, N.W. Asia Minor), near which on May 22, 334 B.C., Alexander the Great signally defeated the Persians. The Macedonian troops (30,000 foot and 5000 horse),

crossed the Granicus in the face of the Persian army (600,000 foot and 20,000 horse). *Justin*. The victors lost fifty-five foot soldiers and sixty horse. Sardis capitulated, Miletus and Halicarnassus were taken by storm, and other great towns submitted to the conqueror.

GRANSON, near the lake of Neufchatel, Switzerland, where Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, was defeated by the Swiss, April 5, 1476.

GRAPES. Previously to the reign of Edward VI. grapes were brought to England in large quantities from Flanders, where they were first cultivated about 1276. The vine was introduced into England in 1552; being first planted at Bloxhall, in Suffolk. In the gardens of Hampton-court palace is a vine, stated to surpass any in Europe; it is 72 feet by 20, and has in one season produced 2272 bunches of grapes, weighing 18 cwt.; the stem is 13 inches in girth; it was planted in 1769. *Leigh*.

GRAPHITE (from the Greek *graphein*, to write), a peculiar form of mineral carbon, with a trace of iron, improperly termed black lead and plumbago. In 1809 sir Humphry Davy investigated into the relations of three forms of carbon, the diamond, graphite, and charcoal. A rude kind of black lead pencil is mentioned by Gesner in 1565. Interesting results of sir B. C. Brodie's researches on graphite appeared in the International Exhibition of 1862.

GRATES. There were arched hearths among the Anglo-Saxons, and chafing-dishes were most in use until the general introduction of chimneys about 1200. See *Chimneys* and *Stoves*.

GRAVELINES (N. France). Here the Spaniards, aided by an English fleet, defeated the French on July 13, 1558.

GRAVITATION, as a supposed innate power, was noticed by the Greeks, and also by Seneca, who speaks of the moon attracting the waters, about 38. Kepler investigated the subject about 1615; and Hooke devised a system of gravitation about 1674. The principles of gravity were demonstrated by Galileo at Florence, about 1633; but the great law on this subject was laid down by Newton in his "Principia," in 1687.

GREAT BETHEL. See *Big Bethel*.

GREAT BRITAIN, the name given in 1604 to *England, Wales, and Scotland (which see)*.—The stupendous iron steam vessel, GREAT BRITAIN, commanded by captain Hosken, formerly a naval officer, sailed from the Mersey, Liverpool, July 26, 1845, and arrived at New York, Aug. 10. She sailed to the same place in the forenoon of Sept. 22, 1846, with a large cargo of goods and 185 passengers, the greatest number that had ever sailed to America by steam. The same evening the passengers were suddenly alarmed by a concussion, as if the vessel had struck upon a rock, and soon discovered that she was aground in Dundrum bay, in Ireland. They were landed in safety, but all attempts to get the vessel off were ineffectual, and she lay stranded until Aug. 27, 1847, when Messrs. I. Brunel, jun., and Bremner, the engineers, succeeded in getting her off, she having sustained little damage from the shock, or from the waves rolling over her for nearly a year.

GREAT EASTERN, &c. See under *Steam*. The Eastern Counties Railway assumed the name of GREAT EASTERN in 1862. The GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY Company was incorporated in 1846. Their station at King's-cross, London, was opened in Oct. 1852. The GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, between London and Bristol, was opened June 30, 1841.

GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND. The first seal used by Edward the Confessor was called the broad seal, and affixed to grants of the crown, 1048. *Baker's Chron*. The most ancient seal with arms on it is that of Richard I. James II., when fleeing from London in 1688, dropped the great seal in the Thames. The great seal of England was stolen from the house of lord chancellor Thurlow, in Great Ormond-street, into which some thieves broke, and carried it away, with other property, March 24, 1784, a day before the dissolution of parliament; it was never recovered. It was replaced on the next day. A new seal was brought into use on the union with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801. A new seal for Ireland was brought into use and the old one defaced, Jan. 21, 1832.

GREECE, anciently termed Hellas. The Greeks are said to have been the progeny of Javan, fourth son of Japheth. Greece was so called from a very ancient king named Græcus; and from another king, Hellen, the son of Deucalion, the people were called Hellenes. From Hellen's sons, Dorus and Æolus, came the Dorians and Æolians; another son Xuthus was father of Achæus and Ion, the progenitors of the Achæans and Ionians. Homer calls the inhabitants indifferently Myrmidons, Hellenes, and Achæians. They were termed Danaï, from Danaus, king of Argos, 1474 B.C. Greece anciently consisted of the peninsula of the Peloponnesus, Greece outside of the Peloponnesus, Thessaly, and the islands. The principal

states of Greece were Athens, Sparta, Corinth, Thebes, Arcadia, and afterwards Macedon (*all which see*). The limits of modern Greece are much more confined. Greece became subject to the Turkish empire in the 15th century. The population of the kingdom, established in 1829, 96,810; in 1861, with the Ionian isles (added in 1864), 1,326,000.

Sicyon founded (<i>Eusebius</i>)	B. C.	2089	Battle of Salamis (<i>which see</i>)	Oct. 20, B. C.	480
Uranus arrives in Greece (<i>Lenglet</i>)		2042	Mardonius defeated and slain at Platea; Persian fleet destroyed at Mycale	Sept. 22,	479
Revolt of the Titans; War of the Giants		*	Battle of Eurymedon (end of Persian war)		466
Inachus king of the Argives		1910	Athens begins to tyrannise over Greece		459
Kingdom of Argos begun (<i>Eusebius</i>)		1856	The first sacred war begun		448
Reign of Ogyges in Boeotia (<i>Eusebius</i>)		1796	War between Corinth and its colony Coreyra		435
Sacrifices to the gods first introduced in Greece by Phoroneus		1773	Leads to the Peloponnesian war		431-404
The Pelasgi hold the Peloponnesus 1700-1550; succeeded by the Hellenes	1700-1550	1300	Disastrous Athenian expedition to Syracuse		415-413
According to some authors, Sicyon was now begun (<i>Lenglet</i>)		1773	Retreat of the 10,000 under Xenophon		400
Deluge of Ogyges (<i>which see</i>)		1764	Death of Socrates		399
A colony of Arcadians emigrate to Italy under Cnотrus: the country first called <i>Cnотria</i> , afterwards <i>Magna Græcia</i> (<i>Eusebius</i>)		1710	The sea-fight at Cnidus		394
Chronology of the Arundellian marbles commences (<i>Eusebius</i>)		1582	The peace of Antalcidas		387
Cecrops arrives from Egypt	about	1550	Rise and fall of the Theban power in Greece	370-360	
Deluge of Deucalion (<i>Eusebius</i>)		1503	Battle of Mantinea; death of Epaminondas		362
Panathænean games instituted		1495	Ambitious designs of Philip of Macedon		353
Cadmus with the Phœnician letters settles in Boeotia, and founds Thebes	about	1493	Sacred war ended by Philip, who takes all the cities of the Phœceans		348
Lelex, first king of Laconia, afterwards called Sparta		1490	Battle of Chæroneia (<i>which see</i>)		338
Danaus said to have brought the first ship into Greece, and to have introduced pumps (see <i>Argos</i>)		1485	Philip assassinated by Pausanias		335
Reign of Hellen (<i>Eusebius</i>)		1459	Alexander, the son of Philip, enters Greece; subdues the Athenians, and destroys the city of Thebes		"
First Olympic games celebrated at Elis, by the <i>Idæi Dactyli</i> , 1453: who are said to have discovered iron		1406	Alexander conquers the Persian empire	334-331	
Corinth re-built and so named		1384	Greece harassed by his successors; the Ætolian and Achaean leagues revived	284-280	
Eleusinian mysteries instituted by Eumolpus (1356) and Isthmian games		1313	Greece invaded by the Gauls, 280; they are defeated at Delphi, 279; and expelled		277
Kingdom of Mycenæ created out of Argos		1283	Dissensions lead to the intervention of the Romans		200
Pelops, from Lydia, settles in south Greece, about	about	1263	Greece conquered by Mummius and made a Roman province	147-146	
Argonautic expedition (<i>which see</i>)		1225	* * * * *		
The Pythian games begun by Adrastus		1213	Greece visited and favoured by Augustus, B. C. 21; and Hadrian	A. D. 122-133	
War of the seven Greek captains against Thebes		1213	Invaded by Alaric		396
The Amazonian war		1193	Plundered by the Normans of Sicily		1146
Rape of Helen by Theseus		1184	Conquered by the Latins, and subdivided into small governments		1204
Rape of Helen by Paris		1184	The Turks under Mahomet II. conquer Athens and part of Greece		1456
Commencement of the Trojan war		1184	The Venetians hold Athens and the Morea		1466
Troy taken and destroyed on the night of the 7th of the month Thargelion (27th of May, or 11th June)		1184	All Greece subject to the Turks		1540
Æneas said to arrive in Italy	about	1182	Great struggle for independence with Russian help; fruitless insurrection of the Suliotæ	1770-1803	
Migration of Æolians who build Smyrna, &c.		1123	Secret Society, the Hetaïria, established		1815
Return of the Heraclidæ	about	1103	Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia, in which the Greeks join, suppressed		1821
Settlement of the Ionians in Asia Minor		1044	Proclamation of prince Alexander to shake off the Turkish yoke, March, 1821; he raised the standard of the cross against the crescent and the war of independence began April 6,		"
The Rhodians begin navigation laws		916	The Greek patriarch put to death at Constantinople	April 23, "	
Egeurgus flourishes		924-840	Independence of Greece proclaimed	Jan. 27, 1822	
Olympic games revived at Ellis, 884; the first Olympiad		776	Siege of Corinth by the Turks	Jan. "	
The Messenian wars	743-669		Bombardment of Scio; its capture; most horrible massacre recorded in modern history (see <i>Chios</i>)	April, "	
Sea-fight, the first on record, between the Corinthians and the inhabitants of Coreyra		664	The Greeks victors at Thermopylæ, &c.	July, "	
Byzantine built		657	Massacre at Cyprus	July, "	
Seven sages of Greece (Solon, Periander, Pittacus, Chilo, Thales, Cleobulus, and Bias) flourish		593	National congress at Argos	April 10, 1823	
Persian conquests in Ionia		544	Victories of Marco Botzaris	June, "	
Sybaris in Magna Græcia destroyed: 100,000 Crotonians under Milo defeat 300,000 Sybarites		508	Lord Byron lands in Greece to devote himself to its cause	Aug. "	
Sardis burnt by the Greeks, which occasions the Persian invasion, 504; Thrace and Macedonia conquered		496	First Greek loan	Feb. 1824	
Athens and Sparta resist the demands of the king of Persia		491	Death of lord Byron at Missolonghi	April 19, "	
The Persians defeated at Marathon (<i>which see</i>), Sept. 28,		490	Defeat of the Capitan Pacha, at Samos, Aug. 16,		"
Xerxes invades Greece, but is checked at Thermopylæ by Leonidas		480	Provisional government of Greece set up, Oct. 12,		"
			Ibrahim Pacha lands, Feb. 25; takes Navarin and ravages Greece	May, 1825	
			The Greek fleet defeats the Capitan Pacha, June,		"

GREECE, *continued.*

The provisional government invite the protection of England	July, 1825	Blockade of the coast decreed	March 9, 1862
Ibrahim Pacha takes Missolonghi by assault, after a long heroic defence	April 23, 1826	The insurgents demand reforms and a new succession to the throne	April, "
Reschid Pacha takes Athens	June 2, 1827	The royal troops enter the citadel of Nauplia; insurgents transported to other stations	April 25, "
Treaty of London, between Great Britain, Russia, and France, on behalf of Greece, signed	July 6, "	Change of ministry: Colocotroni becomes premier	June 7, "
Turkish fleet destroyed at Navarino (<i>which see</i>), Oct. 20, "	Oct. 20, "	Insurrection begins at Patras and Missolonghi, Oct. 17; a provisional government, established at Athens, deposes the king, Oct. 22; he and the queen fly; arrive at Corfu, Oct. 27; the great European powers neutral; general submission to the provisional government,	Oct. 31, "
Count Capo d'Istria president of Greece, Jan. 18, 1828	Jan. 18, 1828	Great demonstrations in favour of prince Alfred, who is proclaimed king at Lamia in Phthiotis, Nov. 22; great excitement in his favour at Athens	Nov. 23, "
The Panhellenion or Grand Council of State established	Feb. 2, "	The provisional government establish universal suffrage	Dec. 4, "
National bank founded	Feb. 14, "	The national assembly meets at Athens Dec. 22, "	
Convention of the viceroy of Egypt with sir Edward Codrington, for the evacuation of the Morea, and delivery of captives	Aug. 6, "	The national assembly elects M. Balbis president, Jan. 29; and declares prince Alfred of England elected king of Greece by 230,016 out of 241,202 votes	Feb. 3, 1863
Patras, Navarino, and Modon surrender to the French	Oct. 6, "	Military revolt of lieut. Canaris against Bulgarians and others, who resign, Feb. 20; the assembly appoint a new ministry under Balbis,	Feb. 23, "
The Turks evacuate the Morea	Oct. 9, 1831	The assembly decides to offer the crown to prince William of Schleswig-Holstein, March 18, and proclaim him as king George I.	March 30, "
Missolonghi surrenders	May 16, 1829	Protocol between the three protecting powers, France, England, and Russia, signed at London, consenting to the offer of the crown on condition of the annexation of the Ionian isles to Greece	June 5, "
Greek National Assembly commences its sittings at Argos	July 23, "	The king of Denmark accepts from the aged admiral Canaris the Greek crown for prince William, and advises him to adhere to the constitution and endeavour to gain and preserve the love of his people	June 6, "
The Porte acknowledges the independence of Greece in the treaty of Adrianople	Sept. 14, "	Military revolt at Athens, suppressed	June 30, "
Prince Leopold declines the sovereignty	May 21, 1830	The king arrives at Athens, Oct. 30; takes the oath to the constitution	Oct. 31, "
Count Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, assassinated by the brother and son of Mavromichaelis, a Mainote chief whom he had imprisoned	Oct. 9, 1831	The Balbis ministry formed	April, 1864
Otho of Bavaria elected king of Greece	May 7, 1832	Protocol annexing the Ionian isles to Greece, signed by M. Zaimis and sir H. Storks, May 28; the Greek troops occupy Corfu	June 2, "
Colocotroni's conspiracy	Sept. 1835	the king arrives there	June 6, "
Otho I. assumes the government	1835	New ministry under Canaris formed	Aug. 7, "
University at Athens established	1837; building commenced	The assembly recognises the debt of 1824, 5 Sept. "	
	1839	After much delay, and a remonstrance from the king, Oct. 19, a new constitution (with no upper house) is passed by the assembly, Nov. 1; and accepted by the king	Nov. 28, "
A bloodless revolution at Athens is consummated, establishing a new constitution, enforcing ministerial responsibility and national representation	Sept. 14, 1843	New ministry formed under Coumoundouros	March 29, 1865
The king accepts the new constitution	March, 1844	The anniversary of the beginning of the war of independence (April 6, 1821) kept with enthusiasm	April 6, "
Admiral Parker, in command of the British Mediterranean fleet, blockades the harbour of the Piræus, the Greek government having refused the payment of monies due to British subjects, and to surrender the islands of Sapienza and Caprera	Jan. 18, 1850	The king visits the eastern provinces; general tranquillity	April 20, "
France interposes her good offices, and the blockade is discontinued	March 1, "	The king opens the chamber of deputies	June 9, "
Negotiations terminate, and the blockade of Athens is renewed	April 25, "	Death of Alexander Mavrocordato, one of the early patriots	Aug. 18, "
Dispute with France accommodated	June 21, "	The king gives up one-third of his civil list to relieve the treasury	Sept. 25, "
Insurrections against Turkey in Thessaly and Epirus, favoured by the Greek court	Jan. and Feb.; lead to a rupture between Greece and Turkey	An economical financial policy proposed; a new ministry formed	Nov. "
	March 28, 1854		
After many remonstrances, the English and French governments send troops which arrive at the Piræus; change of ministry ensues, and the king promises to observe a strict neutrality	May 25, 26, "		
A newspaper in the modern Greek language printed in London, beginning	July 9, 1860		
Great Britain, France, and Russia remonstrate with the Greek government respecting its debts	Oct. 18, "		
Agitation in the Ionian isles for annexation to Greece; the parliament prorogued	March, 1861		
The king retires to Bavaria	July, "		
Attempted assassination of the queen by Darios, an insane student	Sept. 18, "		
Great earthquake in the Peloponnese, Dec. 26, "	Dec. 26, "		
Leopold of Bavaria proposed as heir to the throne	Jan. 1862		
Military revolt begins at Nauplia	Feb. 13, "		

* The wretched assassins (Oct. 29, 1831) were immured within close brick walls, built around them up to their chins, and supplied with food in this lingering torture until they died.

GREECE, *continued.*

KINGS OF GREECE.

1832. Otho I., prince of Bavaria, born June 1, 1815; elected king, May 7, 1832; under a regency till June 1, 1835; married Nov. 22, 1836, to Maria Frederica, daughter of the grand-duke of Oldenburg: deposed, Oct. 23, 1862.
1863. George I., king of the Hellenes, born Dec. 24, 1845; accepted the crown June 6, 1863; declared of age, June 27.

GREEK ARCHITECTURE. See *Architecture*.

GREEK CHURCH, or Eastern church, claims priority, as using the language in which the Gospel was first promulgated. Some of its forms and ceremonies are similar to those of the Roman church; but it disowns the supremacy of the pope, and is strongly opposed to many of the doctrines and practices of its rival. It is the established religion of Russia. The Greek orthodox confession of faith appeared in 1643. See *Fathers of the Church*.

Catechetical school at Alexandria (Origen, Clemens, &c.)	180-254	The Paulicians severely persecuted	600
Rise of Monachism	about 300	Iconoclastic controversy begins	about 726
Foundation of the churches of Armenia, about 300; of Georgia or Iberia	318	Pope Gregory II. excommunicates the emperor Leo, which leads to the separation of the Eastern (Greek) and Western (Roman) churches	729
First council of Nice (See <i>Councils</i>)	325	Foundation of the church in Russia: conversion of princess Olga, 955; of Vladimir	988
Ulphilas preaches to the Goths	about 376	The Maronites join the Roman church	1182
Nestorius condemned at the council of Ephesus	431	Re-union of the churches at the council of Lyons, 1274; again separated	1277
Monophysite controversy; churches of Egypt, Syria, and Armenia, separate from the church of Constantinople	461	The patriarchate of Moscow established, 1582; suppressed in	1762
Close of the school of Athens; extinction of the Platonic theology	529	The archimandrite Nilos, representing Constantinople and 4 patriarchates, visits London on behalf of the Greek clergy in the Danubian principalities, in	1863
The Jacobite sect established in Syria by Jacobus Baradaeus	541		
The struggle with the Mahometans begins	634		
The Maronite sect begins to prevail	about 676		

GREEK FIRE, a combustible composition (now unknown, but thought to have been principally naphtha), thrown from engines, said to have been invented by Callinicus, an ingenious engineer of Heliopolis, in Syria, in the 7th century, in order to destroy the Saracens' ships, which was effected by the general of the fleet of Constantine Pogonatus, and 30,000 men were killed. A so-called "Greek Fire," probably a solution of phosphorus in bi-sulphide of carbon, was employed at the siege of Charleston, U.S., in Sept., 1863.

GREEK LANGUAGE. It was first studied in Europe about 1450; in France, 1473; William Groeyn, or Grokeyn, a learned English professor of this language, travelled to acquire its true pronunciation, and introduced it at Oxford, about 1491, where he had the honour to teach Erasmus, who himself taught it at Cambridge in 1510. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.* England has produced many eminent Greek scholars, of whom may be mentioned Richard Bentley, died 1742; professor Porson, who died in 1808; Dr. Parr, who died in 1825; and Dr. C. Burney, who died in 1817.

EMINENT GREEK AUTHORS. (See also *Fathers and Philosophy*.)

Homer flourished abt. B.C.	962-927	Plato	B.C.	429-347	Strabo	A.D.	10
Hesiod	about 850	Isocrates		436-338	Dionysius Halicarnassus, abt.		30
Æsop	572	Aristotle		384-322	Plutarch	about	96
Anacreon	about 559	Demosthenes		382-322	Epictetus	about	118
Æschylus	525-456	Menander	about	321	Appian	about	147
Herodotus	about 443	Æschines		389-314	Arrian	about A.D.	148
Pindar	522-439	Theocritus	about	272	Athenæus	about	194
Aristophanes	427	Epicurus		342-270	Lucian	about	120-200
Euripides	480-406	Theophrastus		287	Herodian	about	204
Sophocles	495-405	Archimedes		287-212	Longinus	dies	273
Thucydides	470-404	Polybius		207-122	Julian, emperor		331-363
Xenophon	443-359	Diodorus	B.C. 50-A.D.	13	(See <i>Fathers of the Church</i> .)		

GREENBACKS, a name given, from the colour of some, to the paper currency first issued by the United States government, in 1862. They represented sums as low as 1½d., 2½d., and 5d., &c.—the precious metals being exceedingly scarce.

GREEN-BAG INQUIRY took its name from a *Green Bag*, full of documents of alleged seditions, laid before parliament by lord Sidmouth, Feb. 1817. Secret committees presented their reports, Feb. 19; and bills were brought in on the 21st to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* act, and prohibit seditious meetings then frequent.

GREEN-CLOTH, BOARD OF, in the department of the lord-steward of the household, included an ancient court (abolished in 1849), which had jurisdiction of all offences committed in the verge of the court.

GREENLAND (an extensive Danish colony in North America) was discovered by some Icelanders, under Eric Raude, about 980, and so named from its verdure, superior to that of Iceland. It was visited by Frobisher in 1576. The first ship from England to Greenland was sent for the whale-fishery by the Muscovy company, 2 James I. 1604. In a voyage performed in 1630, eight men were left behind by accident, who suffered incredible hardships till the following year, when the company's ships brought them home. *Tindal*. The Greenland Fishing company was incorporated in 1693.—Hans Egede, a Danish missionary, founded a new colony, called *Godthaab*, or Good Hope, in 1720-3; and other missionary stations have been since established. Scoresby surveyed Greenland in 1821; and capt. Graah, by order of the king of Denmark, in 1829-30.

GREENOCK (W. Scotland). Charters were granted in 1635 and 1670 to John Shaw, of the barony of Greenock. Prior to 1697, it was an inconsiderable fishing station; but during that year the Scottish Indian and African company resolved to erect salt-works in the Firth, and thus drew the attention of sir John Shaw, its superior, to the maritime advantages of its situation. It was made a burgh of barony in 1757, and a parliamentary burgh in 1832. The erection of the new quay was entrusted, about 1773, to James Watt, who was born here in 1736. The East India harbour was built 1805-19, and Victoria harbour 1840-50.

GREEN PARK (near Buckingham palace, London), forms a part of the ground enclosed by Henry VIII. in 1530, and is united to St. James's and Hyde parks by the road named Constitution-hill. Over the arch at the entrance, the Wellington statue was placed in 1846. On the north side was a reservoir of the Chelsea water-works, which was filled up in 1856.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL stands on the site of a royal residence in the time of Edward I. (1300) much enlarged by his successors. Here were born Henry VIII. and his daughters Mary and Elizabeth, and here his son Edward VI. died. The palace was the favourite summer residence of queen Elizabeth, and Charles II. intended to build a new palace here on a very grand scale, and accordingly erected one wing of this grand edifice, but died before any other part of the design was finished. In this state it remained till Mary and William III. formed the plan of making the palace useful to the kingdom, as an hospital, which was instituted in 1694. 100 disabled seamen were admitted in 1705. The forfeited estate of the attainted earl of Derwentwater (beheaded in 1716) was bestowed upon it. Sixpence per month was to be contributed by every seaman, and the payment was advanced to one shilling, from June, 1797. The payment was abolished in 1829, and that of "the Merchant seamen's" sixpence also in 1834. This hospital lodged 2710 in 1853, and possessed a revenue of about 150,000*l.* per annum.* A charter was granted to it in Dec. 1775. The chapel, the great dining-hall, and a large portion of the buildings appropriated to the pensioners, were destroyed by fire, Jan. 2, 1779. The chapel was rebuilt in 1789.—Greenwich fair was discontinued, April 1857.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY was built at the solicitation of sir Jonas Moore and sir Christopher Wren, by Charles II., on the summit of Flamsteed-hill, so called from the great astronomer of that name, the first astronomer-royal here. The English began to compute the longitude from the meridian of this place, 1675; some make the date 1679. This observatory contains among other instruments a transept circle by Troughton; a transit instrument of eight feet by Bird; two mural quadrants of eight feet, and Bradley's zenith sector. The telescopes are forty and sixty inch achromatics, and a six-feet reflector. In 1852, an electric telegraph signal ball in the Strand was completed, and put in connection with Greenwich observatory.

ASTRONOMERS-ROYAL.

John Flamsteed	1675	John Pond	1811
Dr. Halley	1719	George Biddell Airy	1835
Dr. Bradley	1742	(The PRESENT Astronomer Royal, under	
Dr. N. Bliss	1762	whose able superintendence the apparatus have	
Dr. Nevil Maskelyne	1764	been greatly increased and improved.)	

* Important changes were made in October, 1865, in consequence of an act of parliament passed in that year, based upon the report of a commission. About 900 of the in-door pensioners received additions to their pay, and were permitted to reside wherever they pleased outside the hospital, which, in future, will be rather an infirmary than a residence.

GREGORIAN CALENDAR (see *Calendar*, and *New Style*.)

GREGORIAN CHANT received its name from pope Gregory I., who improved the Ambrosian chant, about 590.

GRENADA. See *Granada* and *New Granada*.

GRENADES, a powerful missile of war, so named from *Granada*, Spanish, invented in 1594. It is a small hollow globe, or ball, of iron, about two inches in diameter, which being filled with fine powder and set on fire by a fusee at a touchhole, the case flies into shatters, to the damage of all who stand near.

GRENADIERS. The Grenadier corps was a company armed with a pouch of hand-grenades, established in France in 1667; and in England in 1685. *Brown*.

GRENVILLE ADMINISTRATIONS. The first succeeded the Bute administration, in April, 1763; and resigned in July, 1765.

George Grenville (born 1712, died 1770), *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*.

Earl Granville (succeeded by the duke of Bedford), *lord president*.

Duke of Marlborough, *privy seal*.

Earls of Halifax and Sandwich, *secretaries of state*.

Earl Gower, *lord chamberlain*.

Lord Egmont, *admiralty*.

Marquess of Granby, *ordnance*.

Lord Holland (late Mr. Fox), *paymaster*.

Welbore Ellis, *secretary-at-war*.

Viscount Barrington, *treasurer of the navy*.

Lord Hillsborough, *first lord of trade*.

Lord Henley (afterwards earl of Northington), *lord chancellor*.

Duke of Rutland, lords North, Trevor, Hyde, &c.

The Second Grenville administration was formed after the death of Mr. Pitt, on Jan. 23, 1806. From the ability of many of its members, their friends said it contained "*All the Talents*," a term which was afterwards applied to it derisively by its opponents. The death of Mr. Fox, Sept. 13, 1806, led to changes, and eventually the cabinet resigned, March 25, 1806.

Lord Grenville, *first lord of the treasury*.

Lord Henry Petty (afterwards marquess of Lansdown), *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Earl Fitzwilliam, *lord president*.

Viscount Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington), *privy seal*.

Charles James Fox, *foreign secretary*.

Earl Spencer, *home secretary*.

William Windham, *colonial secretary*.

Lord Erskine, *lord chancellor*.

Sir Charles Grey (afterwards viscount Howick and earl Grey), *admiralty*.

Lord Minto, *board of control*.

Lord Auckland, *board of trade*.

Lord Moira, *master-general of the ordnance*.

R. B. Sheridan, *treasurer of the navy*.

Richard Fitzpatrick, &c.

Lord Ellenborough (*lord chief justice*), had a seat in the cabinet.

GRESHAM COLLEGE (London), founded by sir Thomas Gresham, in 1575. He was the founder of the Royal Exchange, and left a portion of his property in trust to the City and the Mercers' Company to endow this college for, among other uses, lectures in divinity, astronomy, music, and geometry, and readers in civil law, physic, and rhetoric, and to promote general instruction; he died 1579. The lectures commenced in Gresham's house, near Broad-street, June 1597 (where the Royal Society first met in 1645), and continued, with interrupt on, till 1710. The buildings were pulled down in 1768, and the Excise-office erected on its site. The lectures were then read in a room over the Royal Exchange for many years: on the rebuilding of the present exchange, the Gresham committee erected the present building in Basinghall-street, which was designed by G. Smith, and opened for lectures, Nov. 2, 1843. It cost above 7000*l*.

GREтна-GREEN MARRIAGES. Gretna is the nearest and most accessible point in Scotland from the sister kingdom; and in its neighbourhood fugitive marriages were long contracted. The practice was begun by a tobacconist named John Paisley, who lived to a great age, and died in 1814. His first residence was at Megg's Hill, on the common or green betwixt Gretna and Springfield, to the last of which villages he removed in 1782. A man named Elliot was lately the principal officiating person. The General Assembly, in 1826, vainly attempted to suppress this system, but an act, passed in 1856, made these marriages illegal after that year, unless one of the persons married had lived in Scotland 21 days.

GREY ADMINISTRATION succeeded the Wellington administration, in Nov. 1830. It carried the Reform bill (*which see*), and terminated July, 1834.

GREY ADMINISTRATION, *continued.*

Earl Grey, * *first lord of the treasury.*
 Lord Brougham, *lord chancellor.*
 Viscount Althorpe, *chancellor of the exchequer.*
 Marquess of Lansdowne, *president of the council.*
 Earl of Durham, *privy seal.*
 Viscounts Melbourne, Palmerston, and Goderich,
home, foreign, and colonial secretaries.

Sir James Graham, *admiralty.*
 Lord Auckland and Mr. Charles Grant (afterwards,
 1830, lord Glenelg), *board of trade and control.*
 Lord Holland, *duchy of Lancaster.*
 Lord John Russell, *paymaster of the forces.*
 Duke of Richmond, earl of Carlisle, Mr. Wynne, &c.

GREYTOWN. See *Mosquito Coast.*

GROAT, from the Dutch *groat*, value of fourpence, was the largest silver coin in England until after 1351. Fourpenny pieces were coined in 1836 to the value of 70,884*l.*; in 1837, 16,038*l.* None have been coined since 1861.

GROCERS anciently meant "ingrossers or monopolisers," as appears by a statute 37 Edw. III. 1363: "Les Marchauntz nomez engrossent totes maners de merchandises vendables." The Grocers' company, one of the twelve chief companies of London, was established in 1345, and incorporated in 1429.

GROCHOW, BATTLE OF, near Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, between the Poles and Russians, Feb. 25, 1831. After an obstinate contest, continuing the whole of one day and great part of the next, the Poles remained masters of the field of battle. The Russians shortly after retreated, having been foiled in their attempt to take Warsaw. They are said to have lost 7000 men, and the Poles 2000. See *Poland*, 1861.

GROG, sea-term for rum and water, derived its name from admiral Edward Vernon, who wore program breeches, and was hence called "Old Grog." About 1745, he ordered his sailors to dilute their rum with water.†

GUADALOUPE, a West India island, discovered by Columbus in 1493. The French took possession of it in 1635, and colonised it in 1664. Taken by the English in 1759, and restored in 1763. Again taken by the English in 1779, 1794, and 1810. The allies, in order to allure the Swedes into the late coalition against France, gave them this island. It was, however, by the consent of Sweden, restored to France at the peace in 1814.

GUAD-EL-RAS (N.W. Africa). Here the Spaniards signally defeated the Moors, March 23, 1860, after a severe conflict: general Prim manifested great bravery, for which he was ennobled. The preliminaries of peace were signed on the 25th.

GUANO, or HUANO (the Peruvian term for manure), the excrement of sea-birds that swarm along the coasts of Peru and Bolivia, and also of Africa and Australia. Humboldt was one of the first by whom it was brought to Europe, in order to ascertain its value in agriculture. The importation of guano into the United Kingdom appears to have commenced in 1839. 283,000 tons were imported in 1845 (of which 207,679 tons came from the western coast of Africa); 243,016 tons in 1851 (of which 6522 tons came from Western Australia), and 131,358 tons in 1864.

GUARDS. The custom of having guards is said to have been introduced by Saul, 1093 B.C.

Body guards were appointed to attend the kings of England, 2 Hen. VII. 1485.

Horse Guards were raised 4 Edw. VI. 1550.

The three regiments, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Foot Guards were raised in 1660, and the command of them given to colonel Russell, general Monk, and lord Linlithgow. The 2nd regiment, or Coldstream, was the first raised. See *Coldstream*. These

guards were the beginning of our standing army. The Horse Grenadier guards first troop, raised in 1693, was commanded by general Cholmondeley; the second troop was raised in 1702, and was commanded by lord Forbes; this corps was reduced in 1783, the officers retiring on full pay. See *Horse Guards*, *Yeoman*, *National*, and *Imperial Guards*.

GUATEMALA. A republic in Central America, declared independent March 21, 1847. President (1862), general Raphael Carrera, elected 1851; appointed for life (1854). A war between Guatemala and San Salvador broke out in Jan. 1863; and on June 16 the troops of the latter were totally defeated. Population, about 850,000.

GUEBRES. See *Parsees*.

* Born March 13, 1764; M.P., as Charles Grey, in 1786; first lord of the admiralty and afterwards foreign secretary in 1806; resigned in 1806 on account of his favouring Roman Catholic emancipation; died July 17, 1845.

† He did great service in the West Indies, by taking Porto Bello, Chagre, &c.; but by his disagreement with the commander of the land forces, the expedition against Carthagena in 1741, is said to have failed. He was dismissed the service for writing two pamphlets attacking the admiralty; he died Oct. 30, 1757.

GUELPHIC ORDER of knighthood was instituted for Hanover by the prince regent, afterwards George IV., Aug. 12, 1815. The king of Hanover is grand master.

GUELPHS AND Ghibelines, names given to the papal and imperial factions whose conflicts destroyed the peace of Italy from the 12th to the end of the 15th century (the invasion of Charles VIII. of France in 1495). The origin of the names is uncertain; but it is ascribed to the contest for the imperial crown between Conrad of Hohenstaufen, duke of Swabia, lord of Wiblingen (hence *Ghibelin*), and Henry nephew of Welf, or Guelph, duke of Bavaria, in 1138. The former was successful; but the popes and many of the Italian cities took the side of his rival. *Hie Guelph* and *Hie Ghibelin* are said to have been used as war-cries in 1139. The Ghibelines were almost totally expelled from Italy in 1267, when Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufens, was beheaded by Charles of Anjou. Guelph is the name of the present royal family of England. See *Brunswick*.

GUERNSEY. See *Jersey*.

GUEUX (beggars), a name given by the comte de Barlaimont to the 300 Protestant deputies from the Low Countries, headed by Henri de Brederode and Louis of Nassau, who petitioned Margaret, governess of the Low Countries, to abolish the inquisition, April 5, 1566. The deputies at once assumed the name as honourable, and immediately organised an armed resistance to the government. See *Holland*.

GUIANA (N.E. coast of South America), was visited by the Spaniards in the 16th century; explored by sir Walter Raleigh in 1596 and 1617. The French settlements here were formed in 1626-43; and the Dutch, 1627-67. Demerara and Essequibo were ceded to Great Britain in 1814. See *Demerara*.

GUIENNE, a French province, was part of the dominions of Henry II. after his wife Eleanor, 1152. Philip of France seized it in 1293, which led to war. It was alternately held by England and France till 1453, when John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, in vain attempted to retake it from the latter.

GUILDHALL (London), was built in 1411. When it was rebuilt (in 1669), after the great fire of 1666, no part of the ancient building remained, except the interior of the porch and the walls of the hall. The front was not erected until 1789: a new roof was built in 1864-5. Beneath the west window are the colossal figures of Gog and Magog, said to represent a Saxon and an ancient Briton. The hall can contain 7000 persons, and is used for city feasts. Here were entertained the allied sovereigns in 1814, and Napoleon III., April 19, 1865.

GUILDS (of Saxon origin), associations of inhabitants of towns for mutual benefit, resembling our friendly societies, chartered by the sovereign since the time of Henry II. The "Guild of Literature and Art" (including sir E. B. Lytton, C. Dickens, and others) founded an institution (on ground given by sir E. B. Lytton, at Stevenage), consisting of thirteen dwellings, retreats for an artist, scholar, and man of letters, which were completed in July, 1865.

GUILLOTINE invented (about 1785) by Joseph Ignatius Guillotin (an eminent physician and senator, esteemed for his humanity), designed to render capital punishment less painful by decapitation. During the revolution he ran some hazard of being subjected to its deadly operation; but (contrary to a prevailing opinion) escaped, and lived to become one of the founders of the Academy of Medicine at Paris, and died in 1814, greatly respected.—A somewhat similar instrument may be seen in an engraving accompanying the *Symbolicæ Questiones* (called the *Mannaia*). It is said to have been used in Italy, at Halifax in England (see *Halifax*), and in Scotland, there called the Maiden and the Widow.

GUINEA (W. coast of Africa) was discovered by the Portuguese about 1460. From their trade with the Moors originated the slave trade. Sir John Hawkins was the first Englishman who made a merchandise of the human species. *Bell*. He was assisted in his enterprise by a number of English gentlemen, who subscribed money for the purpose. He sailed from England in Oct. 1562, with three ships, proceeded to the coast of Guinea, purchased or forcibly seized 300 negroes, sold them profitably at Hispaniola, and returned home richly laden with hides, sugar, ginger, and other merchandise, in Sept. 1563. This voyage led to similar enterprises. *Hakluyt*. See *Slave Trade*.

GUINEAS, English gold coin, so named from having been first coined of gold brought by the African company from the coast of Guinea in 1663, valued then at 20s.; but worth 30s. in 1695. Reduced at various times; in 1717 to 21s. In 1810 guineas were sold for 22s. 6d.; in 1816, for 27s. In 1811 an act was passed forbidding their exportation, and their

sale at a price above the current value, 21s. The first guineas bore the impression of an elephant; having been coined of this African gold. Since the issue of sovereigns in July 1, 1817, guineas have not been coined.

GUINEGATE, BATTLE OF. See *Spurs*.

GUISE, a French ducal family:—

Claude of Lorraine, first duke, a brave warrior, favoured by Francis I.; died . . . April, 1550
Francis, the great general, born, 1519; assassinated . . . Feb. 24, 1563
Henry, head of the Catholic league; born 1550;

revenged his father's death; assassinated by Henry III. . . Dec. 23, 1588
Charles, first opposed, and then submitted to, Henry IV.; died . . . 1640
Henry, died without issue . . . 1664

GUN-COTTON, a highly explosive substance, invented by professor Schönbein, of Basel, and made known in 1846. It is purified cotton, steeped in a mixture of equal parts of nitric acid and sulphuric acid, and afterwards dried, retaining the appearance of cotton wool. Dr. Böttger and others also claim the discovery.* See *Collodion*.

GUNPOWDER. The invention of gunpowder is generally ascribed to Bertholdus or Michael Schwartz, a Cordelier monk of Goslar, south of Brunswick, in Germany, about 1320. But many writers maintain that it was known much earlier in various parts of the world.† Some say that the Chinese possessed it a number of centuries before. Its composition, moreover, is expressly mentioned by Roger Bacon, in his treatise *De Nullitate Magiæ*. He died in 1292 or 1294.

GUNPOWDER PLOT. The memorable conspiracy known by this name, for springing a mine under the houses of parliament, and destroying the three estates of the realm—king, lords, and commons—there assembled, was discovered on Nov. 4, 1605. It was projected by Robert Catesby, and several Roman Catholic persons of rank were leagued in the enterprise. Guy Faux was detected in the vaults under the house of lords preparing the train for being fired on the next day. Catesby and Percy (of the family of Northumberland) were killed; Guy Faux, sir Everard Digby, Rockwood, Winter, and others, died by the hands of the executioner, Jan. 30, 31, 1606. Henry Garnet, a Jesuit, was executed as an accomplice, May 3, following. An anonymous letter sent to lord Monteaigle led to the discovery. It contained the following words, "Though there be no appearance of any stir, yet I say they shall receive a terrible blow this parliament, and yet they shall not see who hurts them." The vault called Guy Faux cellar, in which the conspirators lodged the barrels of gunpowder, remained in the late houses of parliament till 1825, when it was converted into offices.

GUNS. See *Artillery*.

GUNTER'S CHAIN, used in measuring land, invented by Edmund Gunter, in 1606.

GUTTA PERCHA. This highly useful substance is procured from the sap of the Isonandra Gutta, a large forest tree, growing in the Malayan peninsula and on the islands near it. It was made known in England by Drs. D. Almeida and Montgomery, at the

* The diet of Frankfort voted, Oct. 3, 1846, a recompense of 100,000 florins to professor Schönbein and Dr. Böttger, as the inventors of the cotton powder, provided the authorities of Mayence, after seeing it tried, pronounced it superior to gunpowder as an explosive; but its use, as a substitute for gunpowder, in gunnery, is still a matter of uncertainty, as the ignition of the cotton is not under the same control. Of its utility, however, in blasting and mining operations, not the slightest doubt can exist. Improvements were made in the manufacture of gun-cotton by an Austrian officer, Baron Von Lenk, about 1852, and it was tried by a part of the Austrian army in 1855, but did not obtain favour. In 1862 details of the manufacture were communicated by the Austrian government to our own government, and Mr. Abel, our war-office chemist, was directed to experiment on the constitution and desirability of gun-cotton. The British Association also appointed a scientific committee to consider its merits. A complete decision has not been arrived at. The first trial of English-made gun-cotton was made in the spring of 1864, at the manufactory at Stowmarket, Suffolk, by Messrs. Prentice.

† A scientific inquirer, W. Hunter, after a careful examination of the question, in 1847, thus states the result:—"July and August, 1346, may therefore be safely assumed to be the time when the explosive force of gunpowder was first brought to bear on the military operations of the English nation." On Jan. 16, 1864, above 11 tons of gunpowder on board the Lottie Sleigh, in the Mersey, exploded; much damage was done in Liverpool and Birkenhead, but no lives were lost. On Oct. 1, 1864, about 104,000 lbs. of gunpowder exploded at the Belvedere powder magazines of Messrs. Hall & Co., at Plumstead, near Woolwich; 13 persons perished, and the shock was felt at 50 miles' distance. Searching inquiries were made into the circumstances, and new regulations for the keeping and transmission of powder issued in November. See *Dartford*. Mr. Gale, a blind gentleman of Plymouth, on June 22, 1865, patented his method of rendering gunpowder unflammable by combining with it finely powdered glass which can be readily separated by a sieve when the powder is required for use. Successful public experiments were made, and Gale's Protected Gunpowder Company was formed (Oct. 1865). Mr. Gale exhibited his process before the Queen at Windsor, Nov. 10, 1865. The attainment of perfect security is still doubted.

Society of Arts, in 1843. As a non-conductor of electricity it has become an invaluable aid in constructing the submarine telegraph.

GUZERAT, a state in India, founded by Mahmoud the Gaznevide, about 1020, was conquered by Akbar in 1572; and became subject to the Mahrattas 1732 or 1752.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, London. Thomas Guy, a wealthy bookseller, after bestowing large sums on St. Thomas's, determined to be the sole founder of another hospital. At the age of seventy-six, in 1721, he commenced the erection of the present building, and lived to see it nearly completed, it costing him 18,793*l*. In addition, he endowed it with 219,499*l*. In 1829, 196,115*l*. were bequeathed to this hospital by Mr. Hunt, to provide accommodation for 100 additional patients.

GWALIOR, a state in Central India; since 1803, under British protection. The maharajah remained faithful during the revolt of 1857.

GYMNASIUM, a place where the Greeks performed public exercises, and where also philosophers, poets, and rhetoricians repeated their compositions. In wrestling and boxing the athletes were often naked (*gymnos*), whence the name. A London gymnastic society, formed 1826, did not flourish. In 1862, M. Ravenstein set up another gymnastic association. The German Gymnastic Institution, in St. Pancras-road, London, was opened on Jan. 29, 1865, and a large and perfect gymnasium at Liverpool was inaugurated by lord Stanley, Nov. 6, 1865.

GYMNOSOPHISTÆ, a sect of philosophers in India, who lived naked, as their name implies. Alexander (about 324 B.C.) was astonished at the sight of men who seemed to despise bodily pain, and who inured themselves to the greatest tortures without uttering a groan or expressing any fear. *Pliny*.

GYPSIES, or EGYPTIANS (French, *Bohèmes*; Italian, *Zingari*; Spanish, *Gitanos*; German, *Zigeuner*); vagrants, supposed to be descendants of Hindoos expelled by Timour, about 1399. They appeared in Germany and Italy early in the 15th century. In England an act was made against their itinerancy, in 1530; and in the reign of Charles I. thirteen persons were executed at one assizes for having associated with gypsies for about a month, contrary to the statute. The gypsy settlement at Norwood was broken up, and they were treated as vagrants, May, 1797. There were in Spain alone, previously to 1800, more than 120,000 gypsies, and many communities of them yet exist in England. Notwithstanding their intercourse with other nations, they are still, like the Jews, in their manners, customs, visage, and appearance, almost wholly unchanged, and their pretended knowledge of futurity still gives them power over the superstitious. Esther Faa was crowned queen of the gypsies at Blyth, on Nov. 18, 1860. The Bible has been translated into gypsy dialects.

GYROSCOPE (from *gyrere*, to revolve), the name of a rotatory apparatus popular in 1859, invented by Fessel of Cologne (1852), and improved by professor Wheatstone and M. Foucault of Paris. It is similar in principle to the rotatory apparatus of Bohnenberger of Tübingen (born 1765, died 1831).—The gyroscope exhibits the combined effects of the centrifugal and centripetal forces, and the remarkable results of the cessation of either, and thus illustrates the great law of gravitation.

H.

HAARLEM, an ancient town, once the residence of the counts of Holland, was taken by the duke of Alva, in July, 1573, after a siege of seven months. He violated the capitulation by butchering half the inhabitants. The lake was drained in 1849-51.

HABEAS CORPUS. The subjects' *Writ of Right*, passed "for the better securing the liberty of the subject," 31 Charles II. c. 2, May 27, 1679.* This act (founded on the old common law) is next in importance to *Magna Charta*, for so long as the statute remains in force no subject of England can be detained in prison, except in cases wherein the detention

* By this act, if any person be imprisoned by the order of any court, or of the queen herself, he may have a writ of habeas corpus, to bring him before the court of queen's bench or common pleas, which shall determine whether his committal be just. The constitution of the United States provides that "the privilege of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" but does not specify the department of the government having the power of suspension. A series of contests on this subject between the legal and military authorities began in Maryland, May, 1861. In consequence of the affair of John Anderson (see *Slavery in England*, note), an act was passed in 1862, enacting that no writ of *Habeas Corpus* should issue out of England into any colony, &c., having a court with authority to grant such writ.

is shown to be justified by the law. The *Habeas Corpus* act can alone be suspended by the authority of parliament, and then for a short time only, and when the emergency is extreme. In such a case the nation parts with a portion of its liberty to secure its own permanent welfare, and suspected persons may then be arrested without cause or purpose being assigned. *Blackstone*.

Act suspended for a short time in 1689, 1696, 1708
Suspended for Scots' rebellion . . . 1715-6
Suspended for twelve months . . . 1722
Suspended for Scots' rebellion in . . . 1744-5
Suspended for American war . . . 1777-9
Again by Mr. Pitt, owing to French revolution 1794
Suspended in Ireland, on account of the great rebellion . . . 1798

Suspended in England, Aug. 28, 1799; and April 14, 1801
Again, on account of Irish insurrection . . . 1803
Again, owing to alleged secret meetings (see *Green Bag*) . . . Feb. 21, 1817
Bill to restore the *Habeas Corpus* brought into parliament . . . Jan. 28, 1818
Suspended in Ireland (insurrection) . . . July 24, 1848
Restored there. . . March 1, 1849

HACKNEY COACHES (probably from the French *coche-à-haquenée*, a vehicle with a hired horse, *haquenée*. Their supposed origin in Hackney, near London, is a vulgar error. See *Cabriolets* and *Omnibuses*.

Four were set up in London by a capt. Bailey in 1625: their number soon increased. They were limited by the star-chamber in 1635; restricted to 200 in 1637 and in . . . 1652
The number was raised to 400, in 1662; to 700, in 1694; to 800, in 1715; to 1000, in 1771; to 1100, in 1814; and finally, to 1300, in . . . 1815
One-horse hackney carriages (afterwards cabriolets) permitted to be licensed . . . "
All restriction as to number ceased, by 2 Will. IV., 1831. (The original fare was 1s. a mile). 1833

Two hundred Hackney Chairs were licensed . . . 1711
Office removed to Somerset-house . . . 1782
Coach-makers made subject to a license . . . 1785
Lost and Found Office for the recovery of property left in hackney coaches, established by act 55 Geo. III. . . 1815
All public vehicles to be regulated by the act 16 & 17 Vict. cc. 33, 127, by which they are placed under the control of the commissioners of police . . . June and Aug. 1853

HADRIANOPLE. See *Adrianople*.

HAGUE, capital of the kingdom of Holland, once called the finest *village* in Europe; the place of meeting of the States-General, and residence of the former earls of Holland since 1250, when William II. built the palace here.

Here the states abrogated the authority of Philip II. of Spain, 1580, and held a conference upon the five articles of the remonstrants, which occasioned the synod of Dort. 1620
Treaty of the Hague (to preserve the equilibrium of the North), signed by England, France and Holland . . . May 21, 1659
Witt torn in pieces here . . . Aug. 20, 1762

The French took possession of the Hague, Jan. 1795; favoured by a hard frost, they marched into Holland, where the inhabitants and troops declared in their favour, a general revolution ensued, and the stadtholder and his family were compelled to leave the country and escape to England . . . 1795
The Hague evacuated in . . . Nov. 1813
The stadtholder returned here . . . Dec. "

HAINAULT, a province in Belgium, anciently governed by counts hereditary, after Regnier I., who died in 916. The count John d'Aresnes became count of Holland in 1299. Hainault henceforth partook of the fortunes of Flanders.

HAINAULT FOREST (Essex), a celebrated forest, in which stood the ancient Fairlop oak (*which see*); was disafforested in 1851.

HAIR. In Gaul, hair was much esteemed, and hence the appellation *Gallia comata*; and cutting off the hair was inflicted as a punishment among the Gauls. The royal family of France held it as a particular mark and privilege of the kings and princes of the blood to wear long hair artfully dressed and curled. "The clerical tonsure is of apostolic institution!" *Isidorus Hispalensis*. Pope Anicetus forbade the clergy to wear long hair, 155. Long hair was out of fashion during the protectorate of Cromwell, and hence the term *Round-heads*; in 1795; and also 1801. Hair-powder came into use in 1590; and in 1795 a tax was laid upon persons using it, which yielded at one time 20,000*l.* per annum. The tax is now 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* for each person annually. See *Beard*.

HAITI. See *Hayti*.

HALEYBURY COLLEGE (Herts), wherein students were prepared for service in India; it was founded by the East India Company in 1806, and was closed in 1858.

HALICARNASSUS, Caria (Asia Minor); reputed birth-place of Herodotus, 484 B.C.; the site of the tomb of Mausolus, erected 352; taken by Alexander, 334. See *Mausoleum*.

HALIDON HILL, near Berwick, where, on July 19-20, 1333, the English defeated the Scots, the latter losing upwards of 14,000 slain; among whom were the regent Douglas and a large number of the nobility, while a comparatively small number of the English suffered. Edward III. placed Edward Balliol on the throne of Scotland.

HALIFAX (Yorkshire). The woollen manufactory was established here in the 15th century, prodigious quantities of cloth, &c., being on the tenters. The town, at its incorporation, was empowered to punish capitally (by a peculiar engine, which beheaded the offender in a moment) any criminal convicted of stealing to the value of upwards of thirteen pence halfpenny. King James I. in 1620 took this power away. See *Guillotine*. In 1857, Mr. J. Crossley announced his intention of founding a college here, and Mr. F. Crossley presented the town with a beautiful park.

HALIFAX ADMINISTRATION. The earl of Halifax became minister, Oct. 1714, and died in 1715. This ministry was succeeded by Robert Walpole's.

Charles, earl of Halifax, *first lord of the treasury* (succeeded on his death by the earl of Carlisle).
William, lord Cowper, afterwards earl Cowper, *lord chancellor*.
Daniel, earl of Nottingham, *lord president*.
Thomas, marquess of Wharton, *privy seal*.

Edward, earl of Oxford, *admiralty*.
James Stanhope, afterwards earl Stanhope, and
Charles, Viscount Townshend, *secretaries of state*.
Sir Richard Onslow, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Dukes of Montrose and Marlborough, lord Berkeley,
Robt. Walpole, Mr. Pulteney, &c.

HALL, principal apartment in mediæval mansions. Westminster and Eltham halls are fine examples. See *Westminster Hall*.

HALL MARK. See *Goldsmiths*, and *Standard*.

HALLELUJAH AND AMEN (*Praise the Lord*, and *So be it*), expressions used in the Hebrew hymns; said to have been introduced by Haggai, the prophet, about 520 B.C. Their introduction into the Christian church is ascribed to St. Jerome, about A.D. 390.

HALYS, a river (Asia Minor), near which a battle was fought between the Lydians and Medes. It was interrupted by an almost total eclipse of the sun, which occasioned a conclusion of the war between the two kingdoms, May 28, 585 B.C. (the fourth year of the 48th Olympiad). *Pliny, Nat. Hist.* ii. Others give the date 584, 603, and 610 B.C. This eclipse is said to have been predicted many years before by Thales of Miletus. *Herodotus* i. 75.

HAMBURG, a free city, N.W. Germany, founded by Charlemagne, about 809. It joined the Hanseatic League in the 13th century, and became a flourishing commercial city. Population in 1860, 229,941.

It obtained the title of a free imperial city by permission of the dukes of Holstein, 1206; was subject to them till 1618; purchased its total exemption from their claims . . . 1768
France declared war upon Hamburg for its treachery in giving up Napper Tandy (see *Tandy*) . . . Oct. 1799
British property sequestered . . . March, 1801
Hamburg taken by the French after the battle of Jena, in . . . 1806
Incorporated with France . . . 1810
Evacuated by the French on the advance of the

Russians into Germany . . . 1813
Restored to independence by the allied sovereigns . . . May, 1814
Awful fire here, which destroyed numerous churches and public buildings, and 2000 houses; it continued for three days . . . May 4, 1842
Half the city inundated by the Elbe . . . Jan. 1, 1855
A new constitution demanded by the citizens, and granted by the senate . . . July, 1860
The new assembly (of 191 members) first met, Dec. 6, "
The constitution began . . . Jan. 1, 1861

HAMPTON-COURT PALACE (Middlesex), built by cardinal Wolsey on the site of the manor-house of the knights-hospitallers, and in 1525 presented to Henry VIII.; perhaps the most splendid offering ever made by a subject to a sovereign. Here Edward VI. was born, Oct. 12, 1537; here his mother, Jane Seymour, died, Oct. 24, following; and here Mary, Elizabeth, Charles, and others of our sovereigns, resided. Much was pulled down, and the grand inner court built by William III. in 1694, when the gardens, occupying 40 acres, were laid out. Here was held, Jan. 14-16, 1604, the conference between the Puritans and the clergy of the Established church, which led to a new translation of the Bible. See *Conference*.

HANAPER OFFICE (of the court of Chancery), where writs relating to the business of the subject, and their returns, were anciently kept in *hanaperio* (in a wicker hamper); and those relating to the crown, in *parva бага* (a little bag). Hence the names *Hanaper* and *Petty Bag Office*. The office was abolished in 1842.

HANAU (Hesse-Cassel), where a division of the combined armies of Austria and Bavaria, of 30,000 men, under general Wrede, encountered the French, 70,000 strong, under Napoleon I., on their retreat from Leipsic, Oct. 30, 1813. The French suffered very severely, though the allies were compelled to retire.

HANDEL'S COMMEMORATIONS. The *first* was held in Westminster abbey, May 26, 1784; king George III. and queen Charlotte, and above 3000 persons being present. The band contained 268 vocal, and 245 instrumental performers, and the receipts of three successive days were 12,746*l*. These concerts were repeated in 1785, 1786, 1790, and 1791.

Second great commemoration, in the presence of king William IV. and queen Adelaide, when there were 644 performers, June 24, 26, and 28, 1834. This commemoration led to the formation of the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall.

This society, in conjunction with the Crystal Palace Company, projected the Festival of 1859.

Grand Rehearsal at the Crystal Palace, June 15, 17, 19, 1857, and on July 2, 1858.

Great Handel festival (at the Crystal Palace) on the centenary of his death. Performances: Messiah, June 20; Selections, 22; Israel in Egypt, 24, 1859, when the prince consort, the king of the Belgians, and 26,827 persons were present. There

were 2765 vocal and 393 instrumental performers and the performance was highly successful. The receipts amounted to about 33,000*l*., from which there were deducted 18,000*l*. for expenses; of the residue (15,000*l*), two parts accrued to the Crystal Palace Company, and one part to the Sacred Harmonic Society. Handel's harpsichord, original scores of his oratorios, and other interesting relics, were exhibited.

Handel festival (at the Crystal Palace): 4000 performers; highly successful; June 23, 25, 27, 1862.

Handel festival (at the Crystal Palace): very successful: June 26, 28, 30, 1865.

HANDKERCHIEFS, wrought and edged with gold, used to be worn in England by gentlemen in their hats, as favours from young ladies, the value of them being from five to twelve pence for each in the reign of Elizabeth, 1558. *Stow's Chron.* Paisley handkerchiefs were first made in 1743.

HANDS, imposition of, was performed by Moses in setting apart his successor Joshua (*Num.* xxvii. 23), and in Christian ordination by the apostles (1 *Tim.* iv. 14).

HANGING, DRAWING, AND QUARTERING, said to have been first inflicted upon William Marise, a pirate, a nobleman's son, 25 Hen. III., 1241. Five gentlemen attached to the duke of Gloucester were arraigned and condemned for treason, and at the place of execution were hanged, cut down alive instantly, stripped naked, and their bodies marked for quartering, and then pardoned, 25 Hen. VI. 1447. *Stow.* The last execution in this manner in England was that of the Cato-street conspirators (*which see*), May 1, 1820. Hanging in chains was abolished in 1834. *See Death.*

HANGO BAY (Finland). On June 5, 1855, a boat commanded by lieut. Geneste left the British steamer *Cossack*, with a flag of truce to land some Russian prisoners. They were fired on by a body of riflemen, and five were killed, several wounded, and the rest made prisoners. The Russian account, asserting the irregularity to have been on the side of the English, has not been substantiated.

HANOVER, a kingdom, formerly an electorate, N. W. Germany. Hanover is composed of territories which formerly belonged to the dukes of Brunswick (*which see*). Population in 1859, 1,850,000; in 1861, 1,888,070.

Hanover became the ninth electorate . . . A.D. 1692
Suffered much during the seven years' war, 1756-63
Seized by Prussia . . . April 3, 1801
Occupied by the French . . . June 5, 1803
Delivered to Prussia in . . . 1805
Part of it annexed to Westphalia . . . 1810
Regained for England by Bernadotte, Nov. 6, 1813
Erected into a kingdom . . . Oct. 12, 1814
The duke of Cambridge appointed lieutenant-governor, and a representative government established . . . Nov. 1816

Visited by George IV. . . . Oct. 1821
Ernest, duke of Cumberland, king . . . June 20, 1837
He granted a constitution with electoral rights, 1848; which was annulled in obedience to the decree of the Federal diet . . . April 12, 1855
The king claims from England crown jewels, which belonged to George III. (value about 120,000*l*.) . . . 1857
Arbitration: the jewels given up . . . Jan 1858
The State dues given up for compensation, June 12, 1861

ELECTORS AND KINGS OF HANOVER.

1692. Ernest-Augustus, youngest son of George, that son of William, duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, who obtained by lot the right to marry (*see Brunswick*). He became bishop of Osnaburg in 1662, and in 1679 inherited the possessions of his uncle John, duke of Calenberg; created ELECTOR of Hanover in 1692. [He married, in 1659, the princess Sophia, daughter of Frederick, elector palatine, and of Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. of England. In 1701, Sophia was declared next

heir to the British crown, after William III., Anne and their descendants.]

1698. George-Lewis, son of the preceding; married his cousin Sophia, the heiress of the duke of Brunswick-Zell. Became king of Great Britain, Aug. 1, 1714, as GEORGE I.

1727. George-Augustus, his son (GEORGE II. of England), June 11.

1760. George-William-Frederick, his grandson (GEORGE III. of England), Oct. 25.

HANOVER, *continued.*KINGS OF HANOVER. See *Accession*.

1814. George-William-Frederick (the preceding sovereign), first king of Hanover, Oct. 12.
 1820. George-Augustus-Frederick, his son (GEORGE IV. of England), Jan. 29.
 1830. William-Henry, his brother (WILLIAM IV. of England), June 26.
 [Hanover separated from the crown of Great Britain.]

1837. Ernest-Augustus, duke of Cumberland, brother to William IV. of England, on whose demise he succeeded (as a distinct inheritance) to the throne of Hanover, June 20.

1851. George V. (born May 27, 1819), son of Ernest : ascended the throne on the death of his father, Nov. 18. The PRESENT (1865) king of Hanover.

Heir : Prince Ernest-Augustus, born Sept. 21, 1845.

HANSE TOWNS. The Hanseatic League (from *hansa*, association), formed by a number of port towns in Germany, against the piracies of the Swedes and Danes : began about 1140 ; the league was signed 1241. At first it consisted only of towns situate on the coasts of the Baltic sea, but in 1370 it was composed of sixty-six cities and forty-four confederates. They proclaimed war against Waldemar, king of Denmark, about the year 1348, and against Eric in 1428, with forty ships and 12,000 regular troops, besides seamen. This gave umbrage to several princes, who ordered the merchants of their respective kingdoms to withdraw their effects. The Thirty years' war in Germany (1618-48) broke up the strength of the association. In 1630 the only towns of note of this once powerful league, retaining the name, were Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen. The league suffered also by the rise of the commerce of the Low Countries in the 15th century. The many privileges they enjoyed by treaty in England were abolished by Elizabeth in 1578.

HAPSBURG (or **HABSBURG**), HOUSE OF, the family from which the imperial house of Austria sprang in the 7th century. Hapsburg was an ancient castle of Switzerland, on a lofty eminence near Schintznach. Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, became archduke of Austria, and emperor of Germany, 1273. See *Austria* and *Germany*.

HARBOURS. England has many fine natural harbours ; the Thames (harbour, dock, and depôt), Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. Acts for the improvement of harbours, &c., were passed in 1847, 1861, and 1862.

HARFLEUR (seaport, N. W. France, was besieged by Henry V., and taken Sept. 22, 1415.

HARLAW (Aberdeenshire), the site of a desperate indecisive battle between the earl of Mar, with the royal army, and Donald, the lord of the Isles, July 24, 1411. This conflict was very disastrous to the nobility, some houses losing all their males.

HARLEIAN LIBRARY, containing 7000 manuscripts, bought by secretary Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford and Mortimer, is now in the British Museum. A large portion of his life and wealth was spent on the collection. He died May 21, 1724. The Harleian Miscellany, a selection from the MSS. and Tracts of his library, was published in 1744 and 1808.

HARMONIC STRINGS, said to have been invented by Pythagoras through hearing four blacksmiths working with hammers, in harmony, whose weights he found to be six, eight, nine, and twelve ; or rather by squares, as thirty-six, sixty-four, eighty-one, and one hundred and forty-four.—The **HARMONICA**, or musical glasses, were first "arranged" by an Irish gentleman named Puckeridge, and improved by Dr. Franklin in 1760.

HARMONISTS, a sect, founded in Würtemberg by Rapp, about 1780. Not much is known of their tenets, but they held their property in common, and considered marriage a civil contract. Not finding toleration, they emigrated to America, and built New Harmony in Indiana in 1815. Robert Owen purchased this town about 1823 ; but failed in his scheme of a "social" community, and returned to England. See *Socialists*. The Harmonists removed to Pittsburg in Pennsylvania in 1822.

HARMONIUM, a keyed wind instrument, resembling the accordion in the tones being generated by the action of wind upon metallic reeds. The Chinese were well acquainted with the effects produced by vibrating tongues of metal. M. Biot stated, in 1810, that they were used musically by M. Grenié ; and in 1827-29, free reed stops were employed in organs at Beauvais and Paris. The harmoniums best known in England are those of Alexandre and Debain, the latter claiming to be the original maker of the French instrument. In 1841, however, Mr. W. E. Evans, of Cheltenham, produced his English harmonium, then termed the Organ-Harmonica. By a succession of improvements he has produced a fine instrument, with diapason quality, and great rapidity of speech, without loss of power. *English Cyclopædia*.

HARNESS, the leathern dressings used for horses to draw chariots, and also chariots, are said to have been the invention of Erichthonius of Athens, who was made a constellation after his death, under the name of *Boötes*, about 1487 B.C.

HARO, CRY OF (*Clameur de Haro*), derived from Raoul, or Rollo, ancestor of our Norman princes of England. Rollo had administered justice with such exactness, that those who had injury done them used to call out *A Raoul!* This obliged the person who met an adverse party in the streets to go before the judge, who decided their differences, at least provisionally. *Hénault.*

HARP. Invented by Jubal, 3875 B.C. (*Gen.* iv. 21). David played the harp before Saul, 1063 B.C. 1 *Sam.* xvi. 23. The Cimbri, or English Saxons, had this instrument. The celebrated Welsh harp was strung with gut; and the Irish harp, like the more ancient harps, with wire.* Erard's improved harps were first patented in 1795.

HARPER'S FERRY (Virginia). See *United States*, 1859-62.

HARRISON'S TIME-PIECE. Mr. John Harrison, of Foulby, near Pontefract, was the inventor. In 1714, the government offered rewards for methods of determining the longitude at sea; Harrison came to London, and produced his first time-piece in 1735; his second in 1739; his third in 1749; and his fourth, which procured him the reward of 20,000*l.* offered by the Board of Longitude, a few years after. He obtained 10,000*l.* of his reward in 1764, and other sums, more than 24,000*l.* in all, for further improvements in following years.

HARROGATE (Yorkshire). The first or old spa in Knaresborough forest was discovered by capt. Slingsby in 1571: a dome was erected over the well at the expense of lord Rosslyn in 1786. There are two other chalybeate springs, called the Alum well and the Towit spa. The noted sulphureous well was discovered in 1783. The theatre was erected in 1788. The Bath hospital was erected by subscription in 1825.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL SCHOOL (Middlesex†), founded and endowed by John Lyon in 1571. To encourage archery, the founder instituted a prize of a silver arrow to be shot for annually on the 4th of August; but the custom has been abolished. Lord Palmerston, sir R. Peel, the statesman, and lord Byron, the poet, were educated here.

HARTLEY COAL MINE (Northumberland). On Jan. 16, 1862, one of the beams at the mouth of the ventilating shaft broke, and a mass of iron weighing about 12 tons fell down the shaft, destroyed the brattice, divided the shaft, and carried down sufficient timber to kill two men who were ascending the shaft, and buried alive 202 persons, men and boys. Several days elapsed before the bodies could be removed. Much sympathy was shown by the public, from the queen to the humblest classes; and about 50,000*l.* were collected on behalf of the bereaved families. The coroner's verdict expressed the necessity of there being two shafts to coal mines, and recommended that the beams of colliery engines should be of malleable instead of cast-iron.

HARTWELL (Buckinghamshire), the retreat of Louis XVIII., king of France, 1807-14. He landed in England at Yarmouth, Oct. 6, 1807, took up his residence at Gosfield hall, in Essex, and afterwards came to Hartwell, as the count de Lille. His consort died here in 1810. On his restoration, he embarked at Dover for France, April 24, 1814. See *France*.

HARUSPICES, priests or soothsayers, of Etruscan origin, who foretold events from observing entrails of animals. They were introduced to Rome by Romulus (about 750 B.C.), and abolished by Constantine, A.D. 337, at which time they were seventy in number.

HARVARD COLLEGE (Massachusetts, North America) was founded by the general court at Boston, on Oct. 28, 1636. It derived its name from John Harvard, who bequeathed to it a library and a sum of money in 1638.

HASTINGS (Sussex). At Battle, near this place, more than 30,000 were slain in the conflict between Harold II. of England and William duke of Normandy, the former losing his life and kingdom, Oct. 14, 1066. The day of this battle was also the anniversary of Harold's birth. He and his two brothers were interred at Waltham abbey, Essex.

* One of the most ancient harps existing is that of Bryan Boiroidmhe, monarch of Ireland: it was given by his son Donagh to Pope John XVIII., together with the crown and other regalia of his father, in order to obtain absolution for the murder of his brother Teig. Adrian IV. alleged this as being one of his principal titles to the kingdom of Ireland in his bull transferring it to Henry II. This harp was given by Leo X. to Henry VIII., who presented it to the first earl of Clanricarde: it then came into possession of the family of De Burgh; next into that of MacMahon of Clenagh, county of Clare; afterwards into that of MacNamara of Limerick; and was at length deposited by the right hon. William Conyngham in the College Museum, Dublin, in 1782.

† Charles II. cut short some theological discussion relative to the claims for the title of the visible church, by declaring that it "was the parish church of Harrow, which could be seen everywhere."

HASTINGS' TRIAL. Warren Hastings,* governor-general of India, was tried by the peers of Great Britain for high crimes and misdemeanors. Among other charges was his acceptance of a present of 100,000*l.* from the nabob of Oude (see *Chunar, Treaty of*). The trial lasted seven years and three months; commencing Feb. 13, 1788, terminating in his acquittal, April 25, 1795. Mr. Sheridan's speech on the impeachment excited great admiration.

HATFIELD'S ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF GEORGE III. On May 11, 1800, during a review in Hyde-park, a shot from an undiscovered hand was fired, which wounded a young gentleman who stood near the king. In the evening, when his majesty was at Drury-lane theatre, Hatfield fired a pistol at him; upon his trial he was sentenced to be confined as a lunatic during his life. He died Jan. 23, 1841, aged 69 years.

HATS. See *Caps*. First made by a Swiss at Paris, 1404. When Charles VII. made his triumphal entry into Rouen, in 1449, he wore a hat lined with red velvet, and surmounted with a rich plume of feathers. Henceforward, hats and caps, at least in France, began to take place of chaperons and hoods. *Hénault*. Hats were first manufactured in England by Spaniards in 1510. *Stow*. Very high-crowned hats were worn by queen Elizabeth's courtiers; and high crowns were again introduced in 1783. A stamp-duty laid upon hats in 1784, and in 1796, was repealed in 1811. Silk hats began to supersede beaver about 1820.

HATTERAS EXPEDITION. See *United States*, 1861.

HAU-HAU FANATICS. See *New Zealand*, 1865.

HAVANNAH (capital of Cuba, West Indies). Founded by Velasquez, 1511; was taken by lord Albemarle, Aug. 14, 1762; restored, 1763; the remains of Columbus were brought from St. Domingo and deposited in the cathedral here, 1795.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE (N.W. France) was defended for the Huguenots by the English in 1562; who, however, were expelled in 1563. It was bombarded by Rodney, July 6 to 9, 1759; by sir Richard Strachan, May 25, 1798; and blockaded, Sept. 6, 1803. The attempts of the British to burn the shipping here failed, Aug. 7, 1804.

HAWAII. See *Owhyhee*.

HAWKERS and PEDLARS were first licensed in 1697. Licensing commissioners were appointed in 1810. The expense of licensing was reduced in 1862.

HAYMARKET (Westminster), opened in 1664, was removed to Cumberland-market, Jan. 1, 1831. The Haymarket theatre was opened in 1702. See *Theatres*.

HAYTI, OR HAITI, Indian name of St. Domingo, a West Indian island, discovered by Columbus in Dec. 1492, and named Hispaniola. Before the Spaniards fully conquered it, they are said to have destroyed, in battle or cold blood, 3,000,000 of its inhabitants, including women and children. General Fabre Geffrard became president of the republic of Hayti, Jan. 15, 1859. Population in 1859, about 572,000.

Hayti seized by the filibusters and French buccaneers . . . 1630
The French government took possession of the whole colony . . . 1677
The negroes revolt against France . Aug. 23, 1791
And massacre nearly all the whites . . . 1793
The French directory recognise Toussaint l'Ouverture as general-in-chief . . . 1794
The eastern part of the island ceded to France by Spain . . . 1795
Toussaint establishes an independent republic in St. Domingo . . . May 9, 1801
He surrenders to the French . . . May 7, 1802
And is conducted to France, where he dies . 1803
A new insurrection, under the command of Dessalines; the French quit the island, Nov. 1803
Dessalines proclaims the massacre of all the whites, March 29; crowned emperor as Jacques I. . . . Oct. 8, 1804

He is assassinated, and the isle is divided, Oct. 17, 1806
Henry Christophe; a man of colour, president in Feb. 1807; crowned emperor by the title of Henry I., while Pethion rules as president at Port-au-Prince . . . March, 1811
Numerous black nobility and prelates created . . . " "
Pethion dies, and Boyer is elected president, May, 1818
Christophe commits suicide, Oct. 1820; the two states united under Boyer as regent for life, Nov. 1820; who is recognised by France in . . . 1825
Revolution: Boyer deposed . . . 1843
St. Domingo declares itself an independent republic, Feb. 1844; recognised by France . 1848
Hayti proclaimed an empire under its late president Solouque, who takes the title of Faustin I., Aug. 26, 1849; crowned, April 18, 1852

* He was born in 1732; went to India as a writer in 1750; became governor-general of Bengal in 1772; of India, 1773; governed ably, but, it is said, unscrupulously and tyrannically, till he resigned in 1785. The expenses of his trial (70,000*l.*) were paid by the East India Company. He died a privy-councillor in 1818.

HAYTI, *continued*.

Faustin attacking the republic of St. Domingo
repulsed Feb. 1, 1856
Revolution in Hayti: general Geffrard pro-
claimed president of the republic of Hayti,
Dec. 22, 1858
Faustin abdicates Jan. 1859

Sixteen persons executed for a conspiracy
against Geffrard Oct. 1859
Great fire at Port-au-Prince; 600 houses de-
stroyed Feb. 23, 1865
President Geffrard compelled to resign, Sept. 2, "
See *Domingo*.

HEAD ACT. See *note* to article *Ireland*, 1465.

HEALTH, GENERAL BOARD OF, was appointed by the act for the promotion of the public health, passed in 1848. See *Sanitary Legislation*. This board was reconstructed in Aug. 1854, and sir B. Hall was placed at its head, with a salary of 2000*l.*; succeeded by W. F. Cowper, Aug. 1855, and by Ch. B. Adderley in 1858. The expenses for the year 1856-7 were 12,325*l.* In 1858 this board was incorporated into the privy council establishment; Dr. Simon being retained as medical officer.

HEARTH, or CHIMNEY, TAX, on every fire-place or hearth in England was imposed by Charles II. in 1662, when it produced about 200,000*l.* a year. It was abolished by William and Mary at the Revolution in 1689; but was imposed again, and again abolished.

HEAT (called by French chemists *Caloric*). Little progress had been made in the study of the phenomena of heat till about 1757, when Joseph Black put forth his theory of latent heat (which heat he said was absorbed by melting ice), and of specific heat. Cavendish, Lavoisier, and others, continued Black's researches. Sir John Leslie put forth his views on radiant heat in 1804. Count Rumford espoused the theory that heat consists in motion among the particles of matter, which view he supported by experiments on friction (recorded in 1802). This theory (now called the dynamical or mechanical theory of heat, and used to explain all the phenomena of physics and chemistry) has been further substantiated by the independent researches of Dr. J. Mayer of Heilbronn and of Mr. Joule of Manchester (about 1840), who assert that heat is the equivalent of work done. In 1854, professor Wm. Thomson, of Glasgow, published his researches on the dynamical power of the sun's rays. The minds of philosophers are still engaged on this subject.* See *Calorescence*. Thermo-electricity, produced by heating pieces of copper and bismuth soldered together, was discovered by Seebeck in 1823. A powerful thermo-electric battery was constructed by Marcus of Vienna, in 1865.

HEBREWS. See *Jews*.

HEBRIDES (the *Ebudes* of Ptolemy and the *Hebudes* of Pliny), Western isles of Scotland, long subject to Norway; ceded to Scotland in 1264; and annexed to the Scottish crown in 1540 by James V.

HEBRON (in Palestine). Here Abraham resided, 1860 B.C.; and here David was made king of Judah, 1048 B.C. On April 7, 1862, the prince of Wales visited the reputed cave of Machpelah, near Hebron, said to contain the remains of Abraham and his descendants.

HECATOMB, an ancient sacrifice of a hundred oxen, particularly observed by the Lacedæmonians when they possessed a hundred cities. The sacrifice was subsequently reduced to twenty-three oxen, and goats and lambs were substituted.

HECLA, MOUNT. Its first eruption is recorded as having occurred 1004. About twenty-two eruptions have taken place, according to Olsson and Paulson. The most dreadful and multiplied convulsions of this great volcanic mountain occurred in 1766, since when a visit to the top in summer is not attended with great difficulty. For particulars of an eruption in 1784-5, see *Iceland*. The mount was in a state of violent eruption from Sept. 2, 1845, to April, 1846. Three new craters were formed, from which pillars of fire rose to the height of 14,000 English feet. The lava formed several hills, and pieces of pumice stone and scoræ of 2 cwt. were thrown to a distance of a league and a half; the ice and snow which had covered the mountain for centuries melted into prodigious floods.

HEGIRA, ERA OF THE, dates from the flight (Arabic *hejra*) of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, on the night of Thursday, the 15th July, 622. The era commences on the 16th. Some compute this era from the 15th, but Cantemir proves that the 16th was the first day. 33 of its lunar years were equal to 32 of those of the vulgar era.

* Captain Ericson constructed a ship, in which caloric, or heat, was the motive-power. On Jan. 4, 1853, it sailed down the bay of New York, at the rate of 14 miles an hour, it is said at a cost of 80 per cent. less than steam. Although caloric engines were not successful, captain Ericson continued his experiments, and patented an improved engine in 1856.

HEIDELBERG (Germany) was capital of the Palatinate, 1362-1719. The protestant electoral house becoming extinct in 1693, a war ensued, in which the castle was ruined, and the elector removed his residence of Manheim. It was annexed to Baden in 1802. Here was the celebrated tun, constructed in 1343, when it contained twenty-one pipes of wine. Another was made in 1664 which held 600 hogsheads. It was destroyed by the French in 1688; but a larger one, fabricated in 1690, which held 800 hogsheads, and was formerly kept full of the best Rhenish wine, is now mouldering in a damp vault, quite empty.

HELDER POINT (Holland). The fort and the Dutch fleet lying in the Texel surrendered to the British under the duke of York and sir Ralph Abercrombie, for the prince of Orange; 540 British were killed, Aug. 30, 1799. The place was left in Oct. See *Bergen*.

HELEN, a Grecian princess, according to mythology, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and sister of Castor and Pollux. She was demanded in marriage by several Greek princes. She chose Menelaus, king of Sparta; but eloped from him with Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy. This led to the Trojan war, which lasted 1193 to 1183 B.C.

HELENA, St. (an island in the South Atlantic Ocean), was discovered by the Portuguese under Juan de Nova Castilla, on the festival of St. Helena, May 21, 1502. The Dutch afterwards held it until 1600, when they were expelled by the English. The British East India Company settled here in 1651; and the island was alternately possessed by the English and Dutch until 1673, when Charles II., on Dec. 12, assigned it to the company once more. St. Helena was made the place of Napoleon's captivity, Oct. 16, 1815; and of his death, May 5, 1821. His remains were removed in 1840, and interred at the Hôtel des Invalides, Paris. See *France*, 1840. The house and tomb have been purchased by the French government.

HELIGOLAND, an island in the North Sea, taken from the Danes by the British, Sept. 5, 1807; made a dépôt for British merchandise; confirmed to England by the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814. Though a mere rock, it is an important possession.

HELIOGRAPHY (from *helios*, the sun). See *Photography*.

HELIOMETER, &c., an instrument for measuring the diameters of the sun, moon, planets, and stars, invented by Savary, in 1743; applied by M. Bouguer, in 1747.

HELIOSCOPE (a peculiar sort of telescope, prepared for observing the sun so as not to affect the eye) was invented by Christopher Scheiner in 1625.

HELIOSTAT, an instrument invented to make a sunbeam stationary, or apparently stationary, invented by Gravesande about 1719, and greatly improved by Malus and others. One constructed by MM. Foucault and Duboseq, was exhibited at Paris in October, 1862.

HELLAS, in Thessaly, the home of the Hellenes and the Greek race, which supplanted the Pelasgians from the 15th to the 11th century B.C., derived their name from Helen, king of Phthiotis, about 1600 B.C. They separated into the Dorians, Æolians, Ionians, and Achæians. The present king of Greece is called "king of the Hellenes." See *Greece*.

HELLESPONT, a narrow arm of the sea betwixt Europe on the west, Asia on the east, the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora, northward, and the Ægean Sea, now the Archipelago, southward. The present name is the Strait of the Dardanelles. The Hellespont took its original name from Helle, daughter of Athamas, king of Thebes, who was drowned here. It is celebrated for the loves of Hero of Sestus, and Leander of Abydos: Leander was drowned in a tempestuous night as he attempted to swim across the Hellespont, and Hero, in despair, threw herself into the sea, 627 B.C. See *Xerxes*.

HELL-FIRE CLUBS. Three of these associations which existed for some time, were suppressed by an order in council, 1721. They met at Somerset-house, and at houses in Westminster, and in Conduit-street.

HELMETS, among the Romans, were provided with a vizor of grated bars, to raise above the eyes, and beaver to lower for eating; the helmet of the Greeks was round, that of the Romans square. Richard I. of England wore a plain round helmet; but most of the English kings had crowns above their helmets. Alexander III. of Scotland, 1249, had a flat helmet, with a square grated vizor, and the helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown, 1306. *Gwillim*.

HELOTS, *captives*, derived by some from the Greek *helein*, to take; by others from Helos, a city which the Spartans hated for refusing to pay tribute, 883 B.C. The Spartans, it is said, ruined the city, and reduced the Helots to slavery; and called all their slaves and

the prisoners of war, *Helotæ*. The number of the Helots was much enlarged by the conquest of Messenia, 668 B.C., and is considered to have been four-fifths of the inhabitants of Sparta. In the Peloponnesian war the Helots behaved with uncommon bravery, and were rewarded with their liberty, 431 B.C.; but the sudden disappearance of 2000 manumitted slaves was attributed to the Lacedæmonian treachery. *Herodotus*.

HELVETIAN REPUBLIC. Switzerland having been conquered by the French in 1797, a republic was established in 1798 with this title. See *Switzerland*.

HELVETII, a Celto-Germanic people, who inhabited what is now called Switzerland. Invading Gaul, 61 B.C., they were opposed and beaten by Julius Cæsar, 58 B.C., near Geneva.

HEMP AND FLAX. Flax was first planted in England, when it was directed to be sown for fishing-nets, 1533. "Bounties were paid to encourage its cultivation in 1783; and every exertion should be made by the government and legislature to accomplish such a national good. In 1785 there were imported from Russia, in British ships, 17,695 tons of hemp and flax." *Sir John Sinclair*. The annual importation of these articles now amounts to about 100,000 tons. The cultivation of flax was revived at the dearth of cotton during the American civil war, 1861-4. More than 180,000 lbs. of rough hemp were used in the cordage of a first-rate man-of-war, including rigging and sails.

HEPTARCHY * (or government of seven kings) in England was gradually formed from 455, when Hengist became the king of Kent. It terminated in 828, when Egbert became sole monarch of England. See *Britain* and *Octarchy*.

HERACLIDÆ, descendants of Hercules, who were expelled from the Peloponnesus about 1200 B.C., but reconquered it in 1103-4 or 1109 B.C., a noted epoch in chronology, all the history preceding being accounted fabulous.

HERALDRY. Marks of honour were used in the first ages. *Nisbet*. The Phrygians had a sow; the Thracians, Mars; the Romans, an eagle; the Goths, a bear; the Flemings, a bull; the Saxons, a horse; and the ancient French, a lion, and afterwards the fleur-de-lis (*which see*). Heraldry, as an art, is ascribed first to Charlemagne, about 800; and next to Frederick Barbarossa, about 1152; it began and grew with the feudal law. *Mackenzie*. The great English works on heraldry are those of Barcham or Barkham, published by Gwillim (1610), and Edmondson (1780).

HERALDS' COLLEGE.

Edward III. appointed two heraldic kings-at-arms for the south and north (Surroy, Norroy) 1340
Richard III. incorporated and endowed the college 1484
Philip and Mary enlarged its privileges, and confirmed them by letters patent. July 15, 1554
Formerly, in many ceremonies, the herald represented the king's person, and therefore wore a crown, and was always a knight.

This college has an earl marshal, 3 kings of arms (Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy), 6 heralds (Richmond, Lancaster, Chester, Windsor, Somerset, and York), 4 pursuivants, and 2 extra heralds. See *Earl Marshal*, and *Kings-at-Arms*.
The building in Doctors' Commons, London, was erected by sir Christopher Wren, after the great fire in 1666 1683

HERAT, on the confines of Khorasân, a strong city called the key of Afghanistan, capital of a state formed by Shah Mahmoud, in 1818. Population in 1830, 100,000. The Persians were baffled in an attempt to take it in 1838; but took it Oct. 25, 1856, in violation of a treaty made in 1853. In consequence, war ensued between Great Britain and Persia. Peace was made in April, 1857 (*see Persia*). Herat was restored July 27 following. See *Afghanistan*.

HERCULANEUM, an ancient city of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Pompeii, by an eruption of lava from Vesuvius, Aug. 23 or 24, 79. Successive eruptions laid them still deeper under the surface, and all traces of them were lost until excavations began in 1711; in 1713 many antiquities were found. In 1738 excavations were resumed, and works of art and monuments and memorials of civilised life, were discovered. 150 volumes of MSS. were found in a chest, in 1754; and many antiquities were purchased by sir William Hamilton, and sold to the British Museum, where they are deposited; but the principal relics are preserved in the museum of Portici. The "*Antichità di Ercolano*," 8 vols. folio, were published by the Neapolitan government, 1757-92.

* There were at first nine or ten Saxon kingdoms, but Middlesex soon ceased to exist, and Bernicia and Deira were generally governed by one ruler, as Northumberland.

HEREFORD was made the seat of a bishopric about 676, Putta being first bishop. The cathedral was founded by a nobleman named Milfride, in honour of Ethelbert, king of the East Saxons, who was treacherously slain by his intended mother-in-law, the queen of Mercia. The tower fell in 1786, and was rebuilt by Mr. Wyatt. The cathedral was reopened after very extensive repairs, on June 30, 1862. The see is valued in the king's books at 768*l.* *per annum*. Present income, 4200*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF HEREFORD.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1803. Folliott H. W. Cornwall, translated to Worcester, 1808. | 1832. Hon. Edward Grey, died June 24, 1837. |
| 1808. John Luxmoore, translated to St. Asaph, 1815. | 1837. Thomas Musgrave, translated to York, Dec. 1847. |
| 1815. George Isaac Huntingford, died April 29, 1832. | 1847. Renn D. Hampden (the PRESENT bishop, 1865). |

HERERA (Arragon). Here don Carlos, of Spain, in his struggle for his hereditary right to the throne of that kingdom, at the head of 12,000 men, encountered and defeated general Buens, who had not much above half that number of the queen of Spain's troops. Buens lost about 1000 in killed and wounded, Aug. 24, 1837.

HERETICS (from the Greek *hairsis*, choice). Paul says, "After the way they call *heresy*, so worship I the God of my fathers," 60 (*Acts* xxiv. 14). Heresy was unknown to the Greek and Roman religions. Simon Magus is said to have broached the Gnostic heresy about 41. This was followed by the Manichees, Nestorians, Arians, &c. Formerly the term heresy denoted a particular sect; now, heretics are those who propagate their private opinions in opposition to the Roman Catholic Church. *Burnet*. See *Inquisition*.

Thirty heretics came from Germany to England to propagate their opinions, and were branded in the forehead, whipped, and thrust naked into the streets in the depth of winter, where, none daring to relieve them, they died of hunger and cold (*Speed*). . . . 1160

Certain laws against heretics were repealed, 25 Hen. VIII. . . . 1534-5
The last person executed for heresy in Britain was Thomas Aikenhead, at Edinburgh . . . 1696
[The orthodox Mahomedans are Sonnites; the heretics are Shiites, Druses, &c.]

HERITABLE JURISDICTIONS (*i.e.*, feudal rights) in Scotland, valued at 164,232*l.*, were bought up in 1747 (20 Geo. II. c. 43) and restored to the crown.—*Heritable and Movable Rights*, in the Scottish law, denote what in England is meant by real and personal property; *real* property in England answering nearly to the heritable rights in Scotland, and *personal* property to the movable rights.

HERMANDAD (Spanish for brotherhood), associations of the chief cities of Castile and Arragon for the defence of their liberties in times of trouble; began about the middle of the 13th century. The brotherhood was disorganised in 1498, public order having been firmly established.

HERMAS, author of "the Shepherd," a Christian apocryphal book, supposed to have been written about 131. Some believe Hermas to be mentioned in *Romans* xvi. 14.

HERMITS. See *Monachism*. HERO, BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR. See *Wrecks*, 1811.

HERRING-FISHERY was largely encouraged by the English and Scotch so early as the 8th century. The herring statute was passed in 1357. The mode of preserving herrings by pickling was discovered about 1397. *Anderson*. The British Herring-Fishery company was instituted Sept. 2, 1750. A scientific commission in relation to the fishery was appointed in 1862.

HERRINGS, BATTLE OF THE, fought Feb. 12, 1429, when the English were besieging Orleans, obtained its name from the duc de Bourbon attempting to intercept a convoy of salt fish, on the road to the English camp before Orleans; he was beaten.

HERSCHEL TELESCOPE. Sir Wm. Herschel's seven, ten, and twenty-foot reflectors were made about 1799. He discovered the planet Uranus (*which see*), March 21, 1781, and a volcanic mountain in the moon, in 1783; and about this time laid the plan of his great forty-foot telescope, which he completed in 1789, when he discovered two other volcanic mountains. In 1802, by means of his telescopes, he was enabled to lay before the Royal Society a catalogue of 5000 nebulae and clusters of stars. The great telescope was taken down in 1822, and one of 20 feet focal length erected by sir John Herschel, who afterwards took it to the Cape of Good Hope and with it made his observations.

HERULI, a German tribe, which ravaged Greece and Asia Minor in the 3rd century after Christ. Odoacer, their leader, overwhelmed the western empire and became king of Italy, 476. He was defeated and put to death by Theodoric the Ostrogoth, 491-3.

HERZEGOVINA, a province of European Turkey, N. of Montenegro. In Dec. 1861, an insurrection against the Turks broke out, fostered by the prince of Montenegro. It was subdued; and on Sept. 23, 1862, Vucalovitch, chief of the insurgents, surrendered on behalf of his countrymen to Kurschid Pasha, and an amnesty was granted.

HESSE (W. Germany), the seat of the Catti, formed part of the empire of Charlemagne; from the rulers of it in his time, the present are descended. It was joined to Thuringia till about 1263, when Henry I. (son of a duke of Brabant and Sophia, daughter of the landgrave of Thuringia) became landgrave of Hesse. The most remarkable of his successors was Philip the Magnanimous (1509), an eminent warrior and energetic supporter of the Reformation, who signed the Augsburg Confession in 1530 and the League of Smalcald in 1531. At his death, in 1567, Hesse was divided into HESSE-CASSEL and HESSE-DARMSTADT, under his sons William and George. Their descendants played an eminent part in the convulsions of Germany during the 17th and 18th century.* In 1803, Hesse-Cassel became an electorate, and in 1806 Hesse-Darmstadt a grand duchy; which titles were retained in 1814. In 1806 Hesse-Cassel was incorporated with the kingdom of Westphalia, but in 1814 the electorate was re-established.

HESSE-CASSEL. (Population, Dec. 1861, 738,476.)
1847. The elector Frederic-William I.,† Nov. 20
(born Aug. 20, 1802).

Heir: his son, Augustus, born Sept. 21, 1859.

HESSE-DARMSTADT. (Population, Dec. 1861, 856,907.)
1848. The grand-duke Louis III., June 16 (born
June 9, 1806).

Heir: his brother Charles (born April 23, 1809),
whose son Louis married the princess Alice,
of England, July 1, 1862.

Issue: Victoria-Alberta, born April 5, 1863;
and another princess, Nov. 1, 1864.

HESSE-HOMBURG, a landgraviate, established in the person of Frederic, son of George of Hesse-Darmstadt, in 1596. His descendant, Augustus Frederic, married May 7, 1818, Elizabeth, daughter of George III. of England, who had no issue. The landgraviate was absorbed into the grand duchy of Hesse in 1806, but re-established in 1815 with additional territories. The landgrave Ferdinand (born April 26, 1783) succeeded his brother, Sept. 8, 1848. Population (Dec. 1861), 26,817.

HETEROGENY. See *Spontaneous Generation*.

HEWLEY'S CHARITY. See *Unitarians*.

HEXAMETER, six measures or feet, each containing two long syllables (a spondee), or a long and one two short (a dactyl), the form of verse in which Homer wrote his Iliad and Odyssey.

HEXHAM (Northumberland). The see of Hexham was founded in the infancy of the Saxon church; it had ten bishops successively, but by reason of the spoil and rapine of the Danes, it was discontinued; the last prelate, appointed 810. The BATTLE OF HEXHAM, in which the Yorkist army of Edward IV. obtained a complete victory over the Lancastrian army of Henry VI. was fought May 15, 1464.

HIBERNIA, Ibernia, Ivernia, and Irerne, a name given to Ireland by classical writers (Aristotle, Ptolemy, &c.). See *Ireland*. The ship *Hibernia*, captain Brenn, bound from

* Six thousand Hessian troops arrived in England, in consequence of an invasion being expected in 1756. The sum of 471,000*l.* three per cent. stock was transferred to the landgrave of Hesse, for Hessian auxiliaries lost in the American war, at 30*l.* per man, Nov. 1786. The Hessian soldiers were again brought to this realm at the close of the last century, and served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798.

† The elector of Hesse had, in 1850, remodelled the constitution given to his people in 1831 (by which the chamber had the exclusive right of voting the taxes), and did not convene the chamber until the usual time for closing the session had arrived, when his demand for money for the ensuing year, 1851, was laid before it. The chamber called, unanimously, for a regular budget, that it might examine into, and discuss, its items. The elector dissolved the chamber, and declared the whole of his dominions in a state of siege and subject to martial law, Sept. 7, 1850. In the end he was obliged to flee to Hanover, and subsequently to Frankfurt; and on Oct. 14, he formally applied to the Frankfurt diet for assistance to re-establish his authority in Hesse. On Nov. 6 following, an Austro-Bavarian force of 10,000 men, with 20 pieces of artillery, entered Hesse-Cassel, under the command of prince Thurn-und-Taxis, who fixed his headquarters in Hanau; and on the next day a Prussian force entered Cassel. The elector returned to his capital, Dec. 27, 1850, the taxes having been previously collected under threats of imprisonment. The Austro-Bavarian and Prussian troops afterwards evacuated the electorate. In 1852, the constitution of 1831 was abolished, and a new one established.—The elector and his chamber are still in a state of disagreement. Although the German federal diet affirmed the constitution of 1852, on March 14, 1860, the elector granted a new one on May 30. This, however, did not give satisfaction. Further contests ensued. In May, 1862, there was danger of an armed Prussian intervention, the king having been insulted by the Hesse ministry. In June a new ministry was formed, and the legislative chambers assembled on Oct. 27.

Liverpool to New South Wales, with 232 persons on board, of whom 208 were passengers going out as settlers, was destroyed at sea by fire, kindled through the negligence of the second mate,—in W. long. 22° and S. lat. 4°. 150 lives were lost through the insufficiency of the boats to contain more than a third of the people on board : Feb. 15, 1833.

HIEROGLYPHICS (sacred engravings), picture-writing, the expression of ideas by representation of visible objects, used chiefly by the Egyptians ; said to have been invented by Athotes, 2112 B.C. *Usher*. Young, Champollion, Rosellini, and others (in the present century), have done much to elucidate Egyptian hieroglyphics. See *Rosetta Stone*.

HIGH AND LOW CHURCH. These sections in the Church of England began in the reign of Anne, and still continue. Dr. Sacheverel, preacher at St. Saviour's, Southwark, was prosecuted for two seditious sermons (preached Aug. 14, and Nov. 9, 1709), to rouse the apprehensions of the people for the safety of the church, and to excite hostility against the dissenters. His friends were called High Church and his opponents Low Church, or moderate men, 1720. The queen, who favoured Sacheverel, presented him with the valuable rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He died in 1724.

HIGH COMMISSION, COURT OF, an ecclesiastical court, erected by 1 Eliz. c. 1., 1559, by which all spiritual jurisdiction was vested in the crown. It originally had no power to fine or imprison ; but under Charles I. and archbishop Laud it assumed illegal powers, was complained of by the parliament, and was abolished in 1641.

HIGHLANDS (of Scotland), long held by semi-barbarous clans, were greatly improved by the construction of military roads by general Wade, about 1725-6 ; and by the abolition of heritable jurisdiction of feudal rights in 1748, and by the establishment of the Highland and Agricultural Society in 1784. See *Regiments*.

HIGHNESS. The title of *Highness* was given to Henry VII. ; and this, and sometimes *Your Grace* was the manner of addressing Henry VIII. ; but about the close of the reign of the latter-mentioned king, the title of "Highness" and "Your Grace" were absorbed in that of "Majesty." Louis XIII. of France gave the title of Highness to the prince of Orange, in 1644 ; this prince had previously only the distinction of Excellency. *Hénault*. Louis XIV. gave the princes of Orange the title of High and Mighty Lords, 1644. *Idem*.

HIGH PRIEST. See *Priest*.

HIGH TREASON. In regulating the trials for this was enacted the statute, so favourable to liberty, the 25th of Edward III., 1352, by which two living witnesses are required : it arose in the refusal of parliament to sanction the sentence of death against the duke of Somerset. By the 40th Geo. III., 1800, it was enacted that where there was a trial for high treason in which the overt act was a direct attempt upon the life of the sovereign, such trial should be conducted in the same manner as in the case of an indictment for murder.*

HIGHWAYS. See *Roads*.

HIMERA (Sicily). Here (in 480 B.C.) Theron and Gelon of Agrigentum defeated the Carthaginians ; and here the latter defeated Agathocles of Syracuse, 310 B.C.

HINDOO ERA (see *Calî-yuga*) began 3101 B.C., or 756 before the Deluge, in 2348. The Hindoos count their months by the progress of the sun through the zodiac. The Samoat era begins 56 B.C. ; the Saca era A.D. 79.

HIPPOPOTAMUS (Greek, *river-horse*), a native of Africa, known to, but incorrectly described by ancient writers. Hippopotami were exhibited at Rome by Antoninus Commodus and others, about 138, 180, and 218. The first brought to England arrived May 25, 1850, and is now in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park, London ; another, a female, four months old, was placed there in 1854. Two young ones born at Paris in May, 1858, and June, 1859, were killed by their mother. One born at Amsterdam, July 29, 1865, was living in September.

* The last two cases of persons executed for high treason were, 1st, William Cundell, *alias* Connell, and John Smith. They were tried on a special commission, Feb. 6, 1812, being two of fourteen British subjects taken in the enemy's service in the Isles of France and Bourbon. Mr. Abbot, afterwards lord Tenterden and chief justice, and sir Vicary Gibbs, attorney-general, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Brougham, now lord Brougham, defended the prisoners. The defence was, that they (the prisoners) had assumed the French uniform for the purpose of aiding their escape to England. The two above-mentioned were hanged and beheaded on the lodge of Horsemonger-lane gaol on March 16, 1812. All the other convicts were pardoned upon condition of serving in colonies beyond the seas. 2nd, the *Cato Street Conspirators* (which see), May 1, 1820.

HIPPODROME, a circus for horse-riding. One opened by Mr. John Whyte, near Notting-hill, London, on May 29, 1837, was closed in 1841 by the Kensington vestry.

HISPANIA, Latin name of Spain.

HISPANIOLA. See *Hayti*.

HISTOLOGY (from *histos*, a web), the science which treats of the tissues which enter into the formation of animals and vegetables; mainly prosecuted by the aid of the microscope. Schwann, Valentin, Kölliker, and Robin are celebrated for their researches. Professor Quekett's Lectures on Histology were published in 1852 and 1854.

HISTORY. The Bible, the Parian Chronicle, the histories of Herodotus and Ctesias, and the poems of Homer, are the foundations of early *ancient* history. Later *ancient* history is considered as ending with the destruction of the Roman empire in Italy, 476; and *modern* history dates from the age of Charlemagne, about 800. There was not a professorship of modern history in either of our universities until the years 1724 and 1736, when Regius professorships were established by George I. and George II.

HOBART TOWN, OR **HOBARTON**, a sea-port and capital of Van Diemen's Land, was founded in 1804 by col. Collins, the first lieutenant-governor, who died here in 1810.

HOCHKIRCHEN (Saxony), where, on Oct. 14, 1758, the Prussian army, commanded by Frederick II., was surprised and defeated by the Austrians commanded by count Daun. Marshal Keith, a Scotsman, in the Prussian service, was killed. The Austrian generals shed tears, and ordered his interment with military honours.

HOCHSTADT, a city on the Danube, in Bavaria, near which several important battles have been fought: (1.) Sept. 20, 1703, when the Imperialists were defeated by the French and Bavarians, under marshal Villars and the elector of Bavaria. (2.) Aug. 13, 1704, called the battle of Blenheim (*which* see). (3.) June 19, 1800, when Moreau totally defeated the Austrians, and avenged the defeat of the French at Blenheim.

HOGUE. See *La Hogue*.

HOHENLINDEN (Bavaria), **BATTLE OF**, Dec. 3, 1800, between the Austrians commanded by archduke John, and the French commanded by general Moreau. The Imperialists were defeated with great loss in this hard-fought battle, their killed and wounded amounting to 10,000 men, and their loss in prisoners to 10,000 more. The forces opposed were nearly equal in numbers. The peace of Luneville followed.

HOHENSTAUFEN. See *Germany* and *Guelfs*. **HOHENZOLLERN**. See *Prussia*.

HOLLAND (*Hollow land*, or, some say, *Wooded land*), a kingdom, N.W. Europe, the chief part of the northern Netherlands, is composed of land rescued from the sea, and defended by immense dykes. It was inhabited by the Batavi in the time of Cæsar, who made a league with them. It became part of Gallia Belgica, and afterwards of the kingdom of Austrasia. From the 10th to the 15th century it was governed by counts under the German emperors. In 1861, the population of the kingdom in Europe was 3,521,416; of the colonies, 18,175,910; of both in 1863, 21,805,607.

Thierry (or Dieterich) I., first count	936	The seven northern provinces contract the league of Utrecht	1579
The parties termed <i>Hooks</i> , (followers of Margaret countess of Holland, and <i>Cod-fish</i> , (supporters of her son William, who endeavoured to supplant her,) create a civil war, which lasts many years	1347	And declare their independence	Sept. 29, 1580
Holland united to Hainault, 1299; and Brabant, 1416; annexed to Burgundy by duke Philip, who wrests it from his niece Jaqueline, of Holland, daughter of the last count, 1436; annexed to Austria through the marriage of Mary of Burgundy with the archduke Maximilian	1477	Assassination of William of Orange	July 10, 1584
Government of Philip of Austria, 1495; of Margaret of Austria and Charles V., 1506; of Philip II.	1555	(June 30, 1584)	
Philip II. establishes the Inquisition; the Hollanders having zealously embraced the reformed doctrines: the Confederacy of Gueux (Beggars) formed by the nobles against it	1566	The ten southern provinces conquered by the prince of Parma	1585
Commencement of the revolt under William, prince of Orange	1572	The provinces solicit help from England and France; expedition of the earl of Leicester; English and Dutch disagree	1585-7
The pacification of Ghent—union of the north and south provinces	1576	Battle of Zutphen—sir Philip Sidney killed, Sept. 22, 1586	1586
		Prince Maurice appointed stadtholder	1587
		Death of Philip II. His son Philip III. cedes the Netherlands to Albert of Austria, and the infanta Isabella	1598
		Campaigns of Maurice and Spinola	1599-1604
		Maurice defeats the archduke at Nieuport July 2, 1600	1600
		The independence of the United Provinces recognised; truce for twelve years April 9 (March 30), 1609	1609
		Batavia in Java built	1610
		Fierce religious dissensions between the Arminians and Gomarists	1610-19

HOLLAND, *continued.*

- Maurice favours the latter and intrigues for royal power 1616
 Synod of Dort; persecution of the Arminians, 1618-19
 Execution of the illustrious Barneveldt, May 13, 1619
 Renewal of the war; Maurice saves Bergen-op-Zoom 1622
 His tyrannical government; plot against him; sixteen persons executed 1623
 His death; his brother Frederick succeeds him and annuls the persecution 1625
 Manhattan, now New York, North America, founded; massacre of English at Amboyna, East Indies 1624
 Victories of Van Tromp, who takes two Spanish fleets off the Downs, Sept. 16 and Oct. 21, 1639
 Peace of Westphalia, the republic recognised by Europe 1648
 War with England—naval actions—Blake defeats De Ruyter, Oct. 22; but is surprised by Van Tromp, who takes some English ships and sails through the channel with a broom at his mast-head Nov. 29, 1652
 Indecisive sea-fights, June 12-14; death of Van Tromp, July 21; peace follows 1653
 Victorious war with Sweden 1659
 Another war with England 1665
 Indecisive sea-fights, June 1-4; victory of Monk over De Ruyter July 25, 1666
 Triple alliance of England, Holland, and Sweden against France 1668
 Charles II. basely deserts Holland, and unites with France 1670
 The French overrun Holland 1671
 Desperate condition of the States—the popular massacre the De Witts—William III. made stadtholder 1672
 The French repelled by the sluices being opened 1672
 Indecisive campaigns 1673-7
 William marries princess Mary of England 1677
 Peace with France (Nimeguen) 1678
 William becomes king of England 1689
 Sanguinary war with France 1689-96
 Peace of Ryswick signed Sept. 11, 1697
 Death of William March 8, 1702
 No stadtholder appointed—administration of Heinsius 1702
 War against France and Spain; campaigns of Marlborough 1702-13
 Peace of Utrecht March 30, 1714
 Holland supports the empress Maria-Theresa 1743-8
 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle Oct. 1748
 War with England for naval supremacy—Holland loses colonies 1781-4
 Civil wars in the Low Countries 1787-9
 The French republican army march into Holland; the people declare in their favour 1793
 Unsuccessful campaign of the duke of York 1794
 The Batavian republic established in alliance with France 1795
 Battle of Camperdown, Duncan signally defeats the Dutch Oct. 11, 1797
 The Texel fleet, of twelve ships of the line, with thirteen Indianen, surrenders to the British admiral, Duncan, without firing a gun, Aug. 28, 1799
 A new constitution is given to the Batavian republic; the chief officer (R. J. Schimmelpenninck) takes the title of Grand Pensionary April 26, 1805
 Holland erected into a kingdom, and Louis Bonaparte declared king June 5, 1806
 The ill-fated Walcheren expedition 1809
 Louis abdicates July 1, 1810
 Holland united to France July 9, "
 Restored to the house of Orange, and Belgium annexed to its dominions Nov. 17, 1813
 The prince of Orange proclaimed sovereign prince of the united Netherlands Dec. 6, "
 Religious discord between Holland and the southern provinces 1817, &c.
 The revolution in Belgium Aug. 25, 1830
 Belgium separated from Holland July 12, 1831
 Holland makes war against Belgium Aug. 3, "
 Treaty between Holland and Belgium, signed in London April 19, 1839
 Abdication of William I. Oct. 7-10, 1840
 Death of the ex-king William I. Dec. 12, 1844
 Louis Bonaparte, count de St. Leu, ex-king of Holland, dies of apoplexy at Leghorn, July 25, 1846
 The king agrees to political reform, March; a new constitution granted April 17, 1848
 Death of William II. March 17, 1849
 Re-establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy announced March 12, 1853
 Great inundations: 40,000 acres submerged and nearly 30,000 villagers made destitute, Jan. and Feb. 1861
 Great fire at Endschedé, the Manchester of Holland, loss about a million pounds, May 7, 1862
 The states-general pass a law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies, Aug. 6, "
 [To commence July 1, 1863.]
 Treaty for capitalising the Scheldt dues signed, May 12, 1863
 Slavery ceases in the Dutch West Indies July 1, 50th anniversary of the deliverance from the French kept Nov. 17, "
 Commencement of canal to connect Amsterdam with the North sea March 8, 1865
 The government undertake a canal to connect Rotterdam with the sea March "

PRINCES OF ORANGE (see *Orange*) STADTHOLDERS.

1502. Philibert de Chalons.
 1530. René de Nassau, his nephew.
 1544. William of Nassau, styled the Great, cousin to René, recovers the principality of Orange in 1559. Nominated STADTHOLDER in 1579; killed by an assassin hired by Philip II. of Spain, July 10, 1584.
 1584. Philip-William, his son; stolen away from the university of Louvain; the Dutch would never suffer him to reside in their provinces: died in 1618.
 1618. Maurice, the renowned general; became STADTHOLDER in 1587; he was a younger son of William by a second marriage.
 1625. Frederick-Henry (brother) STADTHOLDER.
 1647. William II., STADTHOLDER: married Mary, daughter of Charles I. of England, by whom he had a son, who succeeded in 1672.
 [1650-72. The States govern without a stadtholder.]
 1660. William-Henry: STADTHOLDER in 1672; married Mary, eldest daughter of James II. of England, 1677.
 1702-47. No stadtholder.
 1702. John-William, nephew of William III., loses the principality of Orange, which is annexed to France.
 1747. William-Henry becomes HEREDITARY STADTHOLDER. He married princess Anne of England: succeeded by his son.
 1751. William IV.; retired on the invasion of the French in 1795; died in 1806.
 1795. [Holland and Belgium united to the French republic.]
 1806. William-Frederick succeeded his father.

HOLLAND, *continued.*

KINGS OF HOLLAND AND THE NETHERLANDS.

1806. Louis Bonaparte, made king of HOLLAND by his brother Napoleon, June 5, 1806; abdicated, July 1, 1810.
1810. [Holland again united to France.]
1813. House of Orange restored. William-Frederick, prince of Orange, born 1772; proclaimed Dec. 6, 1813; took the oath of fidelity as sovereign prince, March 30, 1814; assumed the style of king of the NETHERLANDS, March 16, 1815; formally abdicated in favour of his son, Oct. 7, 1840; died Dec. 12, 1843.
1840. William II.; born Dec. 6, 1792; succeeded on his father's abdication; died March 17, 1849.
1849. William III., son of the preceding; born Feb. 19, 1817. The PRESENT (1865) king. Heir: Prince William, born Sept. 4, 1840.

HOLLAND, NEW. See *Australia* and *Australasia*.

HOLMFIRTH FLOOD. On Feb. 5, 1852, the Bilbury reservoir above Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, in Yorkshire, burst its banks, and levelled four mills and many ranges of other buildings, destroying the lives of more than 90 persons, and devastating property estimated at from half a million to 800,000*l.*

HOLSTEIN AND SCHLESWIG (N. W. Germany), duchies once belonging to Denmark. The country, inhabited by Saxons, was subdued by Charlemagne in the beginning of the 9th century, and afterwards formed part of the duchy of Saxony. In 1106 or 1110, Adolphus of Schauenberg became count of Holstein: his descendants ruled till 1459, when Adolphus VII. died without issue, and the states of Holstein and Schleswig elected Christian king of Denmark, his nephew, as their duke, through fear of his arms. In 1544, his grandson, Christian II., divided his states amongst his brothers, with the condition that the duchies should remain subject to Denmark. The eldest branch of the family reigned in Denmark till the decease of Frederick VII., Nov. 15, 1863. From a younger branch (the dukes of Holstein-Gottorp) descended, through marriage, the kings of Sweden from 1751—1818, and the reigning family in Russia since 1762, when the duke, as the husband of Anne, became czar. In 1773, Catherine II. of Russia ceded Holstein-Gottorp to Denmark in exchange for Oldenburg, &c. The duchies were occupied by the Swedes in 1813, but restored to Denmark in 1814, and on May 28, 1831, constituent assemblies were granted to them. Since 1844 disputes have been rife between the duchies and Denmark, and in 1848 the states-general of the duchies voted their annexation to the German confederacy, in which they were supported by Prussia: war ensued, which lasted till 1850. See *Denmark*. The agitation in the duchies, encouraged by Prussia, revived in 1857. The Germans in Schleswig desired it to be made a member of the German confederation, like Holstein; and both duchies demanded a local government more independent of Denmark, which changes were resisted by that power. For the events of the war of 1864, see *Denmark*. By the convention signed at Gastein, Aug. 14, 1865, the government of Holstein was left with Austria, and that of Schleswig with Prussia. See *Gastein*. Population in 1860, 1,004,473.

HOLY ALLIANCE, was ratified at Paris, Sept. 26, 1815, between the emperors of Russia (its originator) and Austria, and the king of Prussia, by which they ostensibly bound themselves, among other things, to be governed by Christian principles in all their political transactions, with a view to perpetuating the peace they had achieved. The compact was severely censured in this country as opposed to rational liberty.

HOLY GHOST. See *Esprit*.

HOLY ISLAND. See *Lindisfarne*.

HOLY LEAGUE. See *Leagues*.

HOLY MAID OF KENT,—Elizabeth Barton was incited by the Roman Catholic party to hinder the Reformation, by pretending to inspirations from heaven. She foretold that Henry VIII. would die a speedy and violent death if he divorced Catherine of Spain and married Anne Boleyn, and direful calamities to the nation. She and her confederates were hanged at Tyburn, April 20, 1534. *Rapin*.

HOLY PLACES IN PALESTINE. The possession of these places has been a source of contention between the Greek and Latin churches for several centuries. In the reign of Francis I. they were placed in the hands of the Latin monks, under the protection of the French government, by a treaty with the then sultan; but the Greeks from time to time obtained firmans from the Porte invalidating the rights of the Latins, who were at last (in 1757) expelled from some of the sacred buildings, which were committed to the care of the Greeks by a hatti-scheriff, or imperial ordinance.

HOLY PLACES, *continued.*

The holy sepulchre partially destroyed by fire, and rebuilt by the Greeks, who claim additional privileges, and cause fresh dissensions 1808

The Russian and French governments interfered, and sent envoys (M. Dashkoff and M. Marcellus) to adjust the dispute; but an arrangement was prevented by the Greek revolution in 1821

The subject again agitated, and the Porte propose that a mixed commission should adjudicate on the rival claims. M. Titoff, the Russian envoy, acting on behalf of the Greeks, and M. Lavalette, the French envoy, on that of the Latins, took up the question very warmly 1850

A firman issued by the Porte, confirming and consolidating the rights previously granted to the Greek Christians, and declaring that the Latins had no right to claim exclusive possession of certain holy places specified, but permitting them to possess a key of the

church at Bethlochem, &c., as in former times March 9, 1852

The French government acquiesced, with much dissatisfaction; but the Russian envoy still desired the key to be withheld from the Latin monks. M. D'Ozeroff made a formal declaration of the right of Russia to protect the orthodox in virtue of the treaty of Kainardji in 1774, and demanded that the firman of March 9, 1852, should be read at Jerusalem, although it militated against his pretensions, which was accordingly done. The dispute still continued, the Porte being exposed to the attacks of both the Russian and French governments March, 1853

Prince Menschikoff arrives at Constantinople as envoy extraordinary, and in addition to the claims respecting the holy places, makes those demands respecting the protection of the Greek Christians in Turkey which led to the war of 1854-6. (See *Russo-Turkish War*) Feb. 28, ..

HOLY ROOD OR CROSS. A festival was instituted on account of the recovery of a large piece of the cross by the emperor Heraclius, after it had been taken away, on the plundering of Jerusalem, about 615. The feast of the finding (or invention) of the Cross is on May 3; that of the exaltation of the Cross, Sept. 14. At Boxley abbey, in Essex, was a crucifix, called the *Rood of Grace*; at the dissolution it was broken in pieces as an imposture by Hilsey, bishop of Rochester, at St. Paul's cross, London.

HOLYROOD PALACE (Edinburgh), formerly an abbey, was for several centuries the residence of the monarchs of Scotland. The abbey, of which some vestiges remain, was founded by David I. in 1128, and in the burial-place within its walls are interred several of his successors. The palace is a large quadrangular edifice of hewn stone, with a court within surrounded by piazzas. In the north-west tower is the bed-chamber which was occupied by queen Mary; and from an adjoining cabinet to it David Rizzio, her favourite, was dragged forth and murdered, March 9, 1566. The north-west towers were built by James V., and the remaining part of the palace was added during the reign of Charles II. Great improvements were made in 1857. The Queen held her court here, Aug. 30, 1850.

HOLY SEPULCHRE, a Byzantine church in modern Jerusalem. Fergusson, Robinson, and others, consider the true site of the holy sepulchre to be the mosque of Omar, termed the "dome of the Rock." The question is still undecided, and investigations are going on at the expense of the Russian government. See *Knights*.

HOLY WARS. See *Crusades*.

HOLY WATER is said to have been used in churches as early as 120. *Ashe*.

HOLY WEEK, or, the "Week of Indulgences," is the week before Easter.

HOMELDEN (Northumberland), where the Scots, headed by the earl of Douglas, were defeated by the Percies (among them Hotspur), Sept. 14, 1402. Douglas and the earls of Angus, Murray, Orkney, and the earl of Fife, son of the duke of Albany, and nephew of the Scottish king, with many of the nobility and gentry, were taken prisoners.

HOMER'S ILIAD AND ODYSSEY, the two most perfect epic poems in the world, written by the greatest poet that has ever lived. The first begins with the wrath of Achilles, and ends with the funeral of Hector; the second recounts the voyages and adventures of Ulysses, after the destruction of Troy. Various dates are assigned to these works, from 962 to 915 B.C.* Among the thousands of volumes burnt at Constantinople, A.D. 477, are said to have been the works of Homer written in golden letters on the great gut of a dragon, 120 feet long.

HOMICIDE. This crime was tried at Athens by the Areopagites, 1507 B.C. He that killed another at any public exercise of skill, or who killed another that lay hid to do a person mischief of a grievous nature, was not deemed guilty. He who killed a man taken

* The first English version of the Iliad, by Arthur Hall, appeared in 1581. The most celebrated versions of Homer's works are Chapman's, 1616; Hobbes', 1675; Pope's, 1715-25; Cowper's, 1791. The translation of the Iliad by the earl of Derby (1864) is much commended.

with another's wife, sister, daughter, or concubine, or he that killed a man who, without just grounds, assaulted another violently, was not deemed a homicide. Among the Jews, wilful murder was capital; but for chance-medley the offender was to fly to one of the cities of refuge, and there continue till the death of the high-priest, 1451 B.C. (*Num. xxxv.*). 9 Geo. IV. c. 31 (1828), distinguishes between justifiable homicide and homicide in its various degrees of guilt, and circumstances of provocation and wilfulness. See *Murder*.

HOMILIES (*Greek*) in early Christian times were discourses delivered by the bishop or presbyter, in a homely manner, for the common people.—The Book of Homilies drawn up by abp. Craumer, and published 1547; and another prepared by an order of convocation, 1563, were ordered to be read in those churches that had not a minister able to compose proper discourses.—*Slow*.

HOMŒOPATHY, a hypothesis promulgated at the commencement of the present century by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, of Leipsic (died 1843), according to which every medicine has a specific power of inducing a certain diseased state of the system (*similia similibus curantur*, likes are cured by likes); and if such medicine be given to a person suffering under the disease which it has a tendency to induce, such disease disappears, because two similar diseased actions cannot simultaneously subsist in the same organ. *Brande*. Infinitesimal doses of medicine, such as the millionth of a grain of aloes, have been employed, it is said, with efficacy. The real merits of the system consist in its inducing the patient to regulate his diet and habits according to the dictates of common sense.—The Hahnemann hospital was opened in Bloomsbury-square, Sept. 16, 1850.

HOMOUSION AND HOMOIOUSION (*Greek*, same essence, and similar essence or being), terms employed with respect to the nature of the Father and the Son in the Trinity. The orthodox party adopted the former term as a party cry at the council of Nice, 325; the Arians adopted the latter at Seleucia, 359.

HONDURAS, one of the republics of Central America (*which see*). Great Britain ceded the Bay Islands to Honduras, Nov. 28, 1859. Its present president, general J. M. Medina, was elected for four years, Feb. 1, 1864. Population, about 350,000 (1860). *British Honduras*, Central America, was settled by English from Jamaica soon after a treaty with Spain in 1667. They were often disturbed by the Spaniards and sometimes expelled, till 1783. Balize or Belize, the capital, is a great seat of the mahogany trade. In 1861, the population was 25,635, and the revenue, 35,757*l*.

HONEY-MOON. Among the ancients a beverage prepared with honey, such as that known as mead, and as metheglin, in England. It was a custom to drink of diluted honey for thirty days, or a moon's age, after a wedding-feast, and hence arose the term *honey-moon*, of Teutonic origin. Attila the Hun drank, it is said, so freely of *hydromel* on his marriage-day, that he died of suffocation, 453.

HONG-KONG, an island off the coast of China, was taken by capt. Elliott, Aug. 23, 1839, and ceded to Great Britain, Jan. 20, 1841. Its chief town is Victoria, built in 1842, and erected into a bishopric in 1849. Sir John Bowring, governor from 1854 to 1859, was succeeded by sir Hercules Robinson.

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, "Evil be to him who evil thinks." It is said that the countess of Salisbury, at a ball at court, happening to drop her garter, the king, Edward III., took it up, and presented it to her with these words, which afterwards became the motto of the order of the garter; but this statement is unsupported by sufficient authority.—The order is said to have been instituted, April 23, 1349.

HONOUR. Temples were erected to Honour by Scipio Africanus, about 197 B.C.; and by C. Marius, about 102 B.C.—The *Legion of Honour* was created by Bonaparte in 1802.

HOOKS AND CODFISH. See *Holland*, 1347.

HOOPS. See *Crinoline*.

HOPS. Introduced from the Netherlands, into England, about 1524, and used in brewing; but the physicians having represented that they were unwholesome, their use was prohibited in 1528. *Anderson*. In the year ending Jan. 5, 1853, there were 46,157½ acres under hops in England and Wales, chiefly in Herefordshire, Kent, and Worcestershire, which paid 447,144*l*. duty; the quantity yielded was 51,102,494 lbs., whereof 955,855 lbs. were exported. The duty on hops was repealed in 1862, after many applications.

HORATHI AND CURIATII. The Romans and the Albans, contesting for superiority, chose three champions on each side to determine it. The three Horatii (Roman knights) overcame the Curiatii (Albans), and thereby united Alba to Rome, about 669 B.C.

HORN ; HORNPIPE. The horn is thought to be, next to the reed, the earliest wind instrument, and has been found among most savage nations. It was first made of horn, hence the name ; afterwards of brass, with keys, for the semi-tones, in the last century.—The dance called the Hornpipe is supposed to be so named from its having been performed to the Welsh *pib-corn*, that is, hornpipe, about 1300. *Spencer*.

HORNE TOOKE, &c. The trial of Messrs. Hardy, Tooke, Joyce, Thelwall, and others, on a charge of high treason, caused a great sensation in England. They were taken into custody on May 20, 1794. Mr. Hardy was the first who was put to the bar, Oct. 29, same year ; and, after a trial which lasted eight days, he was honourably acquitted. John Horne Tooke was next tried, and was acquitted Nov. 20 ; and Mr. Thelwall also was acquitted, Dec. 5 ; all the other accused persons were discharged. Acts were passed to prohibit Mr. Thelwall's political lectures in 1795. See *Gagging Bills* and *Thelwall*.

HOROLOGY. See *Clocks*.

HORSE.* The people of Thessaly were excellent equestrians, and probably were the first, among the Greeks at least, who rode upon horses, and broke them in for service in war ; whence arose the fable that Thessaly was originally inhabited by centaurs. "Solomon had 40,000 stalls of horses for his chariots, and 12,000 horsemen," 1014 B.C. 1 *Kings* iv. 26. The power of the horse is equal to that of five or six men. *Smecton*. The Greeks and Romans had some covering to secure their horses' hoofs from injury. In the 9th century horses were only shod in the time of frost. The practice of shoeing was introduced into England by William I., 1066. In England there are 2,000,000 draught and pleasure horses, and 100,000 agricultural horses, which consume the produce of 7,000,000 acres. The horse-tax was imposed in 1784, and was then levied on all saddle and coach horses in England. Its operation was extended, and its amount increased, in 1796 ; and again in 1808. The existing duty upon "horses for riding" only, in England, amounts to about 350,000*l.* per year (1862).† See *Race-Horses*.

HORSE GUARDS. They were instituted in the reign of Edward VI. 1550, and revived by Charles II. 1661. The first troop of the Horse Grenadier Guards was raised in 1693, and was commanded by general Cholmondeley ; and the second troop, commanded by lord Forbes, was raised in 1702. There was a reduction of the Horse and Grenadier Guards, and Life Guards, as now established, were raised in their room, May 26, 1788. *Phillips*. The present edifice called the Horse Guards was erected by Ware about 1730. In the front are two small arches, where horse-soldiers, in full uniform, daily mount guard. In a part of the building is the office of the commander-in-chief.

HORSE-RACING. See *Racing*.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES. Horticulture, the art of cultivating gardens, is a late word in our dictionaries (from *hortus* and *cultura*), and was first used by Evelyn. The (now Royal) Horticultural society of London was founded by sir Joseph Banks and others in 1804, and was incorporated April 17, 1809 ; the Edinburgh society in 1809 ; and that of Dublin in Jan. 1817. The transactions of the London society (1812, &c.) have attracted great attention. In 1822 the planting of the society's garden at Chiswick was begun. The annual exhibitions there date from 1831. The society not having been prosperous, in 1859 the library was sold. In July a proposal for laying out a garden for the society, on the Brompton estate belonging to the Crystal Palace commissioners, received the support of the queen, nobility, &c., and Mr. Nesfield's design was adopted in May, 1860. On June 5, 1861, the new gardens were opened by the prince consort, who planted a *Wellingtonia gigantea* (which see). The queen also planted one on July 24 following. On June 10, 1863, the Albert memorial was uncovered in the presence of the prince and princess of Wales.

HOSIERY. See *Stockings* and *Cotton*.

HOSPITALLERS. See *Malta*.

HOSPITALS, originally *Hospitia* for the reception of travellers. That at Jerusalem, built by the knights of St. John 1112, was capable of receiving 2000 guests, and included

* In March, 1858, Mr. J. S. Rarey, an American, made a great sensation in London by taming vicious and wild horses, and even a zebra from the Zoological Gardens. His system is founded on a profound study of the disposition of the animal, and on kindness. He initiated many illustrious persons in his method (on March 20, 1858, lord Palmerston and twenty others), binding them to secrecy ; from which they were released in June, 1858, when his book was reprinted in England without his consent. In July, 1859, he was engaged to instruct cavalry officers and riding-masters of the army. On Jan. 12, 1860, he gave a lecture to the London cabmen, which was well received ; and in May same year he received a present of 20 guineas from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

† Great horse-shows were held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in July 1864, and July 1865.

an infirmary for the sick. The richly endowed "five royal hospitals" under "the pious care of the lord-mayor of London," &c., are St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Bridewell, Bethlehem, and Christ's. See *Infirmaries*. The Royal Dispensary in Aldersgate-street was the first established, 1770.

Bethlehem (oldest lunatic asylum in Europe except one at Granada) founded . . .	1547	Hospital of Surgery . . .	1827	Orthopædic . . .	1838
Cancer, Brompton . . .	1851	Idiot's . . .	1847	Samaritan Free, for women and children . . .	1847
Charing-cross founded 1818; new hospital built . . .	1831	Incurables . . .	1850	Small Pox . . .	1746
City of London Lying-in . . .	1750	Jews' . . .	1747	St. Bartholomew's (see Bartholomew, St.) . . .	1546
Consumption, Brompton . . .	1841	King's College . . .	1839	St. George's . . .	1733
Dreadnought ship . . .	1821	Lock . . .	1746	St. Luke's (lunatics) . . .	1751
Fever . . .	1802	London . . .	1740	St. Mary's, Paddington . . .	1843
Free, Gray's Inn-lane . . .	1828	Lying-in, British . . .	1749	St. Thomas's (removed 1862). . .	1553
German, Dalston . . .	1845	City-road . . .	1750	University College . . .	1833
Great Northern . . .	1856	General, Lambeth . . .	1765	Westminster . . .	1719
Guy's (see <i>Guy's</i>) . . .	1721	Queen Charlotte's . . .	1752	Women's, Soho-square . . .	1843
Hahnemann . . .	1850	Queen Adelaide's . . .	1824		
		Middlesex . . .	1745		
		Lond. Ophthalmic, Finsbury . . .	1804		
		Gray's Inn-rd. . .	1843		

HOST, ELEVATION OF THE, introduced into Roman Catholic worship, and prostration enjoined, in 1201. Pope Gregory IX. was the first pontiff who decreed a bell to be rung as a signal for the people to betake themselves to the adoration of the host, 1228, which is done to this day. *Rees*. The supposed miracle of the consecrated host being visibly changed into the body of our Lord, is referred by Hénault to 1290.

HOT BLAST. See *Blowing Machine*.

HOURS. The day began to be divided into hours from the year 293 B.C., when L. Papi-rius Cursor erected a sun-dial in the temple of Quirinus at Rome. Previously to the invention of water-clocks (*which see*), 158 B.C., the time was called at Rome by public criers. The Chinese divide the day into twelve parts of two hours each. The Italians reckon twenty-four hours round, instead of two divisions of twelve hours. In England, the measurement of time was, in early days, uncertain: one expedient was by wax candles, three inches burning an hour, and six wax candles burning twenty-four hours: said to have been invented by Alfred, A.D. 886. For *Hours of Prayer*, see *Breviary*.

HOUSE DUTY was imposed in 1695. Its rate was frequently changed till its repeal in 1840 (3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 39). It was re-imposed as a substitute for the window tax, in 1851.

HOUSELESS POOR ACT (Metropolitan) was passed in 1864, and made perpetual in 1865. See *Poor*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, LORDS, &c. See *Parliament, Lords, and Commons*.

HOWARD FAMILY. John Howard, son of Margaret, the heiress of the Mowbrays, was created earl marshal and the 7th duke of Norfolk in 1483. He was slain with his master, Richard III., at Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485. His son was restored to the earldom of Surrey in 1489, in reward for having gained the victory of Flodden, Sept. 9, 1513; he was created the 8th duke of Norfolk in 1514. Thomas, the 10th duke, was beheaded for conspiracy against queen Elizabeth on behalf of Mary, queen of Scots, in 1572. Henry Fitzalan Howard, now the 21st duke of Norfolk, and the 18th of the Howard family, premier duke and earl of England and hereditary earl marshal, was born in 1847.

HOWITZER, a German piece of ordnance, ranking between a cannon and a mortar, came into use early in the 18th century.

HUDSON'S BAY, discovered by captain Henry Hudson, when in search of a north-west passage to the Pacific Ocean, 1610; had been discovered by Frobisher in the reign of Elizabeth, although Hudson ventured further north. The latter, passing the winter in this bay on his fourth voyage, was, with four others, thrown by his sailors into a boat, and left to perish. The Hudson's-Bay Company obtained a charter in 1670. Their licence expired in 1859. The forts were destroyed by the French in 1686 and 1782. In July, 1863, the formation of a new company was proposed.

HUE AND CRY. The old common-law process of pursuing "with horn and with voice," from hundred to hundred, and county to county, all robbers and felons. Formerly, the *hundred* was bound to make good all loss occasioned by the robberies therein committed, unless the felon were taken; but by subsequent laws it is made answerable only for damage committed by riotous assemblies. The pursuit of a felon was aided by a description of him in the *Hue and Cry*, a gazette established for advertising felons in 1710. *Ashe*.

HUGUENOTS, a term (derived by some from the German *Eidgenossen*, confederates; by others from Hugues, a Genevese Calvinist) applied to the Reformed party in France, followers of Calvin. They took up arms against their persecutors in 1561. After a delusive edict of toleration, a great number were massacred at Vassy in 1562 (March 1), when the civil wars began, which lasted with some intermission till the edict of Nantes in 1598, revoked in 1685. The massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, Aug. 24, 1572, occurred during a truce. See *Calvinists*, *Bartholomew*, and *Edict*.

HULL (E. Yorkshire), a rising commercial place in 1200, was named Kingston-upon-Hull in 1296 by Edward I., who purchased the town, formed the port, and granted a charter. Great fire; damage about 100,000*l.*, Aug. 15, 1864.

HULSEAN LECTURES (on Theology), were instituted at Cambridge by the will of the rev. John Hulse, who died in 1790. They began in 1820, when twenty lectures were given by the rev. Christopher Benson. In 1830 the number was reduced to eight.

HUMANE SOCIETY, ROYAL (London), for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, was founded in 1774, by Drs. Goldsmith, Heberden, Towers, Lettsom, Hawes, and Cogan, but principally by the last three. The society has 221 receiving-houses, supplied with apparatus. The principal one was erected in 1794, on a spot of ground given by George III. on the north side of the Serpentine river, Hyde-park. The motto of this society is appropriate—"Lateat scintillula forsan"—"a small spark may perhaps lie concealed." See *Drowning*.

HUMILIATI, a congregation of religious of the church of Rome, formed by some Milanese who had been imprisoned by Frederick I. 1162. The order had more than ninety monasteries; but was abolished for luxury and cruelty by pope Pius V., and their houses were given to the Dominicans, Cordeliers, and other communities, in 1570.

HUMMING-BIRDS. Mr. Gould's beautiful collection of the skins of these birds was exhibited at the Zoological Gardens, London, in 1851. His elaborate work on them in five folio volumes, with richly coloured plates, was completed in 1862.

HUNDREDS, a Danish institution; a hundred being a part or division of a shire, so called, as is supposed, from its having been composed of a hundred families, at the time the counties were originally divided by king Alfred, about 897. The hundred-court is a court-baron held for all the inhabitants of a hundred instead of a manor. *Law Dictionary*.

HUNGARY, part of the ancient Pannonia and Dacia, was subjected to the Romans about 106, and retained by them till the 3rd century, when it was seized by the Goths, who were expelled about 376 by the Huns, under Attila. See *Huns* and *Attila*. On his death, in 453, the Ostrogoths, Gepidæ, and Lombards at times held the country, which was however acquired by the Avars about 568, and retained by them till their destruction by Charlemagne in 799. About 894 the country was settled by a Scythian tribe, named Vingours or Ungri (whence the German name *Ungarn*), and the Magyars of Finnish origin. The chief of the latter, Arpad, was the ancestor of a line of kings (see *below*). The progress of the Magyars westward was checked by their defeat by the emperor Henry the Fowler, 934. The line of Arpad became extinct in 1309, when Charles Robert of Anjou ascended the throne. In 1526 it accrued to the house of Austria, in which it was made hereditary in 1687. War with Turkey was frequent from the 15th to the 18th century. The Magyars have of late much intermingled with the German and Slavonic races. Population (without the army) in 1857, 9,900,785. See *Austria*.

Stephen, founder of the monarchy of Hungary, embraces and establishes Christianity and subdues the slaves, &c., receives the title of *Apostolic king* from the pope 997

The Poles overrun Hungary 1061

Dreadful ravages of the Tartars under the sons of Genghis Khan, throughout Hungary, Bohemia, and Russia, 1241 *et seq.*

Bela III. introduces the Greek civilisation 1174, &c.

Golden Bull of Andrew II. granting personal rights 1222

Victories of Louis the Great in Bulgaria, Servia, and Dalmatia 1344-82

He marches into Italy and avenges the murder of his brother, Andrew king of Naples 1348

Sanguinary anarchy: Elizabeth, queen of Louis, is drowned; and *King* Mary*, the daughter, marries Sigismond, of Brandenburg 1382

They govern with great severity 1382-92

Sigismond's atrocious cruelties compel his subjects to invite the assistance of the Turks 1393

Battle of Nicopolis: Bajazet vanquishes Sigismond and a large army Sept. 28, 1396

Sigismond obtains the crown of Bohemia, and is elected emperor of Germany 1410

Albert of Austria succeeds to the throne of Hungary 1437

Victories of the great John Hunniades (illegitimate son of Sigismond) over the Turks 1442-4

Who obtained a truce for 10 years 1444

* The Hungarian people have or had an irreconcilable aversion to the name of *queen*; and consequently whenever a female succeeded to the throne of Hungary, she reigned with the title of *king*. Thus in 1382, when Mary came to the crown, she was styled *King Mary*. *Pray, Hist. Regum Hungaricæ*.

HUNGARY, *continued.*

Which is broken by Ladislas king of Hungary (at the instigation of the pope). He is defeated and slain with a great part of his army, and the papal legate at Varna . . . Nov. 10, 1444
 John Hunniades escapes and becomes regent (for Ladislas son of Albert) . . . 1444-53
 He raises the siege of Belgrade, July 14, and dies . . . Sept. 10, 1456
 The Hungarians insult the Turkish ambassadors, and war ensues: Solyman II. takes Buda . . . 1526
 Disastrous battle of Mohatz (*which see*) Aug. 29, Hungary becomes subject to the house of Austria (*see Germany*) . . . "
 Peace of Vienna, granting toleration to protestants . . . 1606
 John Sobieski defeats the Turks in several battles, and raises the siege of Vienna . . . Oct. 1683
 Prince Louis of Baden defeats the Turks at Salenkemen . . . Aug. 19, 1691
 Prince Eugene defeats them at Zenta Sept. 11, 1697
 The duke of Lorraine retakes Buda (*which see*) . . . 1686
 Peace of Carlowitz . . . 1699
 Pragmatic sanction, authorising female succession to the throne . . . 1722-3
 Servia and Wallachia ceded to Turkey at the peace of Belgrade . . . 1739
 The Hungarians enthusiastically support Maria-Theresa against France and Bavaria . . . 1740
 The protestants permitted to have churches in Hungary . . . 1784
 Independence of Hungary guaranteed . . . 1790
 Hungarian academy established . . . 1825
 The people, some time discontented with their Austrian rulers, at length break out into a formidable rebellion . . . 1848
 Murder at Pesth of the recently appointed military governor, count Lamberg, by a mob; the Hungarian diet appoint a provisional government under Kossuth and Batthyany, Sept. 28; the Hungarians defeat the Ban of Croatia . . . Sept. 29, "
 The diet denounces as traitors all who acknowledge the emperor of Austria as king of Hungary . . . Dec. 8, "
 The insurgents defeated by the Austrians at Szalkszo . . . Dec. 21, "
 They are defeated at Mohr by the ban Jellachich, Dec. 29, "
 Buda-Pesth taken by Windischgrätz . . . Jan. 5, 1849
 Bem defeats the Austrians at Hermannstadt, Jan. 21, "
 Hungary declares itself a free state; Kossuth supreme governor . . . April, 14, "
 The Hungarians defeat the Imperialists before Gran . . . April 18, "
 March of the Russian army through Galicia to assist the Austrians . . . May 1, "
 The Austro-Russian troops defeat the Hungarians, who retreat across the Waag . . . June 21, "
 Battle of Acs between the Hungarians and Austrians . . . July 10, "
 Hungarians defeat Jellachich . . . July 14, "
 The Hungarians defeated by the Russians; Görgey retreats after three days' battle July 15, "
 Battle before Komorn, between the insurgents and the Austro-Russian army . . . July 16, "
 The insurgents under Bem enter Moldavia, July 23, "
 Again defeated by the Russians . . . July 31, "
 Utter defeat of the Hungarian army before Temeswar by gen. Haynau . . . Aug. 10, "

Görgey and his army surrender to the Russians, Aug. 1849
 Kossuth, Bem, &c., escape to the Turkish frontiers, and are placed under the protection of Turkey at New Orsova (*see Turkey*) Aug. 21, "
 Komorn surrenders to the Austrians; close of the war . . . Sept. 27, "
 Batthyany tried at Pesth, and shot; many other insurgent chiefs put to death . . . Oct. 6, "
 Amnesty granted to the Hungarian insurgents, who return home . . . Oct. 16, "
 Bem dies at Aleppo . . . Dec. 10, 1850
 The country remains in an unsettled state; many executions . . . 1853-5
 Crown of St. Stephen and royal insignia discovered and sent to Vienna . . . Sept. 8, 1853
 Amnesty for political offenders of 1848-9 July 12, 1856
 During the Italian war in 1859, an insurrection in Hungary was in contemplation, and communications took place between Louis Napoleon and Kossuth; which circumstances it is said led the emperor of Austria to accede to the peace of Villafranca so suddenly, and shortly afterwards to promise many reforms and to grant more liberty to the protestants in Hungary . . . Aug.-Oct. 1859
 Recall of archduke Albert, general Benedek appointed governor . . . April, 1860
 Demand for restoration of the old constitution; re-union of the Banat and Voivodina with Hungary, &c. . . Oct. "
 Charter restoring the old constitution promised, Oct. 20, "
 Schmerling appointed minister . . . Dec. 13, "
 National conference at Gran . . . Dec. "
 Demand for the constitution of 1848 . . . Jan. 1861
 The emperor promulgates a new liberal constitution for the empire . . . Feb. 26, "
 Which does not satisfy the Hungarians, March, "
 Hungarian diet opened . . . April 6, "
 Meeting of the Reichsrath at Vienna: no deputies present from Hungary or Croatia April 29, "
 Count Teleki (*see Austria*, 1860) found dead in his bed at Pesth: intense excitement May 8, "
 The diet votes an address to the emperor, desiring restoration of the old constitution July 5, "
 The military begin to levy the taxes . . . July, "
 Imperial rescript refusing the entire independence of Hungary, July 21; the diet protests, Aug. 20; and is dissolved . . . Aug. 21, "
 The archbishop of Gran, the primate, indignantly protests against the act of the imperial government . . . Sept.-Oct. "
 He is summoned to Vienna, but stands firm, Oct. 25, "
 The magistrates in the comitat at Pesth resign; military government established; passive resistance of the nobility . . . Dec. "
 Amnesty declared for political offences, and cessation of prosecutions . . . Nov. 19, 1862
 Newspapers confiscated for publishing seditious speeches . . . March 29, 1863
 The emperor visits Buda-Pesth; well received; inauguration of a new policy; the rights of Hungary to be restored . . . June 6-9, 1865
 Imperial rescript, abolishing the representative constitution of the empire, with the view of restoring independence of Hungary, &c. . . Sept. 21, "
 The Deak party demand restoration of the monarchy, with a responsible government, Nov. 17, "

SOVEREIGNS OF HUNGARY.

997. St. Stephen, duke of Hungary (son of Geisa); he establishes the Roman Catholic religion (1000), and receives from the pope the title of Apostolic King, still borne by the emperor of Austria, as king of Hungary.

1038. Peter, the German: deposed.

1041. Aba or Owen.

1044. Peter, again: again deposed, and his eyes put out.

1047. Andrew I.: deposed.

HUNGARY, *continued.*

1061. Bela I. : killed by the fall of a ruinous tower.
 1064. Salamon, son of Andrew.
 1075. Geisa I. son of Bela.
 1077. Ladislav I. surnamed the Pious.
 1095. Coloman, son of Geisa.
 1114. Stephen II. surnamed Thunder.
 1131. Bela II. : had his eyes put out.
 1141. Geisa II. : succeeded by his son,
 1161. Stephen III. : and Stephen IV. (anarchy).
 1173. Bela III. : succeeded by his son,
 1196. Emeric : succeeded by his son,
 1204. Ladislav II. : reigned six months only.
 1205. Andrew II. son of Bela III.
 1235. Bela IV.
 1270. Stephen IV. (or V.) his son.
 1272. Ladislav III. : killed.
 1290. Andrew III. surnamed the Venetian, son-in-law of Rodolph of Hapsburg, emperor of Germany.
 1301. Charobert, or Charles-Robert (of Anjou) ; (competitors—Wenceslas of Bohemia, and Otho of Bavaria, who give way to him, 1309).
 1342. Louis I. the Great ; elected king of Poland in 1370.
 1382. Mary, called *King Mary*, daughter of Louis the Great.
 1387. Mary and her consort Sigismund : the latter became king of Bohemia, and was elected emperor in 1410.
 1392. Sigismund alone (on the death of Mary).
 1437. Albert, duke of Austria ; married Elizabeth, daughter of Sigismund, and obtains the thrones of Hungary, Bohemia, and Germany ; dies suddenly.
 1439. Elizabeth alone : she marries
 1440. Ladislav IV. king of Poland, of which kingdom he was Ladislav VI. : slain at Varna.
 1444. [Interregnum.]
 1445. John Hunniades, regent.
 1458. Ladislav V. posthumous son of Albert : poisoned.
 „ Matthias-Corvinus, son of Hunniades, an able sovereign.
1490. Ladislav VI. king of Bohemia : the emperor Maximilian laid claim to both kingdoms.
 1516. Louis II. of Hungary (I. of Bohemia) : loses his life at the battle of Mohatz.
 { John Zapolski, waivode of Transylvania, elected by the Hungarians, and supported by the sultan Solymán ; by treaty with Ferdinand, he founds the principality of Transylvania, 1536.
 1526. { Ferdinand I. king of Bohemia, brother to the emperor Charles V. ; rival kings.
 1536. Ferdinand alone : elected emperor of Germany in 1558.
 1561. Maximilian, son of Ferdinand ; emperor in 1564.
 1573. Rodolph, son of Maximilian ; emperor in 1576.
 1609. Matthias II. his brother ; emperor in 1612.
 1619. Ferdinand II. his cousin, emperor.
 1625. Ferdinand III. son of the preceding ; emperor in 1637.
 1647. Ferdinand IV. ; died in 1654, three years before his father.
 1655. Leopold I. son of Ferdinand III. ; emperor in 1658.
 1687. Joseph I. his son : emperor in 1705.
 1711. Charles VI. (of Germany), brother of Joseph, and nominal king of Spain, succeeded by his daughter,
 1740. Maria-Theresa, empress ; survived her consort, Francis I., emperor, from 1765 until 1780. See *Germany*.
 1780. Joseph II. her son, emperor in 1765 ; succeeded to Hungary on the death of his mother.
 1790. Leopold II. brother of Joseph II., emperor : succeeded by his son,
 1792. Francis I. (Francis II. as emperor of Germany) : in 1804 he became emperor of Austria only.
 1835. Ferdinand V. son of Francis : Ferdinand I. as emperor of Austria.
 1848. Francis-Joseph, nephew of the preceding. succeeded on the abdication of his uncle, Dec. 2, 1848. The present king of Hungary and emperor of Austria.

HUNGERFORD BRIDGE,* over the Thames from Hungerford-stairs to the Belvedere-road, Lambeth, opened May 1, 1845, was taken down in July, 1862, to make way for the Charing Cross railway-bridge, and transferred to Clifton (*which see*). The market (opened in July, 1833) was removed at the same time.

HUNS, a race of warlike Asiatics, said to have conquered China, about 210 B.C., and to have been expelled therefrom about A.D. 90. They invaded Hungary about 376, and drove out the Goths. Marching westward, under Attila, they were thoroughly beaten at Chalons by the consul Aëtius, 451. See *Attila*.

HUNTING : an ancient pastime. The "Bokys of Hawking and Huntynge," by Dame Julyana Barnes, was printed at St. Albans, 1486.

HUSSARS, light cavalry in Poland and Hungary, about 1600 : and as they were more fitted for a hasty enterprise than a set battle, they are supposed to have taken their name from the *huzars* or shout they made at their first onset. They were generally opposed to the Turkish horse, "and were oddly clothed, having the skins of tigers and other wild beasts hanging on their backs against bad weather, and wore fur caps, with a cock's feather." *Pardon*. Hussars became the name of a British force in the last century (1759), very differently attired.

HUSSITES. After the death of Huss,† many of his followers took up arms, in 1419,

* It was 14 feet wide, and 1342 feet long ; the length of the central span, between the two piers, 676 feet ; the height of the two towers 55 feet above the footway, and 84 above high water ; the piers were in the Italian style, with the chains passing through the attic of each. The cost of the masonry was 60,000*l.* ; of the ironwork, exceeding 700 tons in weight, 17,000*l.* ; of the approaches, 13,000*l.* ; total 102,245*l.* Architect, I. K. Brunel.

† The clergy having instigated the pope to issue a bull against heretics, John Huss (born in Bohemia in 1373), a zealous preacher of the Reformation, was cited to appear before a council of divines at Constance,

and formed a political party under John Ziska, and burnt the city of Tabor. They defeated the emperor Sigismund several times, 1420-22 : but after being worsted in 1434, at Bömisch-brod, they entered into negotiations, which ended in the Compact of Prague. They were again defeated by Albert of Austria in 1438. The pacific portion of the Hussites existed in the time of Luther, and were called "Bohemian Brethren."

HUSTINGS (said to be derived from *House Court*, an assembly among the Anglo-Saxons), an ancient court of London, being its supreme court of judicature, as the court of common council is of legislature. The court of *Hustynys* was granted to the city of London, to be holden and kept weekly, by Edward the Confessor, 1052. Winchester, Lincoln, York, &c., were also granted Hastings courts.

HUTCHINSONIANS included many eminent clergy, who did not form any sect, but held the opinions of John Hutchinson, of Yorkshire ; they rejected the Newtonian system, and contended that the scriptures contain a complete system of natural philosophy. His work, "*Moses' Principia*," was published in 1724. He derived all things from the air, whence he said proceeded fire, light, and spirit,—types of the Trinity. In 1712 he invented a time-piece for finding the longitude, and died in 1737.

HYDE PARK, W. (London), the ancient manor of Hyde, belonging to the abbey of Westminster, became crown property at the dissolution, 1539. It was sold by parliament in 1652 ; but was resumed by the king at the restoration in 1661. It comprises about 394 acres, with a large winding sheet of water, called the Serpentine. There are eight entrances.

Colossal statue of Achilles, cast from cannon
in the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria,
Toulouse, and Waterloo, and inscribed to
"Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and his brave
companions in arms, by their countrywomen,"
erected on June 18, 1822
Hyde Park Corner Entrance erected 1828
Marble Arch from Buckingham Palace set up at
Cumberland Gate March 29, 1851
Crystal Palace erected for the exhibition of 1851
Disturbances in consequence of a Sunday bill
having been brought before parliament by

lord Robert Grosvenor, which was eventually
withdrawn Sundays, June 25, and July 1 & 8, 1855
Riotous meetings held here, on account of the
high price of bread Sundays, Oct. 14, 21, 28, "
Democratic meetings on the Reform question, "
March, 1859
The queen reviewed 18,450 volunteers June 23, 1860
Great meeting of admirers of Garibaldi, Sept. 28 ;
who are violently attacked by the Irish ;
many persons wounded Oct. 5, 1862
Public meetings in the park henceforth pro-
hibited Oct. 9, "

HYDRAULIC PRESS. See under *Hydrostatics*.

HYDROGEN (from *hydōr*, water) under the name of combustible air was obtained by Paracelsus in the 16th century. In 1766 Cavendish described its properties ; and, in 1781, he and Watt first showed that in the combination of this gas with oxygen, which takes place when it is burnt, water is produced ; subsequently Lavoisier decomposed water into its elements. One volume of oxygen combines with two volumes of hydrogen, and forms water. Hydrogen is never found in the free state. *Gmelin*.

HYDROGRAPHY is the description of the surface waters of the earth. The first sea-chart is attributed to Henry the Navigator, in the 16th century. There is a hydrographic department in the British Admiralty, by which a series of charts has been issued.

HYDROMETER, the instrument by which is measured the gravity, density, and other properties of liquids. The oldest mention of the hydrometer occurs in the 5th century, and may be found in the letters of Synesius to Hypatia ; but it is not improbable that Archimedes was the inventor of it, though no proofs of it are to be found. *Beckmann*. Archimedes was killed in 212 B.C., and Hypatia was torn to pieces, A.D. 415.

HYDROPATHY, a term applied to the treatment of diseases by cold water, practised by Hippocrates in the 4th century B.C., by the Arabs in the 10th century A.D., and revived by Dr. Currie in 1797. The present system was suggested in 1825 by Vincenz Priessnitz, of Grafenberg, in Austrian Silesia ; and though he is considered as its founder, the rational part of the doctrine was understood and maintained by the eminent Dr. Sydenham, before 1689. Priessnitz died Nov. 26, 1851. *Brände*.

the emperor Sigismund sending him a safe-conduct. He presented himself accordingly, but was thrown into prison, and after some months' confinement was adjudged to be burned alive, which he endured with resignation, July 6, 1415. Jerome of Prague, his intimate friend, who came to this council to support and second him, also suffered death by fire, May 30, 1416, although he also had a safe-conduct.

HYDROSTATICS were probably first studied in the Alexandrian school about 300 B.C.

Pressure of fluids discovered by Archimedes,	250	The correct theory of fluids and oscillation of waves, explained by Newton	1714
The forcing pump and air fountain invented by Hero	about 120	A scientific form was given to hydro-dynamics, by Bernouilli	1738
Water-mills were known	about A.D. 1	Joseph Bramah's hydrostatic or hydraulic press patented first in	1785
The science revived by Galileo	about 1600		
The theory of rivers scientifically understood in	1697		

HYGROMETER, an instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere. That by Saussure (who died in 1799) is most employed. It consists of a human hair boiled in caustic lye, and acts on the principle of absorption. *Brande*. Daniell's hygrometer (1820) is much esteemed.

HYMNS. The song of Moses is the most ancient, 1491 B.C. (*Exod.* xv.). The Psalms date from about 1060 B.C. to about 444 B.C. (from David to Ezra). The hymns of the Jews were frequently accompanied by instrumental music. Paul (A.D. 64) speaks of Christians admonishing one another "in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs" (*Col.* iii. 16). Hilary, the bishop of Arles, in France, is said to have been the first who composed hymns to be sung in Christian churches, about 431. The hymns of Dr. Watts (died 1748), and of John Wesley (died 1791), and his brother Charles, are much used by English dissenters.

HYPNOTISM (Greek *hypnos*, *sleep*) or nervous sleep, terms given by Mr. Braid (in 1843) to a sleep-like condition, produced in a person by steadily fixing his mind on one particular object. Minor surgical operations have, it is said, been performed without pain on persons in this state.

I.

IAMBIC VERSE. Iambe, an attendant of Metanira, wife of Celeus, king of Sparta, when trying to exhilarate Ceres, while the latter was travelling over Attica in quest of her daughter Proserpine, entertained her with jokes, stories, and poetical effusions; and from her, free and satirical verses have been called *Iambics*. *Apollodorus*. Iambic verses were first written about 700 B.C., by Archilochus, who had courted Neobulë, the daughter of Lycambes; but after a promise of marriage the father preferred another suitor, richer than the poet; whereupon Archilochus wrote so bitter a satire on the old man's avarice, that he hanged himself. *Herodotus*.

IBERIA. See *Georgia*.

ICE. Galileo was the first to observe ice to be lighter than the water which composed it, and therefore to float: about 1597.* See *Congelation*, where is noticed the ice-making machines of Harrison and of Siebe. In 1841 there were sixteen companies in Boston, U.S., engaged in exporting ice, brought from Wenham, Fresh, and Spy Ponds, about 18 miles from that city. The trade was begun by Mr. Tudor in 1806. 156,540 tons were sent from Boston alone in 1854. In New York, in 1855, 305,000 tons were stored up, of which 20,000 were for exportation.

ICELAND (North Sea), discovered by Norwegian chiefs, about 861; according to some accounts, it had been previously visited by a Scandinavian pirate. It was peopled by the Norwegians in 874, and has belonged to Denmark since 1397. Christianity was introduced about 996; and protestantism about 1551.†

"ICH DIEN," I serve, the motto under the plume of ostrich feathers found in the helmet of the king of Bohemia after he was slain at the battle of Cressy, at which he served as a volunteer in the French army, Aug. 26, 1346. Edward the Black Prince, in veneration of his father, Edward III., who commanded that day, though the prince won the battle, adopted this motto, which has ever since been borne with the feathers, by the heirs to the crown of England; but not as prince of Wales, which many have erroneously maintained.

* *Regelation* and other properties, exhibited by professor Faraday, in 1850, are still the subject of investigation by eminent physicists of the present day, especially Tyndall, J. D. Forbes, and Wm. Thomson.

† In 1784-5, there occurred here the most tremendous volcanic eruption on record; it was accompanied by violent wind and rain, and a darkness of the heavens; and it was feared that the island would fall to pieces. Three fire-spouts broke out on Mount Skapta, which, after rising to a considerable height in the air, formed a torrent of red-hot lava that flowed for six weeks, and ran a distance of 60 miles to the sea, in a broken breadth of nearly 12 miles; 12 rivers were dried up; 21 villages totally overwhelmed by fire or water; and 34 others were materially injured. See *Hecla*.

ICHOLOGY, the science of footprints, treats of the impressions made in mud or sand by the animals of former ages. Dr. Duncan first discovered the footprints of a tortoise in the sandstone of Annandale, in 1828; since then numerous discoveries have been made by Owen, Lyell, Huxley, and others.

ICHTHYOLOGY, the science of fish. Eminent writers are Willoughby, Ray, Valenciennes, Cuvier, Owen, Agassiz, &c. Yarrell's "British Fishes" (1836-59) is a classical work. See *Fish*.

ICONIUM (Syria). Here Paul and Barnabas preached, 38. Soliman the Seljuk founded a kingdom here in 1074, which lasted till 1307, when it was conquered by the Turks. It had been subdued by the Crusaders in 1097 and 1190. See *Konieh*.

ICONOCLASTS (image-breakers). The controversy respecting images (which had been introduced into churches for popular instruction about 300) was begun about 726, and occasioned many insurrections in the Eastern Empire. Leo Isauricus published two edicts for demolishing images in churches in that year, and enforced them with great rigour in 736. The defenders of images were again persecuted in 752 and 761, when Constantine forbade his subjects becoming monks. The worship of images was restored by Irene in 780. This schism was the occasion of the second council of Nice, 787. Theophilus banished all the painters and statuary from the Eastern Empire, 832. The Iconoclasts were finally excommunicated in 869. This controversy led to the separation of the Greek and Latin churches. In the contests between the Iconoclasts and their opponents thousands perished.—Many images in churches were destroyed in England and Scotland during the Reformation and the Civil war, 1641-8.

IDAHO, a northern "territory" of the United States of North America, was organised as such on March 3, 1863.

IDES, in the Roman calendar, the thirteenth day of each month, except in March, May, July, and October, in which it was the fifteenth day; in these four it was six days before the nones, and in the other months four days. The Ides of March was the day on which Julius Cesar was assassinated in the senate house by Brutus, Cassius, Casca, and other conspirators, 44 B.C.

IDIOTS. About 1855 there were in England, exclusively of lunatics, pauper idiots, or idiots protected in national institutions, males, 3372; females, 3893; total, 7265. For laws relating to idiots, see *Lunacy*. The Idiot Asylum at Earlswood, near Reigate, Surrey, began in 1847.

IDOLS. The public worship of idols was introduced by Ninus, king of Assyria, 2059 B.C. *Vossius*. Images are mentioned in *Gen.* xxxi. 19, 30, 1739 B.C. The Jews frequently deserted the worship of God for idols till their captivity, 588 B.C. Constantine, emperor of Rome, ordered all the heathen temples to be destroyed, and all sacrifices to cease, A.D. 330. *Dufresnoy*. The Saxons re-established idolatry in 473. It gave way in Britain, after the coming of Augustin, 599. See *Iconoclasts*, *Week*.

IDSTEDT (N. Germany). Here the insurgent army of Holstein and Schleswig was defeated by the Danes, July 25, 1850.

IDUMÆA, the country of the Edomites, the descendants of Esau, the brother of Jacob: see *Gen.* xxxvi., *Josh.* xxiv. 4.

The Edomites prevent the Israelites from passing through their country B.C.	1453	They join the Chaldeans against Judah, and are anathematized in <i>Psalms</i> cxxxvii. about	570
They are subjugated by David	1040	John Hyrcanus, the Maccabee, subjugates and endeavours to incorporate them with the Jews	125
They revolt against Abaziah, 892; and are severely defeated by Amaziah	827	Herod the Great, son of Antipater an Idumæan, king of Judæa	40

ILIUM (Asia Minor). A city was built here by Dardanus, and called Dardania, 1480 B.C. Troy (*which see*), another city, was founded by Troas, about 1341 B.C.; and Ilus, his successor, called the country *Ilium*.

ILLINOIS, a western state of North America, was settled in 1749, and admitted into the Union Dec. 3, 1818. Capital, Springfield.

ILLUMINATED BOOKS. The practice of adopting ornaments, drawings, and emblematical figures, and even portraits, to enrich MSS., is of great antiquity. Varro wrote the

lives of 700 illustrious Romans, which he embellished with their likenesses, about 70 B.C. *Plin. Nat. Hist.* Some beautiful missals and other works were printed in the 15th and 16th centuries, *et seq.*; and fine imitations have lately appeared.

ILLUMINATI, heretics who sprang up in Spain, where they were called Alumbrados, about 1575. After their suppression in Spain, they appeared in France. One of their leaders was friar Anthony Buchet. Their chief doctrine was that they obtained grace and perfection by their sublime manner of prayer. A secret society bearing this name, opposed to tyranny and priestcraft, was founded at Ingoldstadt, Bavaria, by Dr. Adam Weishaupt, in May, 1776, and was suppressed in 1784-5.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the earliest publication of the kind, established by Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., first appeared on May 14, 1842. Mr. Ingram was drowned in Lake Michigan Sept. 8, 1860.

ILLYRIA (now Dalmatia, Croatia, and Bosnia), after several wars (from 230 B.C.) was made a Roman province, 167 B.C. In 1809 Napoleon I. gave the name of Illyrian provinces to Carniola, Dalmatia, and other provinces, then part of the French empire, now Carinthia, Carniola, &c.

IMAGE WORSHIP. See *Iconoclasts*.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. See *Conception*.

IMMORTALS (Greek, *athanatoi*), the flower of the Persian army, limited to 10,000 in number, and recruited from the nobility alone, about 500 B.C. The name was also given to the body-guard of the emperors at Constantinople in the 4th and 5th centuries.

IMPEACHMENT. The first impeachment by the commons house of parliament, and the first of a lord chancellor, Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, was in 1386. By statute 12 & 13 Will. & Mary it was enacted that no pardon under the great seal shall be pleaded to an impeachment by the commons in parliament, 1700.

Impeachment of Warren Hastings, Feb. 13, 1788, to April 25, 1795; an acquittal.
Impeachment of lord Melville, April 29; acquittal, June 12, 1806.
Inquiry into the charges preferred by colonel Wardle against the duke of York, Jan. 27 to March 20, 1809; acquittal.

Trial of Caroline, queen of George IV., by bill of pains and penalties, before the house of lords, commenced Aug. 16; Mr. Brougham entered on her majesty's defence, Oct. 3; and the last debate on the bill took place Nov. 10, 1820. See *Queen Caroline*.

IMPERIAL GUARD of France, was created by Napoleon from the Guard of the Convention, the Directory, and the Consulate, when he became emperor in 1804. It consisted at first of 9775 men, but was afterwards enlarged. It was subdivided in 1809 into the old and young guard. In Jan. 1814, it numbered 102,706. It was dissolved by Louis XVIII. in 1815, but revived by Napoleon III. in 1854. It took part in the Crimean war in 1855.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. See *Commons, Lords, Parliament, and Reform*.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE. The vast progressive increase of our commercial intercourse with other countries:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

In 1710	£4,753,777	In 1820	£36,514,564	In 1856	£172,544,154
1750	7,289,582	1830	46,245,241	1857	187,844,441
1775	14,815,855	1840	62,004,000	1859	179,182,355
1800	30,579,605	1845	85,281,958	1861	217,485,024
1810	41,136,135	1850	95,252,084	1864	274,863,924
		1851	103,579,582		

IMPOSTORS. The names and pretensions of religious, political, and other impostors would fill a volume; they have been of every country, of every age. The following are among the most extraordinary:—

Aldebert, a Gaul, who, in 743, pretended he had a letter from the Redeemer, which fell from heaven at Jerusalem; he seduced multitudes to follow him into woods and forests, and to live in imitation of John the Baptist. He was condemned by a council at Rome in 745.

Mahomet promulgated his creed, 604. See *Mahometanism*.

Gonzalvo Martin, a Spaniard, pretended to be the angel Michael in 1359; he was burnt by the inquisition in Spain in 1360.

George David, son of a waterman at Ghent, styled himself the son of God, sent into the world to adopt children worthy of heaven: he denied the resurrection, preached against marriage, in favour of a community of women, and taught that the body only could be defiled by sin; he had many followers; died at Basle, 1556, promising to rise again in three years.

Otreief, a monk, pretended to be Demetrius the son of Ivan, czar of Muscovy, whom the usurper Boris had put to death; he maintained that another

IMPOSTORS, *continued.*

child had been substituted in his place: he was supported by the arms of Poland; his success astonished the Russians, who invited him to the throne, and delivered into his hands, Feodor, the reigning czar, and all his family: his imposture being discovered, he was assassinated in his palace, 1666.

Sabbata Levi, a Jew of Smyrna, amused the Turks and Jews a long time at Constantinople and other places, by personating our Saviour, 1666.

IMPOSTORS EXTRAORDINARY IN BRITISH HISTORY.

A man pretending to be the Messiah, and a woman assuming to be the Virgin Mary, were burnt, 1222. In 1487, Lambert Simnel, tutored by Richard Simon, a priest, supported by the duke of Burgundy, personated the earl of Warwick. Simnel's army was defeated by Henry VII., and he was made a scullion in the king's kitchen.

For Perkin Warbeck's imposture in 1492, see *Warbeck*.

Elizabeth Barton, styled the Holy Maid of Kent, spirited up to hinder the Reformation, by pretending to inspirations from heaven, foretelling that the king would have an early and violent death if he divorced Catherine of Spain, and married Anne Boleyn. She and her confederates were hanged at Tyburn, 1534.

In 1553 (first year of Mary's reign, after her marriage with Philip of Spain), Elizabeth Croft, a girl 18 years of age, was secreted in a wall, and with a whistle, made for the purpose, uttered many

seditious speeches against the queen and the prince, and also against the mass and confession, for which she did penance.

William Hacket, a fanatic, personated our Saviour, and was executed for blasphemy, 1591.

Valentine Greatrix, an Irish impostor, who pretended to cure all diseases by stroking the patient: his imposture deceived the credulous, and occasioned very warm disputes in Ireland and England about 1666. Boyle and Flamsteed believed in him.

Dr. Titus Oates. See *Oates*.

Robert Young, a prisoner in Newgate, forged the hands of the earls of Marlborough, Salisbury, and other nobility, to a pretended association for restoring king James: the lords were imprisoned, but the imposture being detected, Young was fined 100*l.*, and put in the pillory, 1692. He was afterwards hanged for coining.

Three French refugees pretend to be prophets, and raise tumults; convicted as impostors, Nov. 1707.

Mary Tofts of Godalming, by pretending she bred rabbits within her, so imposed upon many persons (among others, Mr. St. Andre, surgeon to the king), that they espoused her cause, 1726.

The Cock-lane ghost imposture by William Parsons, his wife, and daughter, 1762. See *Cock-lane Ghost*.

Johanna Southcote, who proclaimed her conception of the Messiah, and had a multitude of followers; she died, Dec. 27, 1814.

W. Thom. See *Thomites*.

Joseph Smith. See *Mormonites*.

IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN, affirmed by sir M. Foster to be of ancient practice. The statute 2 Rich. II. speaks of impressment as a matter well known, 1378. The first commission for it was issued 29 Edw. III. 1355. Pressing, either for the sea or land service, declared to be illegal by the British parliament, Dec. 1641. Impressment was not resorted to in the Russian war, 1854-5.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. See *Arrests*, *Debtors*, and *Ferrars' Arrest*.

IMPROPRIATION (applying ecclesiastical property to lay purposes). On the suppression of abbeys in 1539, their incomes from the great tithes were distributed among his courtiers by Henry VIII.; and their successors constitute 7597 lay impropiators.

INCENDIARIES. The punishment for arson was death by the Saxon laws and Gothic constitutions. In the reign of Edward I. incendiaries were burnt to death. This crime was made high treason by statute 8 Hen. VI. 1429; and it was denied benefit of clergy, 21 Hen. VIII. 1528. Great incendiary fires commenced in and about Kent, in August, 1830; and in Suffolk and other counties since. The punishment of death was remitted, except in special cases, in 1827. The acts relating to arson were amended in 1837 and 1844.

INCH. See *Standard*. The length was defined in 1824 by the declaration by act of parliament, that 39.13929 inches is the length of a seconds pendulum in the latitude of London, vibrating in vacuo at the sea level, at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit.

INCOME TAX. In 1512, parliament granted a subsidy of two-fifteenths from the commons, and two-tenths from the clergy, to enable the king to enter on a war with France. *Rapin*. In 1798, Mr. Pitt proposed and carried, amid great opposition, increased taxes "as an aid for the prosecution of the war" with France. On Jan. 9, 1799, this act was repealed, and graduated duties on income imposed, beginning with 6*ol.* per annum. On Aug. 11, 1803, was passed the "property tax," which levied a rate of 5 per cent. on all incomes above 15*ol.* and lower rates on smaller incomes. In 1805, it was increased to 6½ per cent.; and in 1806, was raised to 10 per cent., embracing the dividends at the bank. It produced—

In 1800	£5,716,572	In 1805	£5,937,500	In 1808	£16,548,985
In 1804	4,650,000	In 1806	11,500,000	In 1815	14,978,557

The tax produced from lands, houses, rentages, &c., 3,831,088*l.*; and salaries and pensions, 1,174,456*l.* Repealed March, 1816.

Sir Robert Peel's bill imposing the present tax at a

INCOME TAX, *continued.*

rate of 7*d.* in the pound (2*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per cent.) per ann. to subsist for three years, passed June 22, 1842.
 It produced about 5,350,000*l.* a-year; and enabled sir Robert Peel to repeal about 12,000,000*l.* of indirect taxes.
 Renewed for three years in March, 1845: and March, 1848.*
 Continued for one year in 1851 and 1852.
 The tax of 7*d.* limited to seven years (till 1860); to be gradually reduced in amount; but all incomes from 100*l.* to 150*l.* made liable to 5*d.* in the pound for all that period: the tax also extended to Ireland, June, 1853.
 In consequence of the Crimean war, the rate was doubled, 1854, 14*d.*
 2*d.* more added to the tax on incomes above 150*l.*, and 1*d.* on those between 100*l.* and 150*l.*; the former being 1*s.* 4*d.*, the latter 11*d.* in the pound, 1855.
 The former assessment reduced to 7*d.*, the latter to 5*d.*, 1857.
 Both become 5*d.*, 1858.
 The former raised to 9*d.*, the latter to 6½*d.*; and the

tax on incomes, derived from lands, tenements, &c., raised from 3½*d.* to 5½*d.* for England, and from 2½*d.* to 4*d.* for Scotland and Ireland, July, 1859.
 The assessment on incomes raised—to those above 100*l.* to 7*d.*; to those above 150*l.* to 10*d.*
 [The object of the increase was to provide for a deficiency occasioned by extra expenditure for defending the country, April, 1860.]
 A committee to inquire into the working of the income tax appointed, Feb. 14, 1861.
 Reduction of the last assessment from 7*d.* to 6*d.*, and from 10*d.* to 9*d.* for three-quarters of the financial year 1861-2.
 The rates of 6*d.* and 9*d.* to continue, April 1862.
 The rate of 7*d.* on all chargeable incomes; 3½*d.* on farms, &c., in England; and 2½*d.* in Scotland and Ireland. Incomes under 100*l.* a-year exempted; those above 100*l.* and under 200*l.* allowed an abatement on 60*l.*, June 8, 1863.
 The rate of 6*d.* on chargeable incomes, with some exemptions and abatement, May 13, 1864.
 The rate of 4*d.* on chargeable incomes, with some exemptions and abatement, May, 1865.

PRODUCE OF THE INCOME TAX.

1842	£571,055	1856 (March 31)	£15,070,958	1861 (March 31)	£10,923,186
1844	5,191,597	1857 "	16,089,933	1862 "	10,365,000
1846	5,395,391	1858 "	11,586,115	1863 "	10,567,000
1852	5,509,637	1859 "	6,683,587	1864 "	9,084,000
1855 (March 31)	10,642,621	1860 "	9,596,106	1865 "	7,958,000

INCUMBERED ESTATES. See *Encumbered Estates.*

INCURABLES. The Royal Hospital for incurables, founded by Dr. Andrew Reed, at Carshalton in Surrey, in 1850, has since been removed to Putney.

INDEMNITY BILL, by which the minister of the crown or the government generally, is relieved from the responsibility of measures adopted in extreme and urgent cases, without the previous sanction of parliament. One was passed April 19, 1801; another to indemnify ministers against their acts during the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act, was carried in the commons (principal divisions, 190 to 64); and in the lords (93 to 27); March 10, 1818. In 1848 and 1857, bills of indemnity were passed for the suspension of the Bank Charter act by the ministry. See *Oblivion*. An indemnity bill is passed at the end of every session of parliament for persons who transgress through ignorance of the law. The practice began in 1715.

INDEPENDENTS, or **CONGREGATIONALISTS**, hold that each church or congregation is independent of all others, and may govern itself in religious matters. They say there is no absolute occasion for synods or councils, whose resolutions may be taken to be wise and prudent advice, but not as decisions to be peremptorily obeyed; they affirm that one church may advise or reprove another, but has no authority to excommunicate or censure. Robert Brown preached these views in 1585, but, after 32 imprisonments, he eventually conformed to the Established Church. A church was formed in London in 1593, when there were 20,000 Independents. They were driven by persecution to Holland, where they formed several churches; that at Leyden was under Mr. Robinson, often regarded as the author of Independency. In 1616 Henry Jacobs returned to England and founded a meeting-house. Cromwell, who was himself of their views, obtained them toleration, in opposition to the Presbyterians. The Independents published an epitome of their faith, drawn up at a conference at the Savoy, in 1658; and the Congregational Union of England and Wales, formed in 1831, published their "Declaration of Faith, Order, and Discipline," in 1833. In 1851, they had 3244 chapels for 1,067,760 persons in England and Wales. See *Worship*. The first Independents in Scotland were the Glasites, *which see*. The first Independent church in America was founded by John Robinson, at Plymouth, New England, in 1620.

INDEX EXPURGATORIUS, a catalogue of the books prohibited by the church of Rome, first made by the inquisitors, and approved by the council of Trent, 1559. The Index

* Large meetings assembled in Trafalgar-square, London, March 6, 7, 1848 (for the ostensible purpose of opposing the Income Tax); rioting ensued, which was soon quelled.

of heretical books, by which the reading of the Scriptures was forbidden (with certain exceptions) to the laity, was confirmed by a bull of pope Clement VIII. in 1595. Most of the celebrated works of France, Spain, Germany, and England, are prohibited. On June 25, 1864, Hugo's "Les Misérables" and many other books were added to the number.

INDIA or HINDOSTAN. The Hindoo histories ascribe their origin to a period ages before the ordinary chronologies. A race of kings is mentioned as reigning 2300 B.C., and Buddhism is said to have been introduced 956 B.C. Many ancient nations, particularly the Tyrians and Egyptians, carried on much commerce with India. It was conquered by Darius Hystaspes, who formed an Indian satrapy, in 512 B.C., and by Alexander, 327 B.C., and subsequently the intercourse between India and the Roman empire was much increased. The authentic history of Hindostan is reckoned to commence with the conquests of Mahmud Ghazni, A.D. 1004. Rennell. See *Bengal, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Oude*, for further details.* For the new route to India, see *Waghorn*.

Irruption of the Mahometans, under Mahmud Ghazni . . . about 1004
 Extinction of the house of Ghazni, 1186; rule of the slave-kings of Delhi, 1206-1288; of the Khilgis and house of Toghlaq, 1288-1412; of the Syuds, 1412-50; of the house of Lodi, 1450-1526
 Patna, or Afghan empire, founded . . . 1205
 Invasion of Genghis Khan, one of the most bloody conquerors of the world; 14,000,000 of the human race perish by his sword under the pretence of establishing the worship of one god, 1222: he died . . . 1237
 The Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of the celebrated Timour, or Tamerlane, invade Hindostan, and take Delhi; defeat the Indian army, 1397; conquer Hindostan, and butcher 100,000 of its people . . . 1398-9
 The passage to India discovered by Vasco de Gama . . . 1497
 The first European settlement (Portuguese) established by him at Cochín (S. coast) . . . 1502
 Conquest of the country completed by the sultan Baber, founder of the Mogul empire . . . 1525
 Reign of his son Humayun . . . 1530-56
 Reign of the illustrious Akbar, the greatest prince of Hindostan . . . 1556-1605
 Arrival of the English in India . . . 1589
 Reign of Jehanghir . . . 1605-27
 Reign of Shah Jehan . . . 1627-58
 Sevajee establishes the Mahratta power . . . 1660-80
 Aurungzebe dethrones his father: his dominions extend from 10 to 35 degrees in latitude, and nearly as much in longitude, and his revenue amounts to 32,000,000. sterling . . . 1658-1707
 Shah Alum succeeds Aurungzebe, 1707; killed, 1712
 Jehaunder Shah dethroned and killed . . . "
 Feruk Shere assassinated . . . 1717
 Invasion of the Persian Nadir Shah or Kouli Khan: at Delhi he orders a general massacre, and 150,000 persons perish; carries away treasure amounting to 125,000,000. sterling, 1739
 Mahomed Shah dies . . . 1747
 Defeat of the last imperial army by the Rohillas, 1749
 [The Mogul empire now became merely nominal, distinct and independent sovereignties being formed by numerous petty princes. The emperors were of no political consequence from this period. In 1767, Shah Alum II. attacking the English was defeated at Patna. In 1764, after the battle of Buxar, he was thrown upon the protection of the English, who established him at Allahabad. After the victory at Delhi in 1803, gen. Lake restored the aged monarch to a nominal sovereignty, which descended at his death to his son, Akbar Shah. Akbar

died in 1837, and was succeeded by the last king of Delhi (his son), who received a pension of about 125,000. per annum. He joined the mutiny in 1857; was tried in 1858, and transported to Rangoon; died there, Nov. 11, 1862.]

BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.

Attempt made to reach India by the north-east and north-west passages . . . 1528
 Sir Francis Drake's expedition . . . 1579
 Levant company make a land expedition to India . . . 1589
 First adventure from England . . . 1591
 First charter to the London company of merchants. (See *India Company*.) . . . 1600
 Factories established at Surat . . . 1612
 Sir Thomas Roe, first English ambassador, arrives . . . 1615
 Madras made a presidency . . . 1652
 Bombay becomes an English possession . . . 1662
 French company established . . . 1664
 They settle at Pondicherry . . . 1668
 Calcutta purchased . . . 1668
 War between the English and French in India 1746-9
 English besiege Pondicherry, the seat of the French Government, without success . . . 1748
 Clive takes Arcot . . . 1751
 Peace made . . . 1754
 Severndroog and other strongholds of the pirate Angria taken . . . Feb. 11, 1756
 Capture of Calcutta by Surajah Dowla. (See *Calcutta and Blackhole*) . . . June, "
 Calcutta retaken by Clive; he defeats the Subah at Plassey . . . June 20, 1757
 [Colonel Clive's force was but 3000 men, and the Subah's 50,000. By this victory he acquired all Bengal, and numerous conquests followed.]
 Fort William, the strongest fort in India, built, French successful under Lally . . . 1758
 But lose nearly all their power . . . 1759
 The French under Lally defeated by sir Eyre Coote near Wandewash . . . July 2, 1760
 Hyder Ali acquires the sovereignty of Mysore . . . 1761
 Conquest of Patna . . . Nov. 6, 1763
 Battle of Buxar (*which see*) . . . Oct. 23, 1764
 The nabob becomes subject to the English . . . 1765
 Lord Clive obtains the Dewanny by an imperial grant, which constitutes the company the receivers of the revenue of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and gives the British the virtual sovereignty of these countries . . . Aug. 12, "
 Treaty with Nizam Ali: the English obtain the Northern Circars . . . Nov. 12, 1766
 Hyder Ali ravages the Carnatic . . . Jan. 1769

* British India extends from 8° to 34° N. lat. and from 70° to 90° E. long. (exclusive of the Burmese additions). The population is about 50 millions; that of the whole peninsula about 176 millions. Cotton was planted in 1839, and the tea-plant in 1834. Railways and the electric telegraph are being rapidly constructed, and canals for irrigation. See *Ganges Canal*. The Indian revenue in the year 1854-5 was 20,371,450l. The expenditure, 22,915,160l. In 1858-9, the revenue was 36,060,788l.; expenditure, 49,642,359l.

INDIA, *continued.*

Battle of Ferozeshah (<i>which see</i>)	Dec. 21, 22, 1845	A British naval force arrives before Rangoon, in the Burman empire, and commodore Lambert allows the viceroy thirty-five days to obtain instructions from Ava	Oct. 29, 1851
Battle of Aliwal; the Sikhs defeated (<i>see Aliwal and Sulej</i>)	Jan. 28, 1846	The viceroy of Rangoon interdicts communication between the shore and the British ships of war; and erects batteries to prevent their departure	Jan. 4, 1852
Great battle of Sobraon; the enemy defeated with immense loss (<i>see Sobraon</i>)	Feb. 10, "	[Commodore Lambert blockades the Irawaddy; the Fox, Hermes, &c., attacked by the batteries, destroy the fortifications, and kill nearly 300 of the enemy.]	
Citadel of Lahore occupied by sir Hugh Gough, and the war terminates	Feb. 20, "	Martaban (April 5), Rangoon (April 14), and Bassein, stormed by the British	May 19, "
Sir L. Sale dies of his wounds received at Moodkee (Dec. 18, 1845)	Feb. 23, "	Pegu captured, afterwards abandoned	June 4, "
The governor-general and sir Hugh Gough are raised to the peerage, as viscount Hardinge and baron Gough, and receive the thanks of parliament and of the East India company,	March 2, 6, "	Prome captured by capt. Tarleton	July 9, "
Treaty of Lahore signed	March 9, "	Pegu recaptured by general Godwin	Nov. 21, "
Vizier Lall Singh deposed	Jan. 13, 1847	Pegu annexed to our Indian empire by proclamation of the governor-general	Dec. 20, "
Mr. Vans Agnew and lieutenant Anderson killed by the troops of the dewan Moolraj, April 21, 1848		Revolution at Ava: the king of Ava deposed by his younger brother	Jan. 1853
Lieut. Edwards joins general Courtland, and most gallantly engages the army of Moolraj, which he defeats after a sanguinary battle of nine hours, at Kenyree	June 18, "	Rangoon devastated by fire	Feb. 14, "
General Whish raises the siege of Mooltan through the desertion of Shere Singh, Sept. 22, 1848		Capt. Lock and many officers and men killed in an attack on the stronghold of a robber-chief, Feb. 3, which is taken by sir J. Cheape,	March 19, "
Shere Singh, entrenched on the right bank of the Chenab, with 40,000 men and 28 pieces of artillery, major-general Thackwell crosses the river with 13 infantry regiments, with cavalry and cannon, and operates on his left flank,	Nov. 20, "	First Indian railway opened (from Bombay to Tannah)	April 16, "
Lord Gough, meantime, attacks the enemy's advanced position; the British suffered great slaughter, but finally defeated Shere Singh, who is driven out of Rannugger	Nov. 22, "	Termination of the war	June, "
Victory of Chillianwallah (<i>which see</i>)	Jan. 13, 1849	New India bill passed	Aug. 20, "
Unconditional surrender of the citadel of Mooltan by Moolraj (<i>see Mooltan</i>)	Jan. 22, "	Death of general Godwin	Oct. 26, "
Victory of Goojerat (<i>which see</i>)	Feb. 21, "	Assassination of captain Latter	Dec. 8, "
Sir Charles Napier appointed commander-in-chief	March 7, "	Rajah of Nagpore dies, and his territories fall to the E. I. Company	Dec. 11, "
The Sikh army surrenders unconditionally,	March 14, "	Opening of Ganges Canal	1854
Formal annexation of the Punjab to the British dominions; Dhuleep Singh obtains a pension of 40,000 <i>l.</i>	March 29, "	Opening of the Calcutta railway	Feb. 3, 1855
Moolraj sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Agnew and lieutenant Anderson, Aug.; commuted to transportation for life	Sept. "	Treaty with Dost Mahomed of Cabul, March 31, 1855	
Sir Charles Napier disbands the 66th Bengal native infantry, for mutiny	Feb. 27, 1850	Insurrection of the Sonthals (<i>which see</i>), July, 1856	
Dr. Healy, of the Bengal army, and his attendants, murdered by the Affreidis, March 20, 1850		Which is only finally suppressed	May, 1856
Embassy from the king of Nepal to the queen of Great Britain arrives in England (<i>see Nepal</i>)	May 25, "	Oude annexed (<i>see Oude</i>)	Feb. 7, "
Resignation of his command in India by sir Charles Napier	July 2, "		
His farewell address to the Indian army, Dec. 15, 1850			
BURMESE WAR.			
Death of Bajee Rao, ex-peishwa of the Marhattas. [His nephew, Nana Sahib's claim for continuance of the pension (80,000 <i>l.</i>) refused.]	Jan. 28, 1851	MUTINY OF THE NATIVE ARMY.	
		Mutinies in the Bengal Army: at Barrackpore, &c., several regiments disbanded.	March, 1857
		" India is quiet throughout."— <i>Bombay Gazette.</i>	May 1, "
		Mutiny at Meerut* (near Delhi). The mutineers seize Delhi, where they commit dreadful outrages, and proclaim the king of Delhi emperor	May 10, &c., "
		Three native regiments disbanded at Lahore by the energy of Mr. Montgomery and brigadier Corbett, who save the Punjab	May 12, "
		Martial law proclaimed by the British lieutenant-governor, J. R. Colvin	May, "
		British troops under general Anson advance on Delhi; his death	May 27, "
		The mutineers defeated in many attacks	May 30—June 23, "
		Mutiny at Lucknow	May 30, "
		Neill suppresses the mutiny at Benares, June 3; and recovers Allahabad	June 4, "
		Mutiny spreads throughout Bengal: fearful atrocities committed	June, "

* On the introduction of the improved (Enfield) musket in the Indian army, greased cartridges had been brought from England. These were objected to by the native soldiers, and the issue of them was immediately discontinued by orders in Jan. 1857. A mutinous spirit however gradually arose in the Bengal native army. In March several regiments were disbanded, followed by others, till in June the army had lost by disbandment and desertion, about 30,000 men. On April 5, a sepoy, and on April 20, a jemadar, or native lieutenant, were executed. At the end of May 34 regiments were lost. In April, 85 of the 3rd Bengal native cavalry at Meerut refused to use their cartridges. On May 9, they were committed to gaol. On Sunday, the 10th, a mutiny in the native troops broke out; they fired on their officers, killing col. Finnis and others. They then released their comrades, massacred many Europeans, and fired the public buildings. The European troops rallied and drove them from their cantonments. The mutineers then fled to Delhi, *which see*.

† At the end of June the native troops at the following places were in open mutiny; Meerut, Delhi, Ferozepore, Allyghur, Roorkee, Murdaun, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Nusserabad, Neemuch, Hansi, Hissar, Jhansi, Mehidpore, Jullundur, Azimghur, Futtehghur, Jaunpore, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Allahabad. At the

INDIA, *continued.*

Native troops disbanded at Mooltan, which is saved	June 11, 1857	
Ex-king of Oude arrested	June 14, "	
Siege of the residency at Lucknow by the rebels, commences	July 1, "	
Sir H. Lawrence dies of his wounds at Lucknow,	July 4, "	
The liberty of the press restricted	July 4, "	
Sir H. Barnard commanding before Delhi dies of cholera, succeeded by general Reed, July 5,	July 5, "	
General Nicholson destroys a large body of rebels at Sealcoote	July 12, "	
Cawnpore surrenders to Nana Sahib, who kills the garrison, &c., June 28; he is defeated by general Havelock, July 16; who re-captures Cawnpore (See <i>Cawnpore</i>)	July 17, "	
Mutinies suppressed at Hyderabad, July 18; and at Lahore	July 20, "	
General Reed retires and Sir Archdale Wilson takes the command before Delhi	July 22, "	
Revolt at Dinapore: the British repulsed with severe loss at Arrah	July 25, "	
Heroic exertions and numerous victories of general Havelock and his army, although suffering from disease	July 29, to Aug. 16, "	
Lord Canning's so-called "clemency" proclamation	July 31, "	
Victory of Neill at Pandoo Nuddee	Aug. 15, "	
General Nicholson's victory at Nujuffghur [he dies Sept. 23]	Aug. 25, "	
Assault of Delhi took place Sept. 14; the city taken, Sept. 20; the king captured, Sept. 21; his son and grandson slain by Colonel Hodson	Sept. 22, "	
Sir James Outram joins Havelock and serves under him	Sept. 16, "	
Havelock marches to Lucknow and relieves the besieged residency: retires and leaves Outram in command; Neill killed	Sept. 25, 26, "	
Colonel Greathed defeats the rebels at Bolundshohur, Sept. 27; destroys a fort at Molaghur, Sept. 29; takes Allyghur, Oct. 5; and defeats rebels at Agra	Oct. 10, "	
Sir Colin Campbell (since lord Clyde) appointed commander-in-chief, July 11; arrives at Cawnpore	Nov. 3, "	
Marches to Alumbagh, near Lucknow, Nov. 9; and takes Secunderabagh	Nov. 16, "	
Joined by Havelock, he attacks the rebels and rescues the besieged in the residency	Nov. 18-25, "	
Havelock* dies of dysentery at Alumbagh,	Nov. 25, "	
General Windham (at Cawnpore) repulsed with loss in an attack on the rebellious Gwalior contingent, who take part of Cawnpore	Nov. 27, "	
Sir C. Campbell arrives at Cawnpore, which he retakes, Nov. 28; and defeats the Gwalior rebels	Dec. 6, "	
The rebels defeated by Seaton, Dec. 14, 17, and 27; at Goruckpore by Rowcroft, Dec. 27; and at Futteghur by Sir C. Campbell	Jan. 2, 1858	
Lucknow strongly fortified by the rebels, Jan. 2, 1858		
Generals Rose, Roberts, Inglis, and Grant, victorious in many encounters	Jan. and Feb. "	
Trial of king of Delhi; sentenced to transportation	Jan. 27 to March 9, "	
Sir C. Campbell marches to Lucknow, Feb. 11;		
the siege commences, March 8; taken by successive assaults; the enemy retreat: Hodson killed	March 14-19, 1858	
Severe proclamation of governor-general in Oude†	March 14, "	
General Roberts takes Kotah	March 30, "	
Sir Hugh Rose beats the enemy severely, and takes Jhansi	April 4, "	
General Whitelock takes Budaon	April 19, "	
Death of captain sir W. Peel, of small-pox, at Cawnpore	April 27, "	
General Penny killed in Rohileund	May 4, "	
Bareilly recaptured	May 7, "	
Sir Hugh Rose defeats the rebels several times—at Kooneh, May 11, and near Calpee, which he retakes	May 23, "	
Victory of Sir E. Lugard at Jugdespore, May 29,		
The rebels seize Gwalior, the capital of Scindiah, who escapes to Agra	June 13, "	
The rebels defeated by Sir H. Rose (the heroic Rance of Jhansi killed), June 17; Gwalior retaken and Scindiah reinstated	June 19, "	
Tantia Topee heads a division of the rebels	"	
Rajahs of Jeypore, &c., surrender; Rohileund and other provinces tranquillised	July, "	
General Roberts destroys the remains of the Gwalior rebels	Aug. 14, "	
Many Oude chiefs surrender	Aug. "	
An attempt of disbanded regiments to re-take their arms at Mooltan, suppressed by major Hamilton (300 killed on the spot, and 800 slain or captured afterwards)	Aug. 31, "	
The government of the East India Company ceases,	Sept. 1, "	
General Mitchell defeats Tantia Topee, near Rajghur	Sept. 15, "	
The queen is proclaimed throughout India—lord Canning to be the first viceroy	Nov. 1, "	
Campaign in Oude begins; several chiefs submit, others subdued	Nov. 1-31, "	
At Dhooden Khara lord Clyde (formerly sir C. Campbell) defeats Beni Mahdo	Nov. 24, "	
Flight of Tantia Topee—he is beaten in Guzerat by major Sutherland	Nov. 25, "	
The ex-king of Delhi sails for the Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 4-11; the colonists refuse to receive him; he is sent to Kangoon	"	
Brigadier John Jacob dies at Jacobabad (greatly lamented)	Dec. 6, "	
Indecisive skirmishes with Ferozesah	Dec. "	
Who joins Tantia Topee; they are defeated in several small engagements	Jan. 1859	
Enforcement of the Disarming Act in the north-west provinces	Jan. "	
The Punjab made a distinct presidency, Jan. 1,		
Rebels completely expelled from Oude; they enter Nepal	Jan. "	
Guerrilla warfare continues in Rohileund, Feb.	"	
Tantia Topee hemmed in; deserted by his troops, about	Feb. 25, "	
Defeat of the Begum of Oude and Nana Sahib by general Horsford	Feb. 10, "	
The new Indian tariff creates much dissatisfaction	March, "	
Maun Singh surrenders	April 2, "	
Tantia Topee taken, April 7; hanged, April 18,	"	
Thanksgiving in England for pacification of India	May 1, "	

stations printed in italics, European women and children were massacred.—The *Relief Fund* for the sufferers in India was commenced Aug. 25, 1857. The queen, Louis Napoleon, and the sultan, gave each 1000*l.* In Nov. 1857, 280,749*l.* had been collected; in Nov. 1858, 433,620*l.* In Dec. 1861, 140,000*l.* had been distributed to sufferers in India; and 100,000*l.* to those at home; 246,069*l.* remained for the benefit of widows and orphans. A Fast was observed on Oct. 7.

* Born April 5, 1795; educated at the Charterhouse, London, where he was called "*old Philo*;" went to India, 1823; served in the Burmese war, 1824; and in the Sikh war, 1845. He was a Baptist.

† Lord Ellenborough, the minister for India, sent, unknown to his colleagues, a despatch severely censuring this proclamation. This despatch became public and led to his resignation and very nearly to the defeat of the ministry, a vote of censure being moved for in both houses of parliament, but not carried.

INDIA, *continued.*

- Mutinous conduct of British troops lately in the company's service at Meerut and other places; dissatisfied on account of their transfer to the Queen's service without bounty, May 5, 1859
- Sir Hope Grant defeats Nana Sahib in the Jorwah pass May 23, "
- A court of inquiry appointed June, "
- Sir Charles Wood becomes secretary for India, June 22, "
- Dissatisfaction among the troops at their transfer from the service of the company to that of the crown, without a bounty, settled by discharge being offered to them—which about 10,000 accept July, "
- Thanksgiving day observed in India July 28, "
- An income tax bill (called "The Trades' and Professions' Licensing Bill") passes the legislative council; great meetings at Calcutta and Madras protesting against it Sept. "
- Rajah Jey-loll Singh hanged Oct. 1, "
- Nana Sahib, in force, in Nepaul on the frontiers of Oude Oct. "
- Insurgents in Nepaul dispersed Dec. 24, "
- Important financial changes made by Mr. James Wilson, new finance secretary Feb. 1860
- Company formed to obtain cotton, flax, &c., from India March, "
- Paper currency determined on March, "
- Bahadour Khan, ex-king of Bareilly, hanged for murders caused by him March 2, "
- Sir Charles Trevelyan recalled from Madras, for publishing a government minute against Mr. Wilson's commercial scheme May, "
- Sir Hugh Rose takes command of the Indian army, which is amalgamated with the British army July, "
- Lord Clyde quits India, and arrives in London, July 18, "
- Lord Canning's recommendation that the adopted successors of Indian princes should be recognised is adopted by the home government July 21, "
- Death of sir H. Ward, the new governor at Madras, Aug. 3; and of Mr. James Wilson, Aug. 11, "
- Nana Sahib, supposed to have died of jungle fever in Aug. 1858; is said to be living in Tibet Dec. "
- Mutiny of 5th European regiment at Dinapore, suppressed; breaks out again, Oct. 5; is again suppressed, one man is shot, and the regiment disbanded Nov. 13, "
- British troops repulsed at Sikkim Nov. "
- Agitation against the income tax suppressed at Bombay and other places Dec. "
- Great excitement among sir Charles Wood's grant of 520,000*l.* to the descendants of Tipoo Saib about Dec. 22, "
- Mr. Samuel Laing, successor to Mr. James Wilson, arrives Jan. 10, 1861
- Awful famine in N. W. provinces through failure of the crops: immense exertions of the government and others to relieve the sufferers Jan.-June, "
- Expedition marches against Sikkim: natives retire Feb. "
- Disturbances in the indigo districts continue, March, "
- Kootob-ood-deen, grandson of Tipoo Saib, murdered by his servants March 31, "
- British subscriptions for relief of the famine commence at the Mansion-house, London, with 4000*l.*, March 28; 52,000*l.* subscribed April 20; closes with 114,807*l.* Nov. "
- Order of the "Star of India" (*which see*) constituted June 25, "
- Excitement through the printing and circulation of "Nil Darpan," a Hindu drama libelling the indigo planters June, "
- The rev. James Long, the translator, sentenced to fine and imprisonment Aug. 1861
- New Indian council and new high court of judicature established Aug. "
- Mr. J. P. Grant, lieutenant-governor of Bengal (who had authorised the translation of "Nil Darpan") and Mr. Seton Kerr, his secretary (who had, without authority, distributed copies) are censured and resign Sept. "
- Law of property in India altered; sale of waste lands authorised Oct. "
- Lords Harris and Clyde, sir J. Lawrence, Dhuleep Singh, and others invested with the insignia of the Star of India by the queen, Nov. 1, "
- Reported prosperity of Indian finances: licence tax not to be reimposed Dec. 31, "
- First meeting of the new legislative council of India, includes several Indian princes, Jan. 18, 1862
- Lord Elgin, the new governor-general, arrives at Calcutta March 12, "
- Lord Canning arrives at Southampton, April 26; dies June 17, "
- Mr. S. Laing returns to England through ill health; censured by sir C. Wood; he justifies himself and resigns July, "
- High court of judicature at Bengal inaugurated July 12, "
- Reported suspension of the sale of waste lands, Aug. "
- Rao Sahib hanged for murders during the revolt Sept. 8, "
- Great increase in the cultivation of cotton in India, reported Oct. "
- Sir Charles Trevelyan, new finance minister, arrives Jan. 8, 1863
- First agricultural exhibition at Calcutta, Jan. 19-30, "
- Rise of Ram Singh, a fanatic, in N. W. provinces, Oct. "
- War with warlike hill-tribes on the N. W. frontiers, Oct.; severe conflict, Gen. Chamberlain wounded, Nov. 20; war ended, Dec. 29, "
- The Hindu religion deprived of government support Dec. "
- Death of Lord Elgin, Nov. 20; sir John Lawrence appointed his successor Dec. "
- He assumes office Jan. 12, 1864
- Excitement amongst the Hindoos on account of government suppressing funeral rites on sanitary grounds March, "
- Prosperous financial statement of sir Charles Trevelyan April, "
- Mr. Ashley Eden, envoy at Bhootan, seized and compelled to sign a treaty giving up Assam, about April, "
- Gold currency (sovereign=10 rupees) ordered to be introduced at Christmas July, "
- Terrific Cyclone—immense loss of life, property, and ships at Calcutta and elsewhere, Oct. 5, "
- Grand durbar, held by sir John Lawrence, at Lahore; attendance of 604 native princes, Oct. 18, "
- War with the Bhootanese—fortress of Dhalim-cote taken Dec. 12, "
- Much commercial speculation at Bombay, Dec. "
- The Bhootanese attack on Dewangiri repulsed with severe loss Jan. 29, 1865
- Opening of the Indo-European telegraph—a telegram from Kurrachee received, March 1, "
- W. Massey succeeds sir C. Trevelyan as finance minister; he arrives at Calcutta, March 31, "
- Sir Charles Trevelyan declares a large deficit in the revenue April 1, "
- Dewangiri (which had been abandoned) recaptured by gen. Tombs April 2, "
- Sir Hugh Rose retires from command of the army; which is assumed by sir Wm. Mansfield April 23, "

INDIA, *continued.*

Sir Charles Trevelyan's plans reversed by sir C. Wood . . . May, 1865
 Death of the able and beneficent hon. Juggonath Sunkersett, the recognised representative of the Hindoo community . . . July 31, "
 Negotiation with the Bhootanese . . . July, "
 Shipwreck of the Eagle Speed near Calcutta; 265 coolies perish through cruel neglect, . . . Aug. 24, "
 Peace with the Bhootanese signed (*telegram*) . . . Nov. 13, "

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA, &c.*

Warren Hastings assumes the government in India . . . April 13, 1772
 Sir John Macpherson . . . Feb. 1, 1785
 Lord Cornwallis . . . Sept. 12, 1786
 Sir John Shore (afterwards lord Teignmouth) . . . Oct. 28, 1793
 Lord (afterwards marquess) Cornwallis again: he relinquished the appointment. . . April 6, 1798
 Sir Alured Clarke . . . May 17, "
 Lord Mornington (afterwards marquess Wellesley) . . . July 30, 1805
 Marquess Cornwallis again . . . Oct. 10, "
 Sir George Hilario Barlow . . . July 31, 1807
 Lord Minto . . . "

Earl of Moira, afterwards marquess of Hastings, . . . Oct. 4, 1813
 Hon. John Adam . . . Jan. 13, 1823
 Rt. hon. George Canning, relinquished the appointment . . .
 William, lord (afterwards earl) Amherst, Aug. 1, "
 Hon. W. Butterworth Bayley . . . March 13, 1828
 Lord Wm. Cavendish Bentinck . . . July 4, "
 [This nobleman became the first governor-general of India, under the act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85: Aug. 28, 1833.]
 Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe (afterwards lord Metcalfe) . . . March 20, 1835
 William, lord Heytesbury. Did not proceed.
 George, lord Auckland (afterwards earl of Auckland) . . . March 4, 1836
 Edward, lord Ellenborough . . . Feb. 28, 1842
 William Wilberforce Bird . . . June 15, 1844
 Sir Henry (afterwards viscount) Hardinge, . . . July 23, "
 James-Andrew, earl (afterwards marquess) of Dalhousie . . . Jan. 12, 1848
 Charles John, viscount Canning, appointed July, 1855. (Proclaimed the first VICEROY throughout India, Nov. 1, 1808.)
 James, earl of Elgin, appointed, Aug. 1861; died Nov. 20, 1863
 Sir John Lawrence appointed . . . Dec. "

INDIA COMPANY. The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East Indies, was a private adventure of three ships fitted out in 1591. Only one of them reached India; and, after a voyage of three years, the commander, captain Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized on his own; but his information gave rise to a mercantile voyage and the company's first charter, in Dec. 1600, which was renewed in 1609, 1657, 1661, 1693, and 1744. Its stock in 1600 consisted of 72,000*l.*, when it fitted out four ships; meeting with success, it continued to trade. India stock sold at 500*l.* for a share of 100*l.* in 1683.

A new company (the "English") was chartered in 1608, and the old (the "London") suspended from trading for three years; the two were united in . . . 1702
 Privileges of the company continued till 1783. . . 1744
 Affairs of the company were brought before parliament, and a committee exposed a series of intrigues and crimes . . . Aug. 1772
 As remedial measures, two acts passed (one authorised a loan of 1,000,000*l.* to the company; the other (celebrated as the *India bill*) effected most important changes in the constitution of the company and its relations to India. A governor-general was appointed to reside in Bengal, to which the other presidencies were now made subordinate; a supreme court of judicature was instituted at Calcutta: the salary of the governor was fixed at 25,000*l.* per year; that of the council at 10,000*l.* each; and of the chief judge at 8000*l.*: the affairs of the company were controlled; all the departments were re-organised, and all the territorial correspondence was henceforth to be laid before the British ministry) . . . June, 1773

Mr. Pitt's bill appointing the Board of Control (*which see*), passed . . . May 18, 1784
 The company's charter was renewed for 20 years in 1793; and in (the trade with India thrown open) . . . 1813
 The trade to China opened and the Charter renewed till 1854 . . . 1833
 The government of India was continued in the hands of the company till parliament should otherwise provide . . . 1853
 In consequence of the mutiny of 1857, and the disappearance of the company's army, the government of India was transferred to the crown, the Board of Control was abolished, and a Council of State for India instituted by the act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, which received the royal assent . . . Aug. 2, 1858
 The company's political power ceased on Sept. 1; and the queen was proclaimed as Queen of Great Britain and the Colonies, &c., in the principal places in India, amid much enthusiasm . . . Nov. 1, 1858
 The EAST INDIA-HOUSE built 1726; enlarged and a new front erected, 1799; sold with the furniture, 1861; pulled down in Sept. and Oct. . . . 1862

INDIA, COUNCIL OF, established in 1858 in the place of the board of control (*which see*). It consists of 15 members (salary 1200*l.* a-year), eight of whom are appointed by the queen,

* Several of these appointments are those of governors-general provisionally, having been first in rank in the council, and holding office on the resignation of the governors-general, or pending their arrival and assumption of the government: as, for instance, sir Alured Clarke, sir George Hilario Barlow, hon. William Butterworth Bayley, William Wilberforce Bird, &c. The appointments of governors-general were, of course, of earlier date than their assumption of office.

† Lord Palmerston brought in a bill for the purpose on Feb. 12, which was accepted by the house on Feb. 18. He resigned on the following day, and the bill dropped. A similar bill was introduced by Mr. Disraeli on March 12; but many of its details being objected to, it was withdrawn. On lord John Russell's proposition, the house proceeded to consider the matter by way of resolutions; on June 17, lord Stanley brought in the above mentioned bill, being the third on the subject introduced during the session.

and seven elected by the directors of the East India company. The members may not sit in parliament. The council met first on Sept. 3, 1858, when lord Stanley, secretary of state for India, presided. In June, 1859, he resigned, and was succeeded by sir Charles Wood. The members of the *first* council are here recorded :—

ELECTED.
Charles Mills.
John Shepherd.
Sir J. Weir Hogg.
Elliot Macnaghten.
Ross D. Mangles.

William J. Eastwick.
Henry T. Prinsep.

APPOINTED.
Sir Frederick Currie.
Sir Henry Rawlinson.

Sir R. Hussey Vivian.
J. Pollard Willoughby.
Sir John Lawrence.
Sir Henry Montgomery.
Sir Proby Cautley, and
Wm. Arbuthnot.

INDIAN MUSEUM, THE, was proposed by sir C. Wilkins and approved by the East India company in 1798. The valuable collections were removed from Leadenhall-street to Fife House, behind the chapel royal, Whitehall, and opened July 24, 1861.

INDIANA, a western state of North America, was settled in 1730, and admitted into the Union Dec. 11, 1816.

INDIANS occupying the south-western parts of the United States, in direct connexion with the government in 1861, were numbered at 239,506. The larger tribes are the Cherokees (22,000), the Choctaws (18,000), the Creeks (13,550), and the Chickasaws (5000). A large proportion are in comfortable circumstances, and have schools and churches; other tribes are the Delawares, Sacs, Foxes, Shawnees, Sioux, and Ioways. With regard to the North American civil war in 1861, the Choctaws joined the Confederates, who permitted two Choctaw delegates to sit in congress; the first being Sampson Folsom and Eastman Loman; but the principal chief of the Cherokees, on May 4, 1861, issued a proclamation of neutrality, which was maintained with great difficulty.

INDIA RUBBER. See *Caoutchouc*.

INDICTION, a cycle of tributes orderly disposed for fifteen years, not known before the time of Constantine. The first examples in the Theodosian code are of the reign of Constantius, who died 361.—In memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, the council of Nice ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, but by the Indiction, which has its epocha 313, Jan. 1. It was first used by the Latin church in 342.

INDIGO. Its real nature was so little known in Europe, that it was classed among minerals, as appears by letters-patent for erecting works to obtain it from mines in the principality of Halberstadt, dated Dec. 23, 1705; yet what Vitruvius and Pliny called *indicum* is supposed to have been our indigo. *Beckmann*. The first mention of indigo occurs in English statutes in 1581. Its cultivation was begun in Carolina in 1747. The quantity imported into Great Britain in 1840 was 5,831,269 lbs.; in 1845, 10,127,488 lbs.; in 1850, 70,482 cwt.; in 1859, 63,237 cwt.; in 1861, 83,109 cwt.; in 1864, 76,214 cwt. The use of coal-tar dyes will no doubt lessen the consumption of indigo. See *Aniline*.

INDIUM, a metal discovered in the arsenical pyrites of Freiberg by F. Reich and T. Richter in 1863. Its name is due to its giving an indigo blue ray in its spectrum.

INDUCTION of Electric currents, discovered by Faraday, and announced in his "Experimental Researches," published in 1831-2. Ruhmkorff's magneto-electric induction coil was constructed in 1850.

INDULGENCES for the pardon of sin, commenced by Leo III. about 800, were granted in the 11th century by Gregory VII., and by Urban II., and others, in the 12th century as rewards to the crusaders. Clement V. was the first pope who made public sale of indulgences, 1313. In 1517, Leo X. published general indulgences throughout Europe, and the resistance to them led to the Reformation.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ACT, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 48 (1857) was enacted to make better provision for the care and education of vagrant, destitute, and disorderly children. Another act was passed, 1861. Forty-seven of these schools had been certified under these acts, up to Sept. 29, 1864.

INFANTICIDE, FEMALE, was very prevalent in barbarous countries. Lord Macartney stated that 20,000 infants were killed annually; it is now gradually decreasing in India. On Nov. 12, 1851, Mr. Raikes induced the Chohan chiefs to agree to resolutions against it, and a great meeting in the Punjab was held for the same purpose, Nov. 14, 1853.

INFANTRY, the modern term for foot soldiers, much improved during the wars of

Charles V. and Francis I. in the 16th century. The British army comprised 99 regiments of regular infantry in 1858, when the Canadians raised a regiment which is termed the 100th. The number, now 109, includes the Indian army.

INFANT SCHOOLS began in London in 1818.

INFERNAL MACHINE. See *France*, 1800—1835; and *Baltic*, note.

INFIRMARIES. Ancient Rome had no houses for the cure of the sick. Diseased persons were carried to the temple of Æsculapius for cure, as Christians were taken to churches. Institutions for the accommodation of travellers, the indigent, and sick, and the first infirmaries or hospitals were built close to cathedrals and monasteries. The emperor Louis II. caused infirmaries situated on mountains to be visited, 855. In Jerusalem the knights and brothers attended on the sick. There were hospitals for the sick at Constantinople, in the 11th century. The oldest mention of physicians and surgeons established in infirmaries occurs in 1437. *Beckmann*. See *Hospitals*.

INFUSORIA. See *Animalcules*.

INGOUR, a river rising in the Caucasus and falling into the Black Sea. Omer Pasha, marching to the relief of Kars, crossed this river on Nov. 6, 1855, with 10,000 men, and attacked the Russians 12,000 strong, who, after a struggle, retreated with the loss of 400 men. The Turks had 68 killed and 242 wounded. Kars, however, was not saved.

INK. The ancient black inks were composed of soot and ivory black, and Vitruvius and Pliny mention lamp-black; but they had ink of various colours, as red, gold, silver, and purple. Red ink was made of vermilion and gum. **INDIAN INK** was brought from China, and must have been in use by the people of the east from the earliest ages, most of the artificial Chinese productions being of very great antiquity. It is usually brought to Europe in small quadrangular cakes, and is composed of a fine black and animal glue. *Beckmann*. **INVISIBLE OR SYMPATHETIC INKS**, fluids which, when written with, will remain invisible until after a certain operation, were known at early periods. Ovid (A.D. 2) teaches young women to deceive their guardians by writing to their lovers with new milk, and afterwards making the writing legible with ashes or soot. Receipts for preparing invisible ink were given by Peter Borel, in 1653, and by Le Mort, in 1669. *Beckmann*.

INKERMANN (Crimea). The Russian army (about 40,000) having received reinforcements, and being encouraged by the presence of the granddukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked the British (8000) near the old fort of Inkermann, before daybreak, Nov. 5, 1854. The latter kept their opponents at bay for six hours till the arrival of 6000 French. The Russians were then driven back, leaving behind 9000 killed and wounded. The loss of the allies was 462 killed, 1952 wounded, and 191 missing. Sir George Cathcart, and generals Strangways, Goldie and Torrens, were among the slain. On Nov. 15, 1855, an explosion of about 100,000 lbs. of gunpowder occurred near Inkermann, and caused great loss of life.

INLAND REVENUE OFFICE was constituted in Feb. 1849. It comprises the excise, stamps, and taxes.

INNS OF COURT, London, were established at different periods, in some degree as colleges for teaching the law. The Temple was founded, and the church built by the Knights Templars, 32 Hen. II. 1185. The Inner and Middle Temple were made inns of law in the reign of Edw. III. about 1340; the Outer not until the reign of Elizabeth, about 1560. *Stow's Survey*. The following inns were founded, viz. :—

Barnard's Inn, an inn of Chancery	1445	Lyon's Inn	1420
Clement's Inn, 18 Edw. IV.	1478	New Inn, 1 Hen. VII.	1485
Clifford's Inn, 20 Edw. III.	1345	Serjeants' Inn, Fleet street	1429
Furnival's Inn, 5 Eliz.	1563	Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane	1666
Gray's Inn, 32 Edw. III.	1357	Staples Inn, 4 Hen. V.	1415
Lincoln's Inn, 4 Edw. II.	1310 or 1312	Thavies' Inn, 10 Hen. VIII.	1519

INOCULATION. See *Small Pox*. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduced inoculation from small pox to England from Turkey. In 1718 she had her own son inoculated at Adrianople, with perfect success; and she was allowed to have it tried, for the first time in England, on seven condemned criminals, 7 Geo. I. 1721. In 1722 two of the royal family were inoculated. The practice was preached against by many of the bishops and other clergy, from that period until 1760. Dr. Mead practised inoculation very successfully up to 1754, and Dr. Dimsdale, of London, inoculated Catherine II., empress of Russia, in 1768. Of 5964 who were inoculated in 1797-99, only three died. Inoculation was forbidden by

law in 1840. *Vaccine* inoculation was introduced by Dr. Jenner, Jan. 21, 1799; he had discovered its virtue in 1796, and had been making experiments during the intermediate three years. An hospital for inoculation was erected in 1746. See *Sheep*.

INQUISITION, OR HOLY OFFICE. Previous to Constantine (306), heresy and spiritual offences were punished by excommunication only; but shortly after his death capital punishments were added, and inquisitors were appointed by Theodosius, 382. Priscillian was put to death about 385. Justinian decreed the doctrine of the four holy synods as to the holy scriptures and their canons to be observed as laws, 529; hence the penal code against heretics. About 800 the power of the western bishops was enlarged, and courts were established for trying and punishing spiritual offenders, even with death. In the 12th century many heresies arose, and during the crusades against the Albigenses, Gregory IX. in 1233 established by rules the inquisitorial missions sent out by Innocent III. some years previously, and committed them into the hands of the Dominicans. Pietro da Verona, the first inquisitor who burnt heretics, was assassinated by an accused gonfalonier, April 6, 1252, and was afterwards canonized.

The Holy Office was reinstituted in Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella . . . 1480
 Nearly 3000 persons burnt in Andalusia, and 17,000 suffer other penalties . . . 1481
 "Instructions" of the new tribunal promulgated Nov. 29, 1484
 New articles were added . . . 1488 & 1498
 The establishment of the Inquisition was resisted in Naples, and only introduced into other parts of Italy with jealous limitations by the temporal power . . . 1546-7
 New ordinances in 81 articles compiled by the inquisitor-general, Valdez . . . 1561
 Carnesecchi executed at Rome, 1567, and Galileo compelled to abjure his opinions . . . 1634
 The tribunal abolished in Tuscany and Lombardy . . . 1787

Never firmly established in France; totally abolished by Henry IV. by the edict of Nantes, 1598. Louis XIV. revoked the edict, but refused to introduce the Inquisition, 1685. Suppressed in Spain by Napoleon, Dec. 4, 1808, and by the Cortes . . . Feb. 12, 1813
 Restored by Ferdinand VII. . . July 21, 1814
 Finally abolished by the Cortes . . . 1820

[Llorente states that in 236 years the total amount in Spain of persons put to death by the Inquisition was about 32,000; 291,000 were subjected to other punishments. The last person burnt was at Seville, Nov. 7, 1781, being a woman accused of making a contract with the devil.]

INQUESTS. See *Coroner*.

INSANITY. See *Lunatics*.

INSOLVENCY. The first insolvent act was passed in 1649, but it was of limited operation; a number of acts of more extensive operation were passed at various periods, and particularly in the reign of George III. The benefit of the act known as the Great Insolvent Act, was taken in England by 50,733 insolvents from the time of its passing in 1814, to March, 1827, a period of thirteen years. Since then the acts relating to insolvency have been several times amended. Persons not traders, or being traders whose debts are less than 300*l.*, might petition the court of bankruptcy, and propose compositions, and have *pro tem.* protection from all process against their persons and property, by 6 Vict. c. 116 (1842). In 1861, by the New Bankruptcy Act, the business of the Insolvent Debtors' court was transferred to the court of bankruptcy; and a number of imprisoned debtors were released in Nov. 1861.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE. On Oct. 25, 1795, all the Royal Academies, viz., the French academy, the academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, that of the Mathematical and Physical Sciences, of the Fine Arts, and of the Moral and Political Sciences, were combined in one body, under the title of "Institut National," afterwards *Royal*, and now *Imperial*.

INSTITUTES. See *Code*.

INSTITUTION. See *Royal, London, and Civil Engineers*.

INSURANCE ON SHIPS AND MERCHANDISE. Suetonius conjectures that Claudius was the first contriver of the insurance of ships, 43.

Insurance was in general use in Italy, 1194, and in England . . . 1560
 Insurance policies first used in Florence . . . 1523
 The first law relating to insurance was enacted 1601
 Insurance of houses and goods against FIRE, in London, began the year following the Great Fire of London . . . 1667
 An office was set up for insuring houses and buildings, principally contrived by Dr. Barton, one of the first and most considerable builders of the city of London . . . ,,

The first regular office set up in London was the *Hand-in-Hand* . . . 1696
 First *Life* Insurance office (the *Amicable*), established . . . 1706
Sun fire-office established . . . 1710
 The first *Marine* Insurance was the Royal Exchange Insurance, and the London Insurance . . . 1720
 Duty first laid on insurances of *1*s.* 6*d.** per 100*l.* insured, 1782; duty increased . . . 1797
 In 1857, 1,451,110*l.* were paid as duty for fire

INSURANCE, *continued.*

insurances on property, amounting to 72,136,585*l*.
 There were 33 London fire insurance offices;
 25 country offices; 7 Scotch, and 2 Irish . . . 1859
 165 such offices in London . . .
 A new Commercial Union fire insurance,

founded in consequence of the increased charges of the companies . . . Sept. 1861
 Rate of tax on insurance, reduced from 3*l*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. per cent. on stock in trade, from May 13, 1864; on household goods . . . 1865

AMOUNT INSURED.

1782 £130,000,000	1822 £399,000,000	1862 £1,007,000,000
1802 220,000,000	1842 652,000,000	

INSURRECTIONS. See *Conspiracies, Massacres, Rebellions, Riots, &c.*

INTENDMENT OF CRIMES. In cases of treason, wounding, burglary, &c., where intention proved, was made as punishable as crime completed, by 7 Geo. II., 1734. The rigour of this act was modified by sir Robert Peel's revision of the statutes 4—10 Geo. IV. 1823—29.

INTERDICT, OR ECCLESIASTICAL CENSURE, seldom decreed in Europe till the time of Gregory VII., 1073, but often afterwards. When a prince was excommunicated, all his subjects retaining their allegiance were excommunicated also, and the clergy were forbidden to perform any part of divine service, or any clerical duties, save the baptism of infants, and taking the confessions of dying penitents. In 1170, pope Alexander put all England under an interdict; and when king John was excommunicated in 1208, the kingdom lay under a papal interdict for six years. England was put under an interdict, on Henry VIII. shaking off the pope's supremacy, 1535; and pope Sixtus V. published a crusade against queen Elizabeth of England in 1588. See *Excommunication*.

INTEREST. The word was first used in an act of parliament of the 21st James I. 1623, wherein it was made to signify a lawful increase by way of compensation for the use of money lent. The rate fixed by the act was 8*l*. for the use of 100*l*. for a year; in place of usury at 10*l*. before taken. The Commonwealth lowered the rate to 6*l*., in 1650; and by an act of the 13th of queen Anne, 1713, it was reduced to 5*l*. The restraint being found prejudicial to commerce, it was totally removed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90 (1854).

INTERIM OF AUGSBURG, a decree issued by the emperor Charles V. in 1548, with the view of attempting to reconcile the Catholics and Protestants, in which it entirely failed. It was revoked in 1552. The term *Interim* has been applied to other decrees and treaties.

INTERNATIONAL. See *Copyright and Exhibition*.

INUNDATIONS. The following are among the most remarkable :—

An inundation of the sea in Lincolnshire laid under water many thousand acres, A. D. 245. *Camden*.
 Another in Cheshire, by which 5000 persons and an innumerable quantity of cattle perished, 353.

An inundation at Glasgow, which drowned more than 400 families, 758. *Fordun*.

The Tweed overflowed its banks, and laid waste the country for 30 miles round, 836.

An inundation on the English coasts, demolished a number of sea-port towns, 1014.

Earl Godwin's lands, exceeding 4000 acres, overflowed by the sea, and an immense sand-bank formed on the coast of Kent, now known by the name of the Godwin sands, 1100. *Camden*.

Flanders inundated by the sea, and the town and harbour of Ostend totally immersed, 1108.

More than 300 houses overwhelmed at Winchelsea by an inundation of the sea, 1280.

At the Texel, which first raised the commerce of Amsterdam, 1400.

The sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 72 villages, and 100,000 people (see *Dort*), April 17, 1446.

The Severn overflowed during ten days, and carried away men, women, and children, in their beds, and covered the tops of many mountains; the waters settled upon the lands, and were called the Great Waters for 100 years after, 1 Richard III. 1483. *Hollinshed*. Again 4 James I. 1607, the waters rose above the tops of the houses, and above 100 persons perished in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire. *Burns*.

A general inundation by the failure of the dikes in Holland, 1530; the number of drowned said to have been 400,000.

At Catalonia, where 50,000 persons perished, 1617.

An inundation in Yorkshire, when a rock opened, and poured out water to the height of a church steeple, 1686. *Vide Phil. Trans.*

Part of Zealand overflowed, 1300 inhabitants were drowned, and incredible damage was done at Hamburg, 1717.

At Madrid, several of the Spanish nobility and other persons of distinction perished, 1723. *Du Fresnoy*.

In Yorkshire, a dreadful inundation, called Ripon Flood, 1771.

In Navarre, where 2000 persons lost their lives by the torrents from the mountains, Sept. 1787.

Inundation of the Liffey, which did immense damage in Dublin, Nov. 12, 1787. Again, Dec. 2 and 3, 1802.

Lorca, a city of Mercia, in Spain, destroyed by the bursting of a reservoir, which inundated more than 20 leagues, and killed 1000 persons, besides cattle, April 14, 1802.

At Pesth, near Presburg, the overflow of the Danube, by which 24 villages and their inhabitants were swept away, April, 1811.

In the vicinity of Salop, by the bursting of a cloud during a storm, many persons and much stock perished, May, 1811.

Dreadful inundation in Hungary, Austria, and Poland, in the summer of 1813.

INUNDATIONS, *continued.*

Overflow of the Danube; a Turkish corps of 2000 men, on a small island near Widdin, surprised, and met instant death, Sept. 14, 1813.

In Silesia, 6000 inhabitants perished, and the ruin of the French army under Macdonald was accelerated by the floods; also in Poland 4000 lives were supposed to have been lost, same year.

At Strabane, Ireland, by the melting of the snow on the surrounding mountains, most destructive floods were occasioned, Jan. 2, 1816.

In Germany, the Vistula overflowed; many villages were laid under water, and great loss of life and property was sustained, March 21, 1816.

In England 5000 acres were deluged in the Fen countries, in June, 1819.

Inundation at Dantzic, occasioned by the Vistula breaking through some of its dikes, by which 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 houses were destroyed, and numerous lives lost, April 9, 1829.

The "Moray Floods," Aug. 9, 1829, when the Spey and Findhorn rose in some places 50 feet above their ordinary level, and caused great destruction of property. Many lives were lost, and whole families who took refuge on elevated places were with difficulty rescued. *Sir T. D. Lauder.*

At Vienna, the dwellings of 50,000 of its inhabitants laid under water, Feb. 1830.

10,000 houses swept away, and about 1000 persons perished, at Canton, in China, in consequence of an inundation, occasioned by incessant rains. Equal or greater calamity was produced by the same cause in other parts of China, Oct. 1833.

Awful inundation in France: the Saone poured its waters into the Rhone, broke through its banks,

and covered 60,000 acres; Lyons was inundated; in Avignon 100 houses were swept away; 218 houses were carried away at La Guillotière; and upwards of 300 at Vaise, Marseilles, and Nismes; the Saone had not attained such a height for 238 years, Oct. 31 to Nov. 4, 1840.

Lamentable inundation at Brentford and the surrounding country; several lives lost, and immense property destroyed, Jan. 16, 1841.

Disastrous inundation in the centre, west, and south-west of France; numerous bridges, with the Orleans and Vierzon viaduct, swept away; the latter had cost 6,000,000 of francs. The damage done exceeded 4,000,000. sterling. The Loire rose twenty feet in one night, Oct. 22, 1845.

Lamentable catastrophe at Holmfirth. *See Holmfirth Flood*, Feb. 4, 1852.

Inundation of the valleys of the Severn and Teme after a violent thunderstorm, Sept. 5, 1852.

Inundations of the basins of the Rhine and the Rhone, overflowing the country to a great extent, Sept. 19, 1852.

Hamburg half-flooded by the Elbe, Jan. 1, 1855.

Inundations in south of France, with immense damage (*see France*), May and June, 1856.

In Holland, nearly 40,000 acres submerged, Jan. 1861.

Great inundation through the bursting of the outfall sluice at St. Germain's, near King's Lynn (*see Levels*), May 4-15, 1862.

Another marshland sluice bursts; many acres inundated, Oct. 4, 1862.

Bursting of the Bradfield reservoir (*see Sheffield*); about 250 persons drowned, March 11, 1864.

INVALIDES. The Hôtel des Invalides was founded in 1671 by Louis XIV. Its chapel contains the body of Napoleon I., deposited there Dec. 15, 1840.

INVASIONS OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS. *See Britain and Danes.* From the death of Edward the Confessor, only the following invasions (marked s) have been successful:—

William of Normandy (s.)	Duke of Lancaster (s.) . . .	1399	Ireland, Spaniards . . .	1601
Sept. 29, 1066	The French . . .	1416	Duke of Monmouth . . .	1685
The Irish . . .	Queen of Henry VI. . .	1462	William of Orange (s.) . . .	1688
The Scots, 1091; king Malcolm killed . . .	Earl of Warwick (s.) . . .	1470	James II., Ireland . . .	1689
1093	Edward IV. (s.) . . .	1471	Old Pretender . . .	1708
Robert of Normandy . . .	Queen of Henry VI. . .	1471	Pretender again . . .	1715
1101	Earl of Richmond (s.) . . .	1485	Young Pretender . . .	1745
The Scots . . .	Lambert Simnel . . .	1487	Ireland (<i>see Thurot</i>) . . .	1760
1136	Perkin Warbeck . . .	1495	Wales, the French . . .	1797
The empress Maud . . .	Spaniards and Italians, Ireland . . .	1580	Ireland; the French land at Killala (<i>which see</i>) . . .	1798
1139	Spanish Armada . . .	1588		
Ireland, by Fitz-Stephen (s.) . . .				
1169				
Ireland, by Edward Bruce . . .				
1315				
Isabel, queen of Edward III. (s.) . . .				
1326				

INVERNESS (N.W. Scotland), a city of the Picts up to 843. It was taken by Edward I.; retaken by Bruce, 1313; burnt by the lord of the Isles, 1411; taken by Cromwell, 1649; and by prince Charles Edward in 1746. He was defeated at Culloden, about five miles from Inverness, April, 16, 1746.

INVESTITURE, OF ECCLESIASTICS, was a cause of discord between the pope and temporal sovereigns in the middle ages; and led to actual war between Gregory VII. and the emperor Henry IV. 1075—1085. The pope endeavoured to deprive the sovereign of the right of nominating bishops and abbots; and of investing them with the cross and ring. Henry V. gave up the right, 1111.

INVINCIBLE ARMADA, OR SPANISH ARMADA. *See Armada.*

INVOCATION OF THE VIRGIN AND SAINTS. The practice of the Romish church of invoking the intercession of saints with God, particularly the prayers to the Virgin, has been traced to the time of Gregory the Great, 593. *Ashe.* The Eastern church began (in the 5th century) by calling upon the dead, and demanding their suffrage as present in the divine offices; and the Western church frequently canonised persons the wickedness of whose lives gave them no title to any such honour.

IODINE (from the Greek *iōdēs*, violet-like), was discovered by M. De Courtois, a manufacturer of saltpetre at Paris in 1812, and investigated by M. Clement, 1813. On the application of heat it rises in the form of a dense violet-coloured vapour, easily evaporates, and melts at 220 degrees : it changes vegetable blues to yellow, and a seven-thousandth part converts water to a deep yellow colour, and starch into a purple.

IONA. One of the Hebrides. In 563 St. Columba and his disciples founded a monastery here, which flourished till the 8th century, when it was ravaged by the Norsemen. Other religious bodies afterwards were formed, and the isle was long esteemed exceedingly sacred.

IONIA (in Asia Minor). About 1040 B.C. the Iones, a Pelasgic race, emigrated from Greece, and settled here and on the adjoining islands. They built Ephesus, Smyrna, and other noble cities. They were conquered by the great Cyrus about 548 B.C. ; revolted in 504, but were again subdued. After the victories of Cimon, Ionia became independent and remained so till 387, when it was once more subjected to Persia. It formed part of the dominions of Alexander and his successors ; was annexed to the Roman empire, and conquered by the Turks.—Ionia was renowned for poets, historians, and philosophers.

IONIAN ISLANDS (on W. coast of Greece). Corfu, the capital, Cephalonia, Zante, Ithaca, Santa Maura, Cerigo, and Paxo. They were colonised by the Iones, and partook of the fortunes of the Greek people ; were subject to Naples in the 13th century, and in the 14th to Venice. Population in 1862, 234,123.

The islands ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio . . . Oct. 17, 1797
Formed into the republic of the seven islands under the protection of Russia and Turkey, March 21, 1800
Restored to the French by the treaty of Tilsit, July 7, 1807
Taken by the English . . . Oct. 3-12, 1809
Formed into an independent state under the protection of Great Britain (sir Thos. Maitland, lord high commissioner) . . . Nov. 5, 1815
A constitution ratified . . . July 11, 1817

A university established at Corfu . . . 1823
The constitution liberalised during the government of lord Seaton . . . 1848-9
In consequence of the discontent and complaints of the islanders, Mr. W. E. Gladstone went out on a commission of inquiry, &c., but nothing important ensued . . . Nov. 1858
Sir H. Storks, lord high commissioner, Feb. 2, 1859
The parliament declare for annexation to Greece, March, 1861, and April, 1862
The islands annexed to Greece, May 28 ; king George I. arrives at Corfu (see *Greece*). June 6, 1864

IONIC ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE, an improvement on the Doric, was invented by the Ionians about 1350 B.C. *Vitruvius*. Its distinguishing characters are the slenderness and flutings of its columns, and the volutes of rams' horns that adorn the capital.

IONIC SECT OF PHILOSOPHERS, founded by Thales of Miletus, 570 B.C., distinguished for its abstruse speculations under his successors and pupils, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, and Archelaus, the master of Socrates. They held that water was the origin of all things.

IOWA, a western state of North America, was organised as a territory, June 12, 1838 ; and admitted into the Union, Dec. 28, 1846. Capital, Des Moines.

IPSUS (Phrygia), **BATTLE OF**, 301 B.C., by which Seleucus was confirmed in his kingdom by the defeat and death of Antigonus, king of Asia. The latter led into the field an army of about 70,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, with 75 elephants. The former had 64,000 infantry, besides 10,500 horse, 400 elephants, and 120 armed chariots. *Plutarch*.

IPSWICH (Suffolk), the Saxon Gippeswic, was ravaged by the Danes, 991. Wolsey was born here, 1471 ; founded a school in 1525. The port was greatly improved by the erection of wet docks, 1837-42. The railway to London was opened June 25, 1846.

IRELAND is said to have been first colonised by Phœnicians. Some assert that the Partholani landed in Ireland about 2048 B.C. ; that the descent of the Damnonii was made about 1463 B.C. ; and that this was followed by the descent of Heber and Heremon, Milesian princes, from Galicia, in Spain, who conquered Ireland, and gave to its throne a race of 171 kings. Ireland was not attacked by the Romans or Saxons. The population, by the census of 1861, was 5,764,543.

Arrival of St. Patrick, about . . . A.D. 432
Christianity established, about . . . 448
The Danes and Normans, known by the name of Easterlings, or Ostmen, invade Ireland . . . 795
They build Dublin and other cities, about . . . 800
Brian Boroihme totally defeats the Danes at Clontarf ; and is killed . . . April 23, 1014

[In the twelfth century Ireland is divided into five kingdoms, viz. : Ulster, Leinster, Meath, Connaught, and Munster, besides a number of petty principalities, whose sovereigns continually warred with each other.]
Adrian IV. permitted Henry II. to invade Ireland, on condition that he compelled every

IRELAND, *continued.*

Irish family to pay a carolus to the holy see, and held it as a fief of the Church . . .	1156	Massacre and capture of Drogheda . . .	Sept. 11, 1649
Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, is driven from his throne for his oppression, and takes refuge in England, where he takes an oath of fidelity to Henry II. who promises to restore him . . .	1168	Landing of James II. . .	March 12, 1689
Invasion of the English under Fitz-Stephen . . .	1169	3000 protestants attainted . . .	
Landing of Strongbow at Waterford . . .	1170	William III. lands at Carrickfergus . . .	June 14, 1690
Henry II. lands near Waterford, and receives the submission of the princes of the country, settles the government, and makes his son John lord of Ireland . . .	1171	Battle of the Boyne; James defeated . . .	July 1, "
Ireland wholly subdued and English laws and customs introduced by king John . . .	1210	Treaty of Limerick. See <i>Limerick</i> . . .	Oct. 3, 1691
Invasion of Edward Bruce, 1315, who is crowned king, 1316, defeated and slain at Foughart, near Dundalk . . .	1318	Linen manufacture encouraged . . .	" 1696
Lionel, duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III., marries Elizabeth de Burgh, heiress of Ulster, which had not hitherto submitted to the English authority . . .	1361	Thurrot's invasion. See <i>Thurrot</i> . . .	" 1760
Richard II. lands at Waterford with a train of nobles, 4000 men at arms, and 30,000 archers, and gains the affection of the people by his munificence, and confers the honour of knighthood on their chiefs . . .	1394	Indulgences granted to the catholics . . .	" 1778
Richard again lands in Ireland . . .	1399	Ireland admitted to a free trade . . .	" 1779
The sanguinary Head Aet passed at Trim,* by the earl of Desmond, deputy . . .	1465	Released from submission to an English council . . .	" 1782
Apparel and surname act (the Irish to dress like the English, and to adopt surnames). . .	"	The Genevese refugees are received in Ireland, and have an asylum given them in the county of Waterford . . .	" 1783
Poynings' law, subjecting the Irish parliament to the English council . . .	1494	Order of St. Patrick established . . .	" 1795
Great rebellion of the Fitzgeralds subdued . . .	1534	Orange clubs, &c., formed . . .	" 1795
Henry VIII. assumes the title of <i>king</i> , instead of <i>lord</i> of Ireland . . .	1542	Memorable Irish rebellion commenced, May 4, 1798, and not finally suppressed until the next year . . .	" 1799
The reformed religion embraced by the English settlers in the reign of Edward VI. . .	1547	Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801 . . .	" 1801
Ireland finally divided into shires . . .	1569	Emmet's insurrection . . .	July 23, 1803
Printing in Irish characters introduced by N. Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's . . .	1571	English and Irish exchequers consolidated, Jan. 5, 1817 . . .	" 1817
700 Italians, headed by Fitzmaurice, land in Kerry; they are treacherously butchered by the earl of Ormond . . .	1580	Visit to Ireland of George IV. . .	Aug. 1821
O'Neal defeats the English at Blackwater . . .	1598	The currency assimilated . . .	Jan. 1, 1826
The insurrection of Tyrone, who invites over the Spaniards, and settles them in Kinsale; but they are defeated by the lord deputy Mountjoy . . .	1601-2	Roman catholic emancipation . . .	April 13, 1829
In consequence of repeated rebellions and forfeitures, 511,465 acres of land in the province of Ulster became vested in the crown, and James I. after removing the Irish from their hills and fastnesses, divides the land among such of his English and Scottish protestant subjects as choose to settle there . . .	1609-12	Customs consolidated . . .	Jan. 6, 1830
More and Maguire's rebellion; the catholics enter into a conspiracy to expel the English, and cruelly massacre the protestant settlers in Ulster, to the number of 40,000 persons, commenced on St. Ignatius' day [some doubt the massacre] . . .	1641	Dr. Whately, supporter of the Irish National School system, becomes archbishop of Dublin . . .	" 1831
O'Neill defeats the English under Monroe at Benburb . . .	1646	Poor laws introduced . . .	" 1838
Cromwell and Ireton reduce the whole island to obedience between . . .	1649 and 1656	Great Repeal movement; meeting at Trim. (See <i>Repeal</i>) . . .	March 19, 1843
		O'Connell's trial. (See <i>Trials</i>) . . .	Jan. 15, 1844
		Trial of O'Connell and others for political conspiracy; found guilty. (See <i>Trials</i>) Feb. 12, " . . .	"
		Appointment of new commissioners of charitable bequests (rank of the R. C. bishops recognised) . . .	Dec. 18, "
		Irish National Education Society incorporated, Sept. 23, 1845 . . .	" 1845
		Failure of the potato crop throughout Ireland, " . . .	"
		Committal of William Smith O'Brien to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, for contempt in not obeying an order of the house of commons to attend a committee . . .	April 30, 1846
		William Smith O'Brien and the "Young Ireland" or physical force party, secede from the Repeal Association . . .	July 29, "
		O'Connell's last speech in the commons, Feb. 8, 1847 . . .	" 1847
		Grants from parliament, amounting to 10,000,000 <i>l.</i> made to relieve the people suffering from famine and disease . . .	"
		Death of O'Connell at Genoa, on his way to Rome, in his 73rd year; he had bequeathed his heart to Rome . . .	May 15, "
		Deputation from the Irish people (?)—Smith O'Brien, Meagher, O'Gorman, &c.—to Lamartine and others, members of the provisional government at Paris . . .	April 3, 1848
		Great meeting of "Young Irelanders" at Dublin . . .	April 4, "
		Arrest of Mitchell, editor of the <i>United Irishman</i> , May 13, " . . .	" 1848
		State trials in the Irish queen's bench, May 15-27, " . . .	"

* This act ordained, "That it shall be lawful to all manner of men that find any theeves robbing by day or night, or going or coming to rob or steal, or any persons going or coming, having no faithful man of good name and fame in their company in English apparel, that it shall be lawful to take and kill those, and to cut off their heads, without any impeachment of our sovereign lord the king. And of any head so cut off in the county of Meath, that the cutter and his ayders there to him cause the said head so cut off to be brought to the portreffe to put it upon a stake or spear, upon the castle of Trim; and that the said portreffe shall testify the bringing of the same to him. And that it shall be lawful for the said bringer of the said head to distrain and levy by his own hand (as his reward) of every man having one ploughland in the barony, two-pence; and of every man having half a ploughland, one penny; and of every man having one house and goods, value forty shillings, one penny; and of every other cottier having house and smoak, one half-penny," &c. Much slaughter is said to have ensued.

IRELAND, *continued.*

Mitchell found guilty and sentenced to transportation for 14 years	May 26, 1848	Proclamation against secret societies, Nov.	1858
Arrest of Gavan Duffy, Martin, Meagher, Doheny, &c., for felonious writings, speeches, &c.	July 8, "	Arrests of members of Phoenix Society	Dec. "
Confederate clubs prohibited	July 26, "	Proposed demonstration of landlords (headed by marquess of Downshire) given up, Jan. 27,	1859
The <i>Habemus Corpus</i> act suspended	July 26, "	National Gallery founded	Feb. "
Arrest of Smith O'Brien at Thurles; he is conveyed to Kilmainham gaol, Dublin	Aug. 5, "	Agitation against the Irish National School system	Sept. "
Arrest of Meagher, O'Donoghue, &c.	Aug. 12, "	Religious revival movement in the north, particularly at Belfast	Oct. "
Martin sentenced to transportation	Aug. 14, "	Great emigration to America in the spring	1860
Encumbered estates act passed	Sept. "	Many Irishmen enlist in the service of the pope, May, June; many return dissatisfied	July, "
Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and the other confederates tried and sentenced to death	Oct. 9, "	The remainder taken prisoners by the Sardinians, are released, and return to Dublin, where they receive an ovation	Nov. "
The Irish court of queen's bench gives judgment on writs of error sued out by the prisoners convicted of high treason, and confirms the judgment of the court below Jan. 16,	1849	Attempted revival of Repeal agitation, Dec.	"
O'Brien,* Meagher, McManus, and O'Donoghue transported	July 9, "	Agrarian outrages; alderman Sheehy murdered	Oct. 23, "
Orange and catholic affray at Dolly's Brae; several lives lost	July 12, "	Census taken—population 5,764,543	April 8, 1861
Her majesty visits Ireland, and holds her court at Dublin castle	Aug. 5, "	Suspension of packet service between Galway and America through the company's breach of contract	May 23, "
First court under the Encumbered estates act (<i>which see</i>), held in Dublin	Oct. 24, "	Visit of the prince of Wales, June 29; and the queen and prince consort	Aug. 24-31, "
Queen's University in Ireland established,	Aug. 15, 1850	Irish Law Court commission appointed, Dec. 13,	"
Roman catholic university originated, and large sums subscribed	May 5, 1851	Numerous agrarian murders; Gustav Thiebault, April 28; Francis Fitzgerald, May 16; (and others); Michael Hayes shoots Mr. John Braddell	July 30, 1862
Death of R. Lalor Sheil, at Florence	May 23, "	The primate, J. G. Beresford, abp. of Armagh, dies, aged 89	July 19, "
McManus escapes from transportation, and arrives at San Francisco, in California, June 5,	"	An Orange demonstration at Belfast leads to destructive riots	Sept. 17, "
The Irish Tenant League hold a meeting on the site of the battle of the Boyne	June 14, "	Building for the Catholic University founded,	July 20, "
First meeting of the "Catholic Defence Association"	Oct. 17, "	Great agricultural distress; many murders and outrages, end of 1862, beginning of	1863
Meagher escapes from Van Diemen's Land and arrives at New York	May 24, 1852	Galway packet service restored by subsidy of 70,000 <i>l.</i> (See <i>Galway</i>)	Aug. "
Cork National Exhibition	June 10, "	Insignificant "Nationalist" meeting	Aug. 15, "
Irish Industrial Exhibition set on foot; Mr. Dargan, a railway contractor, contributes towards it 26,000 <i>l.</i>	June 24, "	Death of archbishop Whately	Oct. 8, "
"Tenant Right" demonstration at Warrington dispersed by the magistrates	July 3, "	Great emigration of able-bodied labourers in	"
Fierce religious riots at Belfast	July 14, "	Appearance of the Fenians (<i>which see</i>)	Jan. 1864
Fatal election riot at Six-mile Bridge, July 22,	"	Death of Smith O'Brien, descendant of king Brian Boromhe	June 18, "
Irish members of parliament found a "Religious Equality Association"	Sept. 10, "	Address of the "National Association" to liberate tenant capital; recover the property of the Catholic church, &c.	Jan. 12, 1865
Cork Industrial Exhibition closed	Sept. 2, "	Opening of the International Exhibition at Dublin by the prince of Wales	May 9, "
Income tax extended to Ireland	May, 1853	General election favourable to the government and liberal party	July "
Dublin Exhibition opens	May 12, "	Importation of cattle from England prohibited on account of the plague	Aug. 25, "
Queen visits Ireland	Aug. 29, "	Seizure of the newspaper "Irish People" and 30 Fenians. (See <i>Fenians</i>)	Sept. 15-17, "
Tenant Right League conference	Oct. 4, "	More arrests; 33 committed for trial up to	Oct. 14, "
Dreadful Railway accident near Dublin	Oct. 5, "	International Exhibition closed	Nov. 9, "
Exhibition closed	Nov. 1, "	James Stephens, the "head centre" of the Fenians in Ireland, and others, captured,	Nov. 11, "
Train wilfully upset after an Orange demonstration at Londonderry, one person killed and many hurt	Sept. 15, 1854		
Religious riots at Belfast	Sept. 1857		
Progress of cardinal Wiseman in Ireland	Sept. 1858		
A packet from Galway reaches N. America in six days	Sept. "		

See *Dublin*.†

KINGS AND GOVERNORS OF IRELAND.‡

KINGS.
979 or 980. Maol Ceachlin II. (Malachi) deposed.
1001 or 1002. Brian Baromy or Boromhe; slain after totally defeating the Danes at Clontarf, April 23, 1014.

1014. Maol Ceachlin II. restored; dies 1022 or 1023.
[Disputed succession.]
1058. Donough, or Denis, O'Brien, son.
1072. Tirloch, or Turlough, nephew; dies 1086.

* An amnesty was granted to O'Brien, May 3, 1856, and he shortly after returned to Ireland.

† Paupers in Irish workhouses in 1849, 620,000; in 1857, 65,000.

Notes in circulation " £3,850,450 " £7,150,000.

Bullion in Irish banks " 1,625,000 " 2,492,000.

‡ The list of Irish sovereigns, printed in previous editions, has been omitted to make room for authentic matter. The Irish writers carry their succession of kings very high, as high as even before the

IRELAND, *continued.*

1086—1132. The kingdom divided; fierce contests for it.

1132. Tordel Vach; killed in battle.

1166. Roderic, or Roger, O'Connor.

1172. Henry II. king of England; conquered the country, and became lord of Ireland.

[The English monarchs were styled "Lords of Ireland" until the reign of Henry VIII., who first styled himself *king*.]

GOVERNORS OF IRELAND (with various titles).*

1172. Hugues de Lasci. 1173, Richard Fitz-Gislebert, earl of Pembroke. 1176, Raymond le Gros. 1177, prince John (afterwards king), made lord of Ireland.

1184 *et seq.* Justiciars. The changes were so frequent that the more important officers only are given.

1189, 1203, 1205. Hugues de Lasci.

1199, 1204. Meiller Fitz-Henri (son of Henry II.).

1215, 1226. Geoffrey de Marreis.

1229-32-33. Maurice Fitzgerald.

1308. Piers Gaveston, earl of Cornwall. 1312,

Edmund le Botiller. 1316, Roger de Mortimer.

1320, Thomas Fitzgerald. 1321, John de

Bermingham. 1327, earl of Kildare. 1328

and 1340, Prior Roger Uttagh. 1332, sir

John D'Arcy. 1337, sir John de Cherlton.

1344, sir Rasul d'Ufford. 1346, sir Roger

d'Arcy; sir John Moriz. 1348, Walter de

Bermingham. 1355, Maurice, earl of Desmond.

1356, Thomas de Rokeby. 1357,

Almeric de St. Amand. 1359, James, earl of

Ormond. 1361, Lionel, duke of Clarence.

1367, Gerald, earl of Desmond. 1369 and

1374, William de Windsor. 1376, Maurice,

earl of Kildare, and James, earl of Ormond.

1380, Edmund Mortimer, earl of March.

1385, Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford. 1389

and 98, sir John Stanley. 1391, James, earl

of Ormond. 1393, Thomas, duke of Glou-

cester. 1395, Roger de Mortimer, earl of

March. 1398, Reginald Grey and Thomas

de Holland.

1401 and 1408, Thomas, earl of Lancaster. 1413, sir

John Stanley and sir John Talbot. 1420,

James, earl of Ormond. 1423, Edmund de

Mortimer, earl of March. 1425, sir John

Talbot. 1427, sir John de Grey. 1428, sir

John Sutton, lord Dudley. 1431 and 1435,

sir Thomas Stanley. 1438, Leon, lord de

Welles. 1446, John, earl of Shrewsbury.

1449, Richard, duke of York. 1461, George,

duke of Clarence. 1470, earl of Worcester.

1478, John de la Pole, earl of Suffolk. 1481,

Richard, earl of Kildare. 1483, Gerald, earl of

Kildare. 1484, John de la Pole, earl of

Lincoln. 1485, Jasper, duke of Bedford,

1494, Henry, duke of York, afterwards Henry

VIII. (his deputy, sir E. Poynings). 1496,

Gerald, earl of Kildare, and in 1504. 1521,

Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey. 1529,

Henry, duke of Richmond. 1560, Thomas,

earl of Sussex. 1599, Robert, earl of Essex.

1603. Sir Charles Blount, lord Mountjoy, made earl

of Devonshire. 1640, Thos., viscount Went-

worth, earl of Strafford. 1643 and 1648,

James, marquess of Ormond. 1647, Philip

de Lisle. 1640, Oliver Cromwell. 1657, Henry Cromwell. 1662, James Butler, duke of Ormond. 1669, John Roberts, lord Roberts. 1670, John, lord Berkeley. 1672, Arthur Capel, earl of Essex. 1677, James Butler, duke of Ormond. 1685, Henry Hyde, earl of Clarendon. 1687, Richard Talbot, earl of Tyrconnel. 1690, Henry Sydney, lord Sydney. 1695, Henry Capel, lord Capel.

1700. Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester. 1703,

James Butler, duke of Ormond. 1707,

Thomas, earl of Pembroke. 1709, Thomas,

earl of Wharton. 1710, James, duke of Or-

mond, again. 1713, Charles, duke of Shrews-

bury. 1717, Charles, duke of Bolton. 1721,

Charles, duke of Grafton. 1724, John, lord

Carteret. 1731, Lionel, duke of Dorset.

1737, William, duke of Devonshire. 1745,

Philip, earl of Chesterfield. 1747, William,

earl of Harrington. 1751, Lionel, duke of

Dorset, again. 1755, William, duke of

Devonshire. 1757, John, duke of Bedford.

1761, George, earl of Halifax. 1763, Hugh,

earl of Northumberland. 1765, Francis, earl

of Hertford.

1767. George, viscount Townshend, Oct. 14.

1772. Simon, earl of Harcourt, Nov. 30.

1777. John, earl of Buckinghamshire, Jan. 25.

1780. Fred., earl of Carlisle, Dec. 23.

1782. Wm. Henry, duke of Portland, April 14.

George, earl Temple, Sept. 15.

1783. Robert, earl of Northington, June 3.

1784. Charles, duke of Rutland, Feb. 24; died Oct.

24, 1787.

1787. George, marquess of Buckingham (late earl

Temple), again, Dec. 16.

1790. John, earl of Westmorland, Jan. 5.

1795. William, earl Fitzwilliam, Jan. 4.

John, earl Camden, March 31.

1798. Charles, marquess Cornwallis, June 20.

1801. Philip, earl of Hardwicke, May 25.

1806. John, duke of Bedford, March 18.

1807. Charles, duke of Richmond, April 19.

1813. Charles, earl Whitworth, Aug. 26.

1817. Charles, earl Talbot, Oct. 9.

1821. Richard, marquess Wellesley, Dec. 29.

1828. Henry, marquess of Anglesey, March 1.

1829. Hugh, duke of Northumberland, March 6.

1830. Henry, marquess of Anglesey, again, Dec. 23.

1833. Marquess Wellesley, again, Sept. 26.

1834. Thomas, earl of Haddington, Dec. 29.

1835. Henry, marquess of Normanby, April 23.

1839. Hugh, earl Fortescue, April 3.

1841. Thomas Philip, earl of Grey, Sept. 15.

1844. William, lord Heytesbury, July 12.

1846. John William, earl of Besborough, July 9;

died May 16, 1847.

1847. George William Frederick, earl of Clarendon,

May 26.

1852. Archibald William, earl of Eglinton, Feb. 28.

1853. Edward Granville, earl of St. Germans, Jan.

1855. George, earl of Carlisle, March.

1858. Archibald, earl of Eglinton, again, Feb.,

resigned.

1859. George, earl of Carlisle, again, June; died

Dec. 5, 1864.

1864. John, lord Wodehouse, Nov. 1.

Flood. The learned antiquary, Thomas Innes, of the Scots' College of Paris, expressed his wonder that "the learned men of the Irish nation have not, like those of other nations, yet published the valuable remains of their ancient history whole and entire, with just translations, in order to separate what is fabulous and only grounded on the traditions of their poets and bards, from what is *certain* history." "O'Flaherty, Keating, Toland, Kennedy, and other modern Irish historians, have rendered all uncertain, by deducing their history from the Deluge with as much assurance as they deliver the transactions of Ireland from St. Patrick's time."—*Anderson*. The "Annals of the Four Masters," edited by Dr. Donovan, were published in Irish and English in 1848.

* Lord justices and deputies, and latterly LORDS LIEUTENANT. It has been several times proposed to abolish the vicereignty of Ireland, but without success. The last time, March 25, 1858.

IRELAND FORGERIES. In 1796 W. H. Ireland made public the Shakspeare manuscripts which he had forged, and deceived many critics. The play, *Vortigern*, was performed at Drury-lane theatre on April 2, 1796. He shortly after acknowledged the forgery, and published his "Confessions" in 1805. He died in 1835.

IRIDIUM AND OSMIUM. In 1804 Tennant discovered these two rare metals in the ore of platinum, in which, in 1845, Claus discovered a third, Ruthenium.

IRON was found on Mount Ida by the Dactyles, owing to the forest having been burnt by lightning, 1432 B.C. *Arundelian Marbles*. [1407, *Hales*; 1283, *Clinton*.] The Greeks ascribed the discovery of iron to themselves, and referred glass to the Phœnicians. Moses relates that iron was wrought by Tubal-Cain. Iron furnaces among the Romans were unprovided with bellows, but were placed on eminences with the grate in the direction of the prevailing winds. Swedish iron is very celebrated, and Dannemora is the greatest mine of Sweden.

Belgium was an early seat of the iron-manufacture; coal said to have been employed at Marches-dames, 1340.

British iron cast by Ralph Page and Peter Baude, in Sussex, 1543. *Rymer's Fœdera*.

Iron-mills used for slitting iron into bars for smiths, by Godfrey Bochs, 1590.

Tinning of iron introduced from Bohemia, 1681.

Till about 1730 iron ores were smelted entirely with wood charcoal, which did not wholly give way to coal and coke till 1788.

The operation termed *puddling*, and other very great improvements in the manufacture, invented by Mr. Henry Cort, between 1781 and 1826, who did not reap the due reward of his ingenuity.

Mr. Henry Bessemer made known his method of manufacturing iron and steel, which is considered to possess many advantages, 1856.

Strike of the puddlers and lock-out of the masters in Staffordshire, Northumberland, &c., lasted during March, April, and May, 1865.

IRON PRODUCED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

1740 59 furnaces 17,350 tons.	1820 260 furnaces 400,000 tons.
1788 77 " 61,900 "	1825 374 " 581,367 "
1796 121 " 124,789 "	1840 402 " 1,396,400 "
1802 168 " 227,000 "	1848 623 " 1,998,558 "
1806 227 " 250,000 "	1852 655 " 2,701,000 "

In 1855, 3,217,154 tons of pig iron were produced; in 1857, 3,659,447 tons; in 1864, 4,767,951 tons.

IRON CROWN (of Italy) is of gold, having inside a ring of iron, said to have been forged from the nails of Christ's cross, and was made by order of Theudelinde for her husband, Agilulf, king of the Longobards, 591. She presented it (to be kept) to the church at Monza. Charlemagne was crowned with this crown, and after him all the emperors who were kings of Lombardy; Napoleon I. at Milan, on May 26, 1805, put it on his head, saying "*Dieu me l'a donnée; gare à qui y touchera.*" (God has given it to me; woe to him who shall touch it.) He founded the order of the Iron Crown, which still continues. The crown was removed from Monza to Mantua by the Austrians, on April 23, 1859.

IRON-MASK, THE MAN WITH THE.* A mysterious prisoner in France, wearing a mask and closely confined, under M. de St. Mars, at Pignerol, Sainte Marguerite, and afterwards at the Bastille. He was of noble mien, and was treated with profound respect; but his keepers had orders to despatch him if he uncovered. M. de St. Mars himself always placed the dishes on his table, and stood in his presence. He died Nov. 19, 1703.

IRON-PLATED SHIPS. See under *Navy of England* and *United States*, 1862.

IRUN (a frontier village of Spain). On the 16th May, 1837, the British auxiliary legion under general Evans, marched from St. Sebastian to attack Irun (held by the Carlists), which after a desperate resistance, was carried by assault, May 17.

* Some conjecture this person to have been an Armenian patriarch forcibly carried from Constantinople (who died ten years before the mask); others that he was the count de Vermandois, son of Louis XIV., although he was reported to have perished in the camp before Dixmude. More believe him to have been the celebrated duke of Beaufort, whose head is recorded to have been taken off before Candia; while still more assert that he was the unfortunate James, duke of Monmouth, who—in the imagination of the Londoners at least—was executed on Tower-hill. There are two better conjectures; he was said to have been either a son of Anne of Austria, queen of Louis XIII., his father being the cardinal Mazarine (to whom that dowager-queen was privately married), or the duke of Buckingham: or to have been the twin brother of Louis XIV., whose birth was concealed to prevent the civil dissensions in France, which it might one day have caused. The last conjecture was received by Voltaire and many others. It has been more recently conjectured that Fouquet, an eminent statesman in the time of Louis XIV., was the *Masque de Fer*; and a count Matthioli, secretary of state to Charles III., duke of Mantua, is supposed by M. Delort, in a later publication, to have been the victim. The right hon. Agar Ellis (afterwards lord Dover), in an interesting narrative, endeavours to prove Matthioli to have been the person. The mask, it seems, was not made of iron; but of black velvet, strengthened with whalebone, and fastened behind the head with a padlock.

IRVINGITES, or the followers of the rev. Edward Irving,* who now call themselves the "Holy Catholic Apostolic Church." They use a liturgy (framed in 1842, and enlarged 1853), and have church officers named apostles, angels, prophets, &c. In 1852 lighted candles were placed on the magnificent altar, and burning of incense during prayers was prescribed. The Gothic church in Gordon-square was solemnly opened Jan. 1, 1854. It is said that all who join the church offer it a tenth of their income. They had 30 chapels in England in 1851.

ISAURIA (a province in Asia Minor), was retaken from the Saracens by the emperor Leo III., who founded the Isaurian dynasty, which ended with Constantine VI. in 797.

ISERNIA, S. Italy. Here the Sardinian general, Cialdini, defeated the Neapolitans, Oct. 17, 1860.

ISLÂM, or **ESLÂM**, submission to God, the name given to *Mahometanism* (which see).

ISLE OF FRANCE. See *Mauritius*, *Man*, &c.

ISLES, BISHOPRIC OF. This see contained not only the Hebudes, Hebrides, or Western Isles, but the Isle of Man, which for nearly 400 years had been a separate bishopric. The first bishop of the Isles was Amphibalus, 360. The Isle of Ily was in former ages a place famous for sanctity and learning, and early the seat of a bishop; it was denominated Icolumkill from St. Columba, the companion of St. Patrick, founding a monastery here in the 6th century, which was the parent of above 100 other monasteries in England and Ireland. Since the revolution (when this bishopric was discontinued) the Isles have been joined to Moray and Ross, or to Ross alone. In 1847, however, Argyll and the Isles were made a seventh post-revolution and distinct bishopric. See *Bishops*.

ISMAIL (Bessarabia). After a long siege by the Russians, who lost 20,000 men before the place, the town was taken by storm, Dec. 22, 1790; when Suwarrow, the most merciless warrior of modern times, put the brave Turkish garrison (30,000 men) to the sword, and delivered up Ismail to pillage, and ordered the massacre of 6000 women. By the treaty of Paris in 1856 Ismail was restored to Turkey. It was ceded to Moldavia in 1856.

ISPAHAN was made the capital of Persia by Abbas the Great, in 1590. It ceased to be so in 1796, when Teheran became the capital.

ISRAEL, KINGDOM OF. See *Jews*.

ISSUS (Asia Minor), the site of Alexander's second great battle with Darius, whose queen and family were captured, Oct. 333 B.C. The Persian army, according to Justin, consisted of 400,000 foot and 100,000 horse; 61,000 of the former and 10,000 of the latter were left dead on the spot, and 40,000 were taken prisoners.

ISTHMIAN GAMES received their name from the isthmus of Corinth, where they were observed: instituted by Sisyphus, about 1406 B.C., in honour of Melicertes, a sea-god. *Lenglet*. They were re-instituted in honour of Neptune by Theseus about 1239 B.C.; and their celebration was held so sacred, that even a public calamity did not prevent it. The games were revived by Julian, A.D. 362.

ISTRIA was finally subdued by the Romans, 177 B.C. After various changes it came under the rule of Venice in 1378.

ITALY (either from Italus, an early king, or *italus*, a bull calf) is called the garden of Europe. The invading Pelasgians from Greece, and the Aborigines (Umbrians, Oscans, and Etruscans), combined, form the renowned Latin race, still possessing the southern part of Europe. The history of Italy is soon absorbed into that of Rome, founded 753 B.C. Previous to the 15th century it was desolated by intestine wars and the interference of the German emperors; since then, Spain, France, and Germany have struggled for the possession of the country, which has been divided among them several times. Spain predominated in Italy during the 16th and 17th centuries; but was compelled to yield to the house of Austria at the beginning of the 18th. The victories of Bonaparte in 1797-8 changed the government of Italy; but the Austrian rule was re-established at the peace in 1814. In 1848 the Milanese

* Edward Irving was born Aug. 15, 1792, and was engaged as assistant to Dr. Chalmers, at Glasgow, in 1819. In 1822 he attracted immense crowds of most distinguished persons to his sermons at the Scotch church, Hatton-garden. A new church was built for him in Regent-square in 1827. Soon after he propounded new doctrines on the human nature of Christ: and the "Utterances of Unknown Tongues" which began in his congregation with a Miss Hall and Mr. Taplin, Oct. 16, 1831, were countenanced by him, as of divine inspiration. He was expelled from the Scotch church, March 15, 1833. His church, "reconstituted with the threefold cord of a sevenfold ministry," was removed to Newman-street. He died Dec. 8, 1834.

and Venetians revolted and joined Piedmont, but were subdued by Radetzky. The hostile feeling between Austria and Piedmont gradually increased till war broke out in April, 1859. The Austrians were defeated, and the kingdom of Italy, comprising Piedmont, Sardinia, Lombardy, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, the Romagna, Naples, and Sicily was re-established, March 17, 1861, by the Italian parliament (consisting of 443 deputies from 59 provinces). On Oct. 29, 1861, the internal government was re-organized; the 59 provinces were placed under prefects, subject to four directors-general. In 1861, the population was 21,728,529.—Estimated revenue, 25,000,000*l.*; expenditure, 30,000,000*l.* For details see *Rome* and the various Italian cities throughout the volume.

Italy (Saturnia) fabled to have been ruled by Saturn during the golden age.
 Arrival of Etrus from Arcadia, 1710 B.C.; and of Evander . . . about B.C. 1240
 Æneas the Trojan lands in Italy, defeats and kills Turnus, marries Lavinia, daughter of king Latinus, and founds Lavinium, in South Italy . . . 1182 &c.
 Greek colonies (see *Magna Græcia*) founded 974—443
 Romulus builds Rome . . . 753
 [For subsequent history, see *Rome*.]
 Odoacer, leader of the Heruli, establishes the kingdom of Italy . . . A.D. 476
 The Ostrogoths invade Italy, and retain it till . . . 491
 They are expelled by the Imperial generals Narses and Belisarius . . . 552
 [See *KINGS OF ITALY*, p. 404, and *Iron Crown*.]
 Narses, governor of Italy, invites the Lombards from Germany, 568; who overrun Italy . . . 566
 Venice first governed by a doge . . . 697
 Pepin gives Ravenna to the pope . . . 754
 Charlemagne invades Italy, 774; crowned emperor of the west at Rome by pope Leo III. . . 800
 The Saracens invade Italy and settle at Bari . . . 842
 Genoa becomes important . . . 1000
 The Saracens expelled by the Normans . . . 1016-17
 Pope Gregory VII., surnamed Hildebrand, pretends to universal sovereignty, in which he is assisted by Matilda, countess of Tuscany, mistress of the greater part of Italy . . . 1073-85
 Disputes between the popes and emperors, relative to ecclesiastical investitures, begin about 1073, and long agitate Italy and Germany.
 Rise of the Lombard cities . . . about 1120
 Who war with each other . . . 1144
 The Venetians obtain many victories over the Eastern emperors . . . 1125
 Wars of the Guelphs and Ghibelines (*which see*) begin . . . about 1161
 Frederic I. (Barbarossa) interferes: his wars 1154-75
 Lombard league formed . . . 1167
 His defeat at Legnano . . . 1176
 Peace of Constance . . . 1183
 Civil wars again . . . 1199 &c.
 Wars of Frederick II. . . 1236-50
 His natural son, Manfred, king of Sicily, defeated and killed at the battle of Benevento, by Charles of Anjou . . . Feb. 26, 1266
 Who also defeats Conradin, at Tagliacozzo, Aug. 23, 1268
 The Visconti rule at Milan . . . 1277
 The Sicilian vespers, March 30; the French expelled from Sicily . . . 1282
 Clement V. (Pope, 1305), fixes his residence at Avignon in France . . . 1308
 Louis Gonzaga makes himself master of Mantua, with the title of imperial vicar . . . 1328
 First doge of Genoa appointed . . . 1339
 Charles VIII. of France invades Italy, and conquers Naples . . . 1495
 But loses it in . . . 1496
 Louis XII. joins Venice and conquers Milan (soon lost) . . . 1499
 League of Cambray (1508) against Venice, which is despoiled of its Italian possessions . . . 1509
 Leo. X. pope, patron of literature and art . . . 1513-22
 Wars of Charles V. and Francis I. . . 1515-21

The latter defeated and made prisoner at Pavia 1525
 Parma and Placentia made a duchy for his family by pope Paul III. (Alexander Farnese) 1545
 Peace of Cateau-Cambresis . . . 1559
 War of the Mantuan succession . . . 1627-31
 Catinat and the French defeat the duke of Savoy at Marsaglia . . . Oct. 4, 1693
 War of Spanish succession commences in Italy 1701
 Battle of Turin . . . Sept. 7, 1706
 Division of Italy at the peace of Utrecht . . . 1713
 The Duke of Savoy becomes king of Sardinia . . . 1718
 Successful French campaign in Italy . . . 1745
 Milan, &c., obtained by the house of Austria, 1706; confirmed by treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle 1748
 Division of the Venetian states by France and Austria by the treaty of Campo Formio; Cisalpine republic founded . . . 1797
 Italy overrun, 1796, and Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte . . . 1793
 The Russians, under Suwarrow, defeat the French at Trebia, &c. . . 1799
 The Italian republic (Bonaparte president) . . . 1802
 Napoleon crowned king of Italy . . . May 26, 1805
 Eugene Beauharnois made viceroy of Italy . . . "
 Austria loses her Italian possessions by the treaty of Presburg; ratified . . . Jan. 1, 1806
 The kingdom ceases on the overthrow of Napoleon, 1814; the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established for Austria . . . April 7, 1815
 Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice, March; supported by the king of Sardinia, April; and the pope, June . . . 1848
 The king defeated at Novara, March 23; and Lombardy reverts to Austria, May . . . 1849
 [See *Sardinia and Austria*.]
 "Napoléon III. et l'Italie" published . . . Feb. 1859
 The Austrian ultimatum rejected by Sardinia, April 26, "
 The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 27; and the French enter Genoa . . . May 3, "
 Peaceful revolutions at Florence, April 27; Parma, May 3; Modena . . . June 15, "
 The Austrians defeated at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30-31; Magenta, June 4; Marignano, June 8; Solferino . . . June 24, "
 Provisional governments established at Florence, April 27; Parma, May; and Modena, [The sovereigns retire.] . . . June 15, "
 Insurrection in the Papal States; Bologna, Ferrara, &c. . . June 13-15, "
 Massacre of the insurgents at Perugia by the Swiss troops . . . June 20, "
 The Allies cross the Mincio . . . July 1, "
 Armistice between Austria and France, July 8, "
 Preliminaries of peace signed at Villafranca; Lombardy surrendered to Sardinia, July 11, "
 Italy dismayed at the peace; agitation at Milan, Florence, Modena, Parma, &c., resignation of count Cavour as minister . . . July, "
 The pope appeals to Europe against the king of Sardinia . . . July 12, "
 Garibaldi exhorts the Italians to arm . . . July 19, "
 Grand duke of Tuscany abdicates . . . July 21, "
 Constitutional assemblies meet at Florence, Aug. 11, and at Modena . . . Aug. 16
 Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Romagna enter into a defensive alliance, Aug. 20; declare for annexation to Piedmont, Aug. 20—

ITALY, *continued.*

- Sept. 10; fiscal restrictions between them and Piedmont abolished . . . Oct. 10, 1859
- Assassination of col. Anviti at Parma . . . Oct. 5, "
- Garibaldi appeals to the Neapolitans; subscriptions in Italy and elsewhere to supply arms for the Italians . . . Oct. "
- Tuscany, &c., choose the prince Eugene of Carignan-Savoy, as regent of central Italy, Nov. 5; the king of Sardinia refusing his consent, the prince declines the office, but recommends the chevalier Buoncampagni, Nov. 14, "
- Garibaldi retires from the Sardinian service, Nov. 18, "
- New Sardinian constitution proclaimed, Dec. 7, "
- The pope condemns the pamphlet "*Le Pape et le Congrès*" . . . Dec. 31, "
- The emperor Napoleon recommends the pope to give up the legations . . . Dec. 31, "
- The pope refuses, and denounces the emperor, Jan. 8, 1860
- Count Cavour charged with the formation of a ministry . . . Jan. 16, "
- Annexation to Sardinia voted for (by universal suffrage) in Parma, Modena and the Romagna, March 13; Tuscany, March 16; accepted by the king . . . March 18-22, "
- Treaty ceding Savoy and Nice to France signed, March 24; approved by the Sardinian parliament . . . May 29, "
- The French troops retire from Italy . . . May, "
- Vain insurrections in Sicily, April 4; May 2, "
- Garibaldi lands at Marsala in Sicily, May 11; and assumes the office of dictator, May 14; he defeats the Neapolitans at Calatufimi, May 15; and at Melazzo, July 20; by a convention the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily (see *Sicily*) . . . July 30, "
- Garibaldi lands at Reggio in Calabria, Aug. 18; enters Naples; the king, Francis II., retires, Sept. 7, "
- Insurrection in the Papal States, Sept. 8; the Sardinians enter them, Sept. 11; defeat the papal troops at Castel-fidardo, Sept. 18; besiege and take Ancona, Sept. 17-29; Victor-Emmanuel takes the command of his army, Oct. 4, "
- The Sardinians enter the kingdom of Naples, Oct. 15; defeat the Neapolitans at Isernia, Oct. 17, "
- Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans at the Volturmo, Oct. 1, 1860; meets Victor-Emmanuel, and says, "King of Italy!" the latter replies, "I thank you!" . . . Oct. 26, "
- By universal suffrage, Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia . . . Oct. 21, "
- Capua bombarded; the Neapolitans retire, Nov. 2; and are defeated at the Garigliano, Nov. 3, "
- Victor-Emmanuel enters Naples as king, Nov. 7; Garibaldi resigns the dictatorship and retires to Caprera . . . Nov. 9, "
- Victor-Emmanuel receives homage from the Neapolitan clergy, &c.; gives money to encourage education; appoints a ministry, including Poerio, &c. . . Nov. "
- Siege of Gaeta commences; attack by sea prevented by the presence of the French fleet, Nov. 3, &c. "
- Treaty of Zurich signed (see *Zurich*) Nov. 10, "
- Decree in honour of Garibaldi's army, Nov. 16, "
- Reactionary movements suppressed, Nov.—Dec. "
- Prince of Carignan-Savoy appointed lieutenant of Naples . . . Jan. 1861
- The French fleet retires from Gaeta, Jan. 19; after severe bombardment it surrenders, Francis II. retires to Rome . . . Feb. 13, "
- Monastic establishments in Naples abolished, with compensation to the inmates; schools established . . . Feb. "
- Assembly of the first Italian parliament, Feb. 18, which decrees Victor-Emmanuel king of Italy . . . Feb. 26, 1861
- Naples unsettled through reactionary intrigues of the papal party . . . March and April, "
- The new kingdom recognised by Great Britain, March 31, "
- Order for the levy of 70,000 soldiers . . . April, "
- Cavour forms a new ministry, including members from all parts of Italy . . . April, "
- The pope protests against the kingdom, April 15, "
- Altercation in Parliament between Cavour and Garibaldi, April 18; reconciled . . . April 25, "
- Bourbonist bands defeated . . . May 7, &c., "
- Prince of Carignan resigns; San Martino appointed lieutenant . . . May 13, "
- Death of count Cavour, aged 52; intense grief of the king and nation . . . June 6, "
- Ricasoli forms a ministry to continue Cavour's policy . . . June 11, "
- The kingdom recognised by France . . . June 24, "
- San Martino resigns the government of Naples; active measures taken against the insurgents and brigands by Cialdini, his successor, appointed . . . July 16, "
- The king opens the exhibition of Italian industry at Florence . . . Sept. 14, "
- The kingdom recognised by Portugal and Belgium, Oct. 1; divided into fifty-nine prefectures, &c. . . Oct. 13, "
- Severe skirmishes in the south with brigands and foreign emissaries in the cause of Francis II. . . Oct. "
- Cialdini retires, and La Marmora becomes lieutenant-general of Naples . . . Nov. 2, "
- Brigandage still prevailing in the south, aided by the king of Naples; insurgents defeated; and many killed . . . Nov. 19, "
- José Borges, a Spaniard, lands in Calabria, Sept. 15; calls on the people to rise for Francis II., Sept.; taken and shot . . . Dec. 8, "
- The reactionist warfare continues, the cruelties of the brigands lead to severe reprisals, Dec. Jan. and Feb. 1862
- The minister Ricasoli compelled to resign by court influence, March 1; Rattazzi forms an administration . . . March 3, "
- The kingdom recognised by Prussia . . . March 1, "
- Surrender of Civatella del Tronto, the last Bourbon fortress in Sicily . . . March 14, "
- Triumphant progress of Garibaldi through Italy, establishing rifle clubs . . . March and April, "
- Mr. J. F. Bishop, an active English Bourbonist propagandist, captured . . . April 2, "
- Conspiracy among the Neapolitan soldiers at Milan suppressed . . . April 19, "
- The king received at Naples with great enthusiasm . . . April 28, "
- The French general Guyon aids in the suppression of the Bourbonist brigands . . . April "
- The kingdom recognised by Russia . . . July 3, "
- Garibaldi proceeds to Sicily; at Marsala he calls for volunteers, giving as his watchword "Rome or death!" . . . July 19, "
- Calls on the Hungarians to rise . . . July 26, "
- The king issues a proclamation against his proceedings, as tending to rebellion . . . Aug. 3, "
- Garibaldi enters Catania, and organises a provisional government . . . Aug. 19, "
- Sicily proclaimed to be in a state of siege, Aug. 21; and put under general Cialdini, Aug. 22, "
- Garibaldi issues his last proclamation; embarks at Catania; lands at Melito, in Calabria, and marches towards Reggio, Aug. 25; La Marmora proclaims a state of siege, Aug. 26; Garibaldi and his followers fall in with the royalists, under Pallavicini, at Aspromonte, where, after a short skirmish, he is wounded and taken prisoner, Aug. 29; removed to Varignano, near Spezzia . . . Sept. 1, "

ITALY, *continued.*

- Mr. J. F. Bishop sentenced to ten years' imprisonment . . . Sept. 6, 1862
- General Durando issues a diplomatic circular condemning Garibaldi's proceedings, yet asserting the necessity of the Italian government possessing Rome . . . Sept. 10, "
- A subscription in England enables professor Partridge, of King's College, London, to go to Garibaldi . . . Sept. 19, "
- Princess Maria Pia married by proxy to the king of Portugal . . . Sept. 27, "
- Garibaldi issues a rhetorical appeal to the English nation, urging its intervention for the cause of liberty . . . Sept. 28, "
- Inflammatory manifesto addressed to the people of Italy by Joseph Mazzini . . . Sept. "
- Amnesty granted to Garibaldi and his followers . . . Oct. 5, "
- Sharp reply of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Durando's note . . . Oct. 8, "
- State of siege in Naples and Sicily abolished . . . Oct. 17, "
- Disorderly encounter between Italian and Austrian troops on the banks of the Po . . . Nov. 1, "
- Father Passaglia and 10,000 (out of 80,000) Italian priests sign a declaration against the temporal authority of the pope . . . Nov. "
- Garibaldi removed to Pisa, Nov. 9; the ball extracted from his foot by Dr. Zanetti . . . Nov. 23, "
- Meeting of parliament: determined opposition to Rattazzi's ministry, Nov. 18; he resigns . . . Nov. 30, "
- New ministry formed, with Farina as president of the council . . . Dec. 9, "
- It declines further negotiations with France on the Roman question . . . Dec. 18, 1863
- Commercial treaty with France signed, Jan. 17, "
- Farina resigns; Minghetti succeeds, March 24, "
- Grand Cavour canal for irrigation of Piedmont opened . . . June 1, "
- Income tax bill passed . . . July, "
- Tristany and other bandits captured . . . July, "
- Commercial treaty with Great Britain signed, Aug. 6, "
- Death of Farina . . . Sept. 5, "
- Several bandits captured on board the French ship *Aunis*; given up to France, July; restored to Italy . . . Sept. 12, "
- The army of Piedmont (50,000) consolidated by La Marmora and expanded into the "army of Italy" (250,000) . . . Oct. "
- The king visits Naples; reviews National Guard, &c. . . Nov. 11-17, "
- General election; triumph of the moderate party . . . Jan. 1864
- Garibaldi's visit to England amidst much enthusiasm . . . April, "
- Franco-Italian convention signed (French troops to quit Rome in two years [from Feb. 6, 1865], Florence to be the capital of Italy, &c.) . . . Sept. 15, "
- Riots at Turin in consequence; many persons killed by the military . . . Sept. 21, 22, "
- Minghetti and his colleagues much blamed; resigns; a ministry formed by La Marmora, &c. . . Sept. 24, "
- The convention denounced by Garibaldi . . . Oct. 10, "
- Desperate state of the finances announced by Sella, the minister; he proposes stringent remedies . . . Nov. "
- Railway direct from Turin to Florence opened . . . Nov. 4, "
- The convention approved by the chamber of deputies, Nov. 19; by the senate (after an able speech by Cialdini, Dec. 6) . . . Dec. 9, 1864
- Decree for transfer of the capital published . . . Dec. 11, "
- Prince Humbert resides at Naples . . . Dec. "
- Demonstration against the king at Turin; he goes to Florence . . . Feb. 3, "
- Amnesty for political offences published; brigandage in the Neapolitan and Roman states increasing* . . . March, "
- Fruitless negotiations with the pope respecting the position of bishops in Italy, April to July . . . "
- The king and court proceed to Florence, May 13; he opens the Dante festival, the 600th anniversary of the poet's birth . . . May 14, "
- Mr. Moens, a British subject, seized and retained by brigands . . . May 15, "
- 45 monks and others arrested at Salerno on charge of a Bourbonist conspiracy, June 12, "
- Inauguration of a National Rifle Meeting at Florence; the king fires the first shot June 18, "
- Numerous atrocities committed by brigands; Giardullo and 8 brigands captured . . . June 19, "
- The kingdom recognised by Spain . . . July, "
- Mr. Moens released after a ransom of 5000*l.* had been paid . . . Aug. 26, "
- Bank of Italy established . . . Nov. 7, 1865
- French troops leaving Italy; general election, the moderate party predominate . . . Nov. "
- The new parliament meets at Florence, Nov. 18, "

KINGS OF ITALY.

476. Odoacer, king of the Heruli, invades Italy, and rules it: he was conquered and slain by
493. Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths; an able prince. He put to death the philosophers Boëthius and Symmachus, falsely accused, about 525.
526. Athalaric, his grandson dies of the plague.
534. Theodatus elected; assassinated.
536. Vitiges elected.
540. Theodebald elected; assassinated.
541. Totila, or Baduila, a great prince; killed in battle against the imperial army under Narses.
552. Theras falls in battle. Italy subject for a short time to the eastern empire.
568. Alboin, king of the Lombards, with a huge mixed army, conquers Italy; poisoned by his wife Rosamond, for compelling her to drink wine out of a cup formed of her father's skull.
573. Cleopha; assassinated.
575. Autharis; poisoned.
491. Agilulph.
615. Adalald; poisoned.
625. Ariold.
636. Rotharis; married the widow of Ariold; published a code of laws.
652. Rodolaf (son); assassinated.
653. Aribert I. (uncle).
661. Bertharit and Godebert (sons); dethroned by
662. Grimoald, duke of Benevento.
671. Bertharit re-established.
686. Cunibert (son).
700. Luitbert; dethroned by
701. Ragimbert.
701. Aribert II. (son).
712. Ansprand elected.
712. Luitprand (son), a great prince, and a favourite of the church.
744. Hildebrand (nephew); deposed.
744. Rachis, duke of Friuli, elected; became a monk.

* In Dec. 1864, it was stated that 346 brigands had been killed in action; 453 taken in action, and 132 surrendered. About 300 remained to be tracked. Many pretend to be subjects of the ex-king Francis II. of Naples.

ITALY, *continued.*

749. Astolph (brother).
 756. Desiderius; quarrelled with the pope Adrian who invited Charlemagne into Italy; by whom Desiderius was deposed, and an end put to the Lombard kingdom.
 777. Pepin (son of Charlemagne).
 812. Bernard.
 820. Lothaire (son of Louis le Debonnaire).

EMPERORS.

375. Charles the Bald.
 377. Carloman.
 379. Charles the Fat.
 388. Berenger I.
 889. " and Guy.

894. Berenger I. and Lambert.
 921. " and Rudolph of Burgundy.
 926. Hugh of Provence.
 945. Lothaire II.
 950. Berenger II.; deposed in
 961. By the emperor Otho the Great, who added Italy to the German empire.

MODERN KINGS OF ITALY.

1805. Napoleon proclaimed king of Italy, March 18; crowned at Milan, May 26; abdicated, 1814.
 1861. Victor-Emmanuel II. (of Sardinia), born March 14, 1820. *Heir*: Humbert, prince of Savoy, born March 14, 1844.

PRINCIPAL ITALIAN AUTHORS.*

	<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>		<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>		<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>
Dante	1265	1321	Tasso	1544	1595	Volta	1745	1826
Petrarca	1304	1374	Galileo	1564	1642	Leopardi	1798	1837
Boccaccio	1313	1375	Metastasio	1698	1782	Monti	1754	1828
Ariosto	1474	1533	Goldoni	1707	1795	Gioberti	1801	1852
Machiavelli	1469	1527	Parini	1729	1799	Nicolini	1782	1861
Guicciardini	1482	1540	Alfieri	1749	1803	Manzoni	1784	

ITINERARIES. The Roman Itinerarium was a table of the stages between two important places. The "Itineraria Antonini," embracing the whole Roman empire, usually ascribed to the emperor Aurelius Antoninus, and his successors, A.D. 138-80, was probably based upon the survey made by order of Julius Cæsar, 44 B.C. The "Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum" was drawn up for the use of the pilgrims about 333.

IVRY (near Évreux, N. W. France). Here Henry IV. totally defeated the League army, March 14, 1590.

IVORY was brought to Solomon from Tarshish, about 992 B.C. (1 *Kings* x. 22). The colossal statues of Jupiter, Minerva, &c., by Phidias, were formed of ivory and gold, B.C. 444.

J.

J was distinguished from I by the Dutch scholars of the 16th century, and introduced into the alphabet by Giles Beys, printer, of Paris, 1550. *Dufresnoy*.

JACOBINS, the original name of the Dominicans (*which see*). The Jacobin club (first called "club Breton") consisted of about forty gentlemen and men of letters, who met in the hall of the Jacobin friars, at Paris, in Oct. 1789, to discuss political and other questions. Fraternal societies were instituted in all the principal towns of the kingdom. *Burke*. The club was closed Nov. 11, 1794.

JACOBITES, a Christian sect, so called from Jacob Baradaeus, a Syrian, about 541. See *Eutychians*. The partisans of James II. (Latin, Jacobus II.) were so named after his expulsion from England in 1688.

JACOBUS. A gold coin, so called from king James I. of England, in whose reign it was struck, 1603-25.

JACQUARD LOOM. See *Loom*.

JACQUERIE, a term applied to bands of revolted peasants: first given to a body of them (headed by one Caillot, called Jacques Bonhomme) which ravaged France during the captivity of king John in 1358.

JAFFA, a seaport of Syria, celebrated in scripture as Joppa, whence Jonah embarked (about 862 B.C.), and where Peter raised Tabitha from the dead (A.D. 38); in mythology the place whence Perseus delivered Andromeda. Jaffa was taken by the caliph Omar, A.D. 636;

* The following terms are often used with reference to certain periods in the history of Italian literature and art. 1. *Trecento* (three hundred), from the birth of Dante (1265) to the death of Boccaccio (1375), which two, with Petrarca, are styled "the triumvirate of the Trecento." 2. *Quattrocento* (four hundred), from 1375 to the revival of Italian literature by Lorenzo de' Medici in the 15th century. During this period Latin was revived, to the prejudice of Italian. 3. *Cinquecento* (five hundred), from about 1480 to 1590. A sensuous style of art, founded on the heathen mythology, began to prevail. 4. *Seicento* (six hundred), from 1590 to 1700. The bad taste which prevailed during this period is ascribed to the influence of the Spaniards and the Jesuits throughout Italy. *Seicentisti* is a term of reproach. The *Trecento* and *Cinquecento* were the most flourishing periods.

by the Crusaders, 1090; and by Bonaparte, March 7-10, 1799; the French were driven out by the British in June, the same year. Here, according to sir Robert Wilson, were massacred 3800 prisoners by Bonaparte; but this is doubted. Jaffa suffered by an earthquake in Jan. 1837, when it is said that 13,000 persons were killed.

JAGELLONS, a dynasty which at times reigned over Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia, beginning with Jagellon, duke of Bohemia, 1381. It ended with John II. of Poland, in 1668.

JAMAICA, a W. India island, discovered by Columbus, May 3, 1494. It was conquered from the Spaniards by admiral Penn, with land forces commanded by Venables, May 3, 1655. Population in 1861, 13,816 whites; 81,074 coloured; 346,374 blacks.

An awful earthquake here	June 2, 1692	In May, 1853, the dissension between the colonial legislature and sir Charles Grey, the governor, occasioned his recall; his successor, sir H. Barkly, arrived	Oct. 1853
The Maroons (runaway slaves) permitted to settle in the north of the island	1738	Charles Henry Darling, appointed governor	1857
Desolating hurricanes in 1722, 1734, and	1751	Edward John Eyre appointed governor	1864
In June, 1795, the Maroons rose against the English, and were not quelled till	March, 1796	Negro insurrection begins at Morant-bay, by resisting the capture of a negro criminal, Oct. 7; the court house fired on; baron Ketelholdt, rev. V. Herschell, and many others cruelly murdered and mutilated, Oct. 11, 12, 1865	
Many transported to Sierra Leone	1800	Rebellion spreads, and many atrocities are committed; it is suppressed by the energy of the governor, the military and naval officers, volunteers, the maroons, and the loyal negroes *	Oct. 13-24, "
Slave-trade abolished	May 1, 1807		
Tremendous hurricane, by which the whole island was deluged, hundreds of houses washed away, vessels wrecked, and a thousand persons drowned	Oct. 1815		
Insurrection of the negro slaves; numerous plantations burnt; the governor, lord Belmore, declared martial law	Dec. 22, 1831		
Emanicipation of the slaves	Aug. 1, 1834		
About 50,000 die of cholera in	1850		

JAMES'S HALL, ST., near Piccadilly, erected for public meetings, &c., was opened on March, 25, 1858, with a concert for the benefit of the Middlesex hospital. Mr. Owen Jones was the architect.

JAMES'S PALACE, ST., London, was built by Henry VIII. on the site of an hospital of the same name, 1530. It has been the official town-residence of the English court since the fire at Whitehall in 1695. The **PARK** was a marsh till Henry VIII. enclosed and laid it out in walks, 1530.

Much improved by Charles II., who employed Le Nôtre to plant lime-trees, and to lay out "the mall" for the purpose of playing a game with a ball called a mall	1668	The park improved by George IV. 1827, <i>et seq.</i>	
William III. granted a passage into it from Spring gardens	1699	The enclosure first opened to the public in Jan. 1829; the opening by Carlton-steps in	1831
A grand display of fireworks took place here at the peace, when the pagoda bridge erected here by sir W. Congreve was burnt	Aug. 1, 1814	The marble arch that fronted Buckingham palace removed to Cumberland-gate, Hyde-park	March 29, 1851
		An iron bridge over the ornamental water constructed	1857

JANISSARIES (Turkish *ieni tchéri*, new soldiers), an order of infantry in the Turkish army: originally, young prisoners trained to arms; were first organised by Orcan, about 1330, and remodelled by his son Amurath I. about 1360; their numbers were increased by later sovereigns. In later days they degenerated from their strict discipline, and several times deposed the sultan. Owing to an insurrection of these troops on June 14, 1826, when nearly 3000 of them were killed, the Ottoman army was re-organised, and a firman was issued on June 17, abolishing the Janissaries.

JANSENISTS, persons who embraced the doctrines of Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres, who died in 1638. He was a prelate of piety and morals, but his "*Augustinus*," a book in which he maintained the Augustinian doctrine of free grace, kindled a fierce controversy on its publication in 1640, and was condemned by a bull of pope Urban VIII. in 1642. Through the Jesuits, its vehement opponents, Jansenism, was condemned by Innocent X. in 1653, and by the bull *Unigenitus*, issued by Clement XI. in 1713. This bull the French church rejected. Jansenism still exists at Utrecht and Haarlem. See *Port Royalists*.

JANUARY derives its name from Janus, an early Roman divinity. January was added to the Roman calendar by Numa, 713 B.C. He placed it about the winter solstice, and made

* The chief instigators, Geo. Wm. Gordon, a coloured member of the legislative assembly, and Paul Bogle, with many others, were tried and executed in a summary manner. Above 200 rebels were shot; and on Oct. 24, above 200 men and 65 women remained to be tried. These proceedings excited severe comment in England.

it the first month, because Janus was supposed to preside over the beginning of all business. In 1751 the legal year in England was ordered to begin on Jan. 1, instead of March 25.

JANUS, TEMPLE OF, at Rome, was erected by Romulus, and kept open in time of war, and closed in time of peace. During above 700 years it was shut—under Numa 714 B.C.; at the close of the first Punic war, 235 B.C.; and under Augustus, 29, and 25 B.C.; during that long period of time, the Romans were continually employed in war.

JAPAN, an Asiatic empire, composed of five large and many small islands (*Nippon* the principal). It was visited by Marco Polo, the Venetian traveller, in the 13th century; and by Mendez Pinto, a Portuguese, about 1535 or 1542; whose countrymen shortly after obtained permission to found a settlement. The Jesuit missionaries who followed made a great number of converts, who sent a deputation to pope Gregory XIII. in 1582; but a fierce persecution of the Christians began in 1590, aggravated it is said by the indiscreet zeal and arrogance of the Jesuits: thousands of the converts suffered death; and in 1639, the Portuguese were utterly expelled from the empire. The Dutch trade with Japan commenced about 1600 under severe restrictions, and has since been frequently suspended. The learned Engelbert Kœmpfer visited Japan in 1690, and published an account of it with plates.

An American expedition, under commodore Parry, reaches Jeddo, and is favourably received; but remains only a few days, July 8, 1853	cruelly assailed by a Japanese noble and his suite Sept. 14, 1862
A treaty of commercial alliance concluded between the two countries March, 1854	The batteries and vessels of the prince of Nagato fire on an English and a French vessel at the entrance of the straits of Simonosaki, Nov. 15, 19, 1862
A similar treaty with the British Oct. " 1856	Some English, French, and American vessels bombard his forts and his vessels, July 15-19, 1863
Nagasaki and Hakodadi opened to European commerce Aug. 19, 1858	Reparation demanded; 100,000l. paid by the government; the prince of Satsuma resists payment of 25,000l., his portion; admiral Kuper enters the bay of Kagosima, and is fired upon; whereupon he bombards the town and burns the prince's steamers, Aug. 15, " 1863
Commercial treaty with Russia Aug. 19, 1858	He pays the 25,000l. Dec. 14, "
Lord Elgin visits Japan, with a present of a steamer for the emperor, and is honourably received, July; obtains the treaty of Jeddo, opening Japan to British commerce, Aug. 26, " 1858	The Japanese minister announces that the ports opened by virtue of the treaties will be closed June 24, "
The secular emperor dies (aged 36) Sept. 16, "	The Japanese government refuse to abide by the treaties; a combined fleet enters the straits of Simonosaki, Sept. 4; and attacks and destroys the Japanese batteries, Sept. 5, 6, 1864
An attempt made to assassinate the regent, March, 1860	Major Baldwin and lieut. Bird murdered, Nov. 20; for which two assassins were executed in Dec. "
A Japanese embassy visits Washington, New York, &c., in the United States, May 14—June 30, "	The Japanese government are stated to be endeavouring to reduce the power of the nobles Aug. 1865
Received by Napoleon III. at Paris, April 13; in London, June; in Holland, Prussia, &c. July—Sept. 1862	
Attack on the British embassy at Jeddo; some persons wounded July 5, 1861	
Japan quiet Dec. "	
Another attack on the English chargé d'affaires frustrated June 26, 27, 1862	
Foreign ministers transfer the residence from Jeddo to Yokohama June 27, "	
Mr. Richardson murdered and his companions	

JARNAC (W. France). On March 13, 1569, the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. of France, here defeated the Huguenots under Louis, prince of Condé, who was killed in cold blood by Montesquieu. The victor (seventeen years of age), on account of his success here and at Montcontour, was chosen king of Poland.

JASMINE, OR JESSAMINE, *Jasminum officinale*, a native of Persia, &c., was brought hither from Circassia, before 1548. The Catalonian jasmine came from the East Indies, in 1629, and the yellow Indian jasmine in 1566.

JASSY, the capital of Moldavia, frequently occupied by the Russians; taken by them in 1739 and 1769. A treaty between them and the Turks was signed here Jan. 9, 1792.

JAVA, a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, is said to have been reached by the Portuguese in 1511, and by the Dutch in 1595. The latter, who now possess it, built Batavia, the capital, about 1619. See *Batavia*. The atrocious massacre of 20,000 of the unarmed natives by the Dutch, sparing neither women nor children, to possess their effects, took place in 1740. The island capitulated to the British, Sep. 18, 1811. The sultan was dethroned by the English, and the hereditary prince raised to the throne, in June, 1813. Java was restored to Holland in 1814. In Aug. 1860, the Swiss soldiers aided by the natives here mutinied, but were soon reduced, and many suffered death.

JEAN DE LUZ, ST. (S. France, near the Pyrenees). Soult's strong position here was taken by general Hill and marshal Beresford, Nov. 10, 1813.

JEDDA, the port of Mecca, Arabia. On June 15, 1858, the fanatic Mahommedans rose and massacred twenty-six of the Christian inhabitants, among them the English and French consuls and part of their families; but many fled to the shipping. On the delay of justice, commodore Pullen bombarded the town, July 25 and 26. On Aug. 6, eleven of the assassins were executed; the ringleaders also were afterwards executed.

JEDDO, or **YEDDO**, the capital of Japan, on the island of Nippon, contains about 2,000,000 inhabitants. The emperor's palace is said to have a hall of audience supported by pillars of massive gold, and three towers, each nine stories high, covered with gold plates. On Dec. 23, 1854, and Nov. 11, 1855, severe earthquakes occurred: during the latter, 57 temples, 100,000 houses, and about 30,000 persons were destroyed. See *Japan*.

JE MAINTIENDRAI, "I will maintain." The motto of the house of Nassau. When William III. came to the throne of England, he continued this, but added "the liberties of England and the Protestant religion," at the same time ordering that the old motto of the royal arms, "*Dieu et mon droit*," should be retained on the great seal, 1689.

JEMAPPES (N.W. Belgium), the site of the first pitched battle gained by the French republicans (under Dumouriez), in which 40,000 French troops forced 19,000 Austrians, who were entrenched in woods and mountains, defended by redoubts and many cannon, Nov. 6, 1792. The number killed on each side was reckoned at 5000.

JENA AND AUERSTADT (Central Germany), where two battles were fought, Oct. 14, 1806, between the French and Prussians. The French were commanded at Jena by Napoleon, and at Auerstadt by Davoust: the Prussians by prince Hohenlohe at the former place, and the king of Prussia at the latter. The Prussians were defeated, losing nearly 20,000 killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, and 200 field-pieces; the French lost 14,000 men. Napoleon advanced to Berlin, and issued the Berlin decree (*which see*).

JENNERIAN INSTITUTION, founded 1803. See *Vaccination*.

JERSEY. The chief island of the channel archipelago (which includes Guernsey, Sark, Alderney, &c.), formerly held by the Romans in the 3rd and 4th centuries after Christ—Jersey being termed *Cæsarea*. The isles were captured by Rollo, and thus became an appanage of the duchy of Normandy, and were united to the crown of England by his descendant, William the Conqueror. The inhabitants of the Channel Islands preferred to remain subjects of king John, at the period of the conquest of Normandy by Philip Augustus, and while retaining the laws, customs, and (until lately) the language of their continental ancestors, have always remained firm in their allegiance to England. Almost every war with France has been characterised by an attack on Jersey, the most successful of which, under the baron de Rullecour, was defeated by the English garrison and Jersey militia, commanded by major Pierson, Jan. 6, 1781. Mr. J. Bertrand Payne, in his "*Armorial of Jersey*" and his "*Gossiping Guide*" has exhaustively treated the general and family history of the island. The population of the isles in 1861, was 91,147.

JERUSALEM, called also **SALEM**, 1913 B.C. (*Gen.* xiv. 18). Its king was slain by Joshua, 1451 B.C. It was taken by David, 1048 B.C., who dwelt in the fort, calling it the city of David. See *Jeus*.

The first temple founded by Solomon, 1012 B.C. ;		Jerusalem taken from the Christians by Saladin	1187
and solemnly dedicated on Friday . Oct. 30,	1004	By the Turks, who drive away the Saracens,	
Jerusalem taken and razed to the ground by			1217 & 1239
Titus: more than 1,100,000 of the Jews		Surrendered to the emperor Frederic II. by	
perished A.D. Sept. 8,	70	treaty	1228
A city (called <i>Ælia</i>) built on the ruins by Julius		Taken by the Turks	1517
Severus, in the time of Adrian	130	Held by the French under Bonaparte	Feb. 1799
The walls rebuilt by the empress Eudoxia	437	The protestant bishopric of Jerusalem erected,	
Jerusalem taken by the Persians, 614; by the		under the protection of Great Britain and	
Saracens, 637; and by the Crusaders, when		Prussia; S. M. S. Alexander consecrated	
70,000 infidels were put to the sword; a new		bishop	Nov. 7, 1841
kingdom founded July 15,	1099	Jerusalem and the neighbourhood was sur-	
The "assize of Jerusalem," a code of laws, es-		veyed by a party of royal engineers between	
tablished by Godfrey of Bouillon	1100	Sept. 1864 & June, 1865	

CHRISTIAN KINGS OF JERUSALEM.

Godfrey of Bouillon	1099	Sibyl, then his son Baldwin V.	1185
Baldwin I.	1100	Guy de Lusignan	1186
Baldwin II.	1118	Henry of Champagne	1192
Fulk of Anjou	1131	Amauri de Lusignan	1197
Baldwin III.	1144	Jeanne de Brienne	1210
Amauri (or Almeric)	1162	Emperor Frederic II.	1229-39
Baldwin IV.	1173		

"**JERUSALEM DELIVERED**," the great Italian epic, by Tasso, was published in 1580.

JESTER is described as "a witty and jocose person, kept by princes to inform them of their faults, and those of other men, under the disguise of a waggish story." Several of our kings, particularly the Tudors, kept jesters. Rayhere, the founder of St. Bartholomew's priory, West Smithfield, London, 1133, is said to have been a court jester and minstrel. There was a jester at court in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., but we hear of no licensed jester afterwards.

JESUITS, the society or company of Jesus, was founded by Ignatius Loyola, a page to Ferdinand V. of Spain, subsequently an officer in his army, and afterwards canonised. Having been wounded in both legs at the siege of Pampeluna, in 1521, he devoted himself to theology, and renounced the military for the ecclesiastical profession. He dedicated his life to the Blessed Virgin as her knight; made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return laid the foundation of his society at Paris, Aug. 16, 1534. He presented its institutes, in 1539, to pope Paul III., who made many objections; but Ignatius adding to the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth of implicit submission to the holy see, the institution was confirmed by a bull, Sept. 27, 1540; the number of members was not to exceed sixty. That restriction was taken off by another bull, March 14, 1543; and popes Julius III., Pius V., and Gregory XIII. granted great privileges. Francis Xavier, and other missionaries, the first brothers, carried the order to the extremities of the habitable globe, but it met with great opposition in Europe, particularly in Paris. See *Paraguay* and *Jansenists*.

The society condemned by the Sorbonne, Paris, 1554; expelled from France, 1594; re-admitted, 1604; but after several decrees is totally suppressed in France and its property confiscated. 1764
Ordered by parliament to be expelled from England, 1579, 1581, 1586, 1602; and finally by the Relief Act in 1829
Expelled from—Venice, 1607; Holland, 1708; Portugal, 1759; Spain 1767

Abolished by Clement XIV. (at the meeting of the Bourbon sovereigns) . . . July 21, 1773
Restored by Pius VI. Aug. 7, 1814
Expelled from—Belgium, 1818; Russia, 1820; Spain, 1820, 1835; France, 1831, 1845; Portugal, 1834; Sardinia, Austria, and other states, 1848; Italy and Sicily 1860
The chief of the order appeals to the king of Sardinia for redress of grievances . Oct. 24, "

JESUIT'S BARK, called by the Spaniards fever-wood; discovered, it is said, by a Jesuit, about 1535 (and used by the order). It is taken from the cinchona or chinchona tree. Its virtues were not generally known till 1633, when it cured of fever the lady of the viceroy at Peru. It was sold at one period for its weight in silver, and was introduced into France in 1649; and it is said to have cured Louis XIV. of fever when he was dauphin. It came into general use in 1680, and sir Hans Sloane introduced it here about 1700. The cinchona plant was largely planted in the Neilgherry hills, India, in 1861, and is thriving greatly. See *Quinine*.

JESUS CHRIST, the SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD, stated to have been born on Monday, Dec. 25, A.M., 4004, in the year of Rome, 752; but this event should be dated four years before the commencement of the common era. See *Nativity*. The following dates are given by ecclesiastical writers. Christ's baptism by John, and his first ministry, A.D. 30. He celebrated the last passover, and instituted the sacrament on Thursday, April 2, 33; was crucified on Friday, April 3, at three o'clock in the afternoon; arose April 5; ascended to heaven from Mount Olivet on Thursday, May 14; and the Holy Spirit descended on his disciples on Sunday, the day of Pentecost, May 24. The divinity of Christ, denied by the Arians, was affirmed by the council of Nice, 325.

JEWELLERY, worn by most of the early nations. Pliny the elder, says he saw Lollia Paulina (the most beautiful woman of her time, and wife of Caius Cæsar, and afterwards of Caligula) wearing ornaments which were valued at 322,916*l.* sterling. Jewels were worn in France by Agnes Sorel in 1434, and extensively encouraged in England about 1685. The standard of gold for jewellery was lowered by parliament in 1854.

JEWISH ERA. The Jews usually employed the era of the Seleucidæ until the 15th century, when a new mode of computing was adopted. They date from the creation, which they consider to have been 3760 years and 3 months before the commencement of our era. To reduce Jewish time to ours, subtract 3761 years.

JEWS, a people who derive their origin from Abraham, with whom God made a covenant, 1898, B.C. *Gen.* xvii.

Call of Abram	B.C. 1921	The male children of the Israelites thrown into the Nile; Moses born	B.C. 1571
Isaac born to Abraham	1896	The Passover instituted. The Israelites go out of Egypt, and cross the Red Sea	1491
Birth of Esau and Jacob	1837	The law promulgated from Mount Sinai	"
Death of Abraham	1822		
Joseph sold into Egypt	1729		

JEWS, *continued.*

	B.C.	1490	Kings of Judah.	Kings of Israel.	Prophets.
The tabernacle set up			884. Athaliah	Jehu.	
Joshua leads the Israelites into Canaan		1451	878. { Joash or Je- hoahaz. }	Jehoahaz.	
The first bondage (Othniel, 1405)		1413	857. "	Jehoash (839)	Jonah.
The second bondage (Ehud, 1325)		1343	840. Amaziah	Jeroboam II.	{ Hosea. Amos.
The third bondage (Deborah and Barak, 1285)		1305	825. "		
The fourth bondage (Gideon, 1245)		1252	810. { Uzziah or Azariah. }	Anarchy.	
The fifth bondage (Jephthah, 1187)		1206	784. "	Zechariah.	Joel.
The sixth bondage		1157	773. "	{ Shallum. Menahem.	
Samson slays the Philistines		1136	772. "	Pekahiah.	
Samuel governs as judge, about		1120	761. "	Pekah.	
Samson pulls down the temple of Dagon		1117	759. "		{ Isaiah and Micah.
SAUL made king		1095	758. Jotham		
David slays Goliath, about		1063	742. Ahaz		
Death of Saul; David made king		1055	730. "	Hoshea.	
David besieges and takes Jerusalem, and makes it his capital		1048	726. Hezekiah	{ [Captivity, 721.] }	Nahum.
Solomon lays the foundation of the temple		1012	698. Manasseh.		
Which is dedicated		1004	643. Amon		Jeremiah.
Death of Solomon; the kingdom divided		975	641. Josiah		Zephaniah.

KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.

Jeroboam establishes idolatry	975				
Bethel taken from Jeroboam; 500,000 Israel- ites slain	957				
Israel afflicted with the famine predicted by Elijah	906				
The Syrians besiege Samaria	901				
Elijah translated to heaven	896				
Miracles of Elisha the prophet	895				
The Assyrian invasion under Phul	771				
Pekah besieges Jerusalem	741				
Samaria taken by the king of Assyria: the ten tribes are carried into captivity, and an end is put to the kingdom of Israel	721				

KINGDOM OF JUDAH.

Shishak, king of Egypt, takes Jerusalem, and pillages the temple	971				
Abijah defeats the king of Israel; 50,000 men are slain in battle	957				
Hazeal desolates Judah	857				
Pekah, king of Israel, lays siege to Jerusalem; 120,000 of the men of Judah are slain in one day	741				
Sennacherib invades Judea, but the destroying angel enters the camp of the Assyrians, and in one night destroys 185,000 of them	710				
Holofernes is killed at the siege of Bethulia by Judith	656				
In repairing the temple, Hilkiah discovers the book of the law, and Josiah keeps a solemn Passover	624				
Nebuchadnezzar invades Judea	605				
He besieges Jerusalem	599				
He again invades Judea, and takes Jerusalem after a long siege	588				
Jerusalem fired, the temple burnt, the walls razed to the ground, and the city reduced to ashes	587				

KINGS.

PROPHETS.

Saul began to reign	B.C. 1095	Samuel.
David	1055	Nathan.
Solomon	1015	
B.C. Kings of Judah.	Kings of Israel.	
975. Rehoboam	Jeroboam I.	Ahijah.
958. Abijah		
955. Asa	Nadab (954)	Azariah.
953. "	Baasha	Hanan.
930. "	Elah	Jehu.
929. "	Zimri	"
925. "	Omri	"
918. "	Ahab	Elijah.
914. Jehoshaphat		
897. "	Ahaziah	Elisha.
896. "	{ Jehoram or Joram. }	Jahaziel.
889. Jehoram		
885. Ahaziah.		

B.C. Kings of Judah.	Kings of Israel.	Prophets.
884. Athaliah	Jehu.	
878. { Joash or Je- hoahaz. }	Jehoahaz.	
857. "	Jehoash (839)	Jonah.
840. Amaziah	Jeroboam II.	{ Hosea. Amos.
825. "		
810. { Uzziah or Azariah. }	Anarchy.	
784. "	Zechariah.	Joel.
773. "	{ Shallum. Menahem.	
772. "	Pekahiah.	
761. "	Pekah.	
759. "		{ Isaiah and Micah.
758. Jotham		
742. Ahaz		
730. "	Hoshea.	
726. Hezekiah	{ [Captivity, 721.] }	Nahum.
698. Manasseh.		
643. Amon		Jeremiah.
641. Josiah		Zephaniah.
610. { Jehoahaz (Shallum), Jehoiakim. }		Habakkuk.
599. { Jehoakin (Coniah), Zedekiah }		Daniel. Ezekiel.

BABYLONISH CAPTIVITY.

Daniel prophesies at Babylon	B.C. 603	
Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, refusing to worship the golden image, are cast into a fiery furnace, but are delivered by the angel	587	
Obadiah prophesies		
Daniel declares the meaning of the handwriting against Belshazzar	538	
He is cast into the lions' den; he prophesies the return from captivity, and the coming of the Messiah	"	

RETURN FROM CAPTIVITY.

Cyrus, sovereign of all Asia, publishes an edict for the return of the Jews and rebuilding of the temple	536	
Haggai and Zechariah prophets	520	
The second temple finished	March 10, 515	
The Jews delivered from Haman by Esther	510	
Ezra, the priest, arrives in Jerusalem to reform abuses	458	
Here begin the 70 weeks of years predicted by Daniel, being 490 years before the crucifixion of the Redeemer	457	
The walls of Jerusalem built	445	
Malachi the prophet	413	
[The Scripture history of the Jews ends, according to Eusebius, in 442 B.C.; and from this time Josephus and the Roman historians give the best account of the Jews.]		

THE GRECIAN EMPIRE.

Alexander the Great passes out of Europe into Asia	335	
He marches against Jerusalem to besiege it, but it is said, on seeing Jaddus, the high-priest, clad in his robes, he declares he had seen such a figure in a vision in Macedonia, invit- ing him to Asia, and promising to deliver the Persian empire into his hands; he now goes to the temple, and offers sacrifices to the God of the Jews	332	
Jerusalem taken by Ptolemy Soter	320	
Ptolemy Philadelphus said to employ 72 Jews to translate the Scriptures	277	
Antiochus takes Jerusalem, pillages the temple, and slays 40,000 of the inhabitants	170	
Government of the Maccabees begins	166	

JEWS, *continued.*

Treaty with the Romans; the first on record with the Jews	B.C.	161	A fatal distemper raging in Europe; they are suspected of having poisoned the springs, and numbers are massacred. <i>Lenglet.</i>	A.D.	1348
Judas Hyrcanus assumes the title of "king of the Jews"		107	Jews are banished from Spain, Portugal, and France (considered by them as great a calamity as the destruction of Jerusalem)		1492-94
Jerusalem taken by the Roman legions under Pompey		63	Edicts against Jews rescinded by pope Sixtus V.		1588
ROMAN EMPIRE.					
Antipater made intendant of Judæa by Julius Caesar		49	Jews favoured in Holland		1603
Herod, son of Antipater, marries Miriamne, daughter of the king		42	After having been banished England 370 years, they are permitted to return by Cromwell, who grants a pension to Manasseh Ben Israel		1657
Invasion of the Parthians		40	Statute to compel them to maintain their protestant children enacted		1702
Herod employs the aid of the senate; they decree him to be the king		"	Jews acquire right to possess land in England		1723
Jerusalem taken by Herod, and by the Roman general Sossius		37	Bill to naturalise the professors of the Jewish religion in Ireland (where 200 Jews then resided) refused the royal assent		1746
Herod rebuilds the temple		18	Statute to naturalise them passed		1753
JESUS CHRIST, the long-expected Messiah, is said to be born on Monday, Dec. 25, four years before the common era	A.D.	4	This act repealed on the petition of all the cities in England		1754
Pontius Pilate is made procurator of Judea		26	The Jews of Spain, Portugal, and Avignon are declared to be citizens of France		1790
John the Baptist begins to preach		"	Sitting of the great Sanhedrim of Paris convened by the emperor Napoleon	Sept. 18,	1806
John the Baptist beheaded		31	London society for promoting Christianity among the Jews		1808
Christ's ministry and miracles		31-33	Alexander of Russia grants land on the sea of Azoph to converted Jews	Sept. 1,	1820
The crucifixion and resurrection of the Redeemer		33	Mr. David Salomons elected sheriff of London (the first Jewish one); an act passed to enable him to act	June 24,	1835
The Jews persecuted for refusing to worship Caligula		38	Bill for Jewish emancipation in England lost on the second reading by a majority in the commons, 228 against 165	May 17,	1836
Receive the right of Roman citizenship		41	Moses Montefiore, esq., elected sheriff of London, and knighted by the queen, being the first Jew on whom that honour has been conferred	Nov. 9,	1837
Claudius banishes Jews from Rome		50	Ukase of the emperor of Russia, permitting the title of citizen of the first class to be held by any Jew who renders himself worthy of it		1839
Titus takes Jerusalem; the city and temple are sacked and burnt, and 1,100,000 of the Jews perish, multitudes destroying themselves		70	Owing to the disappearance of a Greek priest, a persecution of the Jews began at Damascus. (See <i>Damascus</i>)	Feb. 1,	1840
Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem (calling it <i>Ælia Capitolina</i>), and erects a temple to Jupiter		130	Act to relieve Jews elected to municipal offices from taking oaths, &c., 9 Vict.		1846
Rebellion of Bar-cochba; final desolation of Judea		135-136	Baron Lionel de Rothschild* returned to parliament for the city of London by a majority of 669 votes; his opponent, lord John Manners, polling only 3104	July 3,	1849
More than 580,000 of the Jews are slain by the Romans in		135-136	Alderman Salomons* elected member for Greenwich	June 28,	1851
[They are now banished from Judea by an edict of the emperor, and are forbidden to return, or even to look back upon their once flourishing and beloved city, on pain of death. From this period, the Jews have been scattered among all other nations.]			The Jews' Oaths of Abjuration bill passed the house of commons	July 3,	"
GENERAL HISTORY.					
Jews first arrive in England		1078	Baron Rothschild again returned for the city of London at the general elections, July, 1852; March, 1857; July, 1857; and	July,	1865
The Rabbi Maimonides lives about		"	Violent outbreak against the Jews in Stockholm	Sept. 3,	1852
The Jews massacred in London, on the coronation day of Richard I., at the instigation of the priests		1189	The Jewish Oath bill passed in commons, April 15; thrown out in the lords	April 29,	1853
500 Jews besieged in York castle by the mob, cut each other's throats to avoid their fury		1190	Alderman Salomons the first Jewish lord mayor of London	Nov. 9,	1855
Jews of both sexes imprisoned; their eyes or teeth plucked out, and numbers inhumanly butchered, by king John		1204	The Jewish Oath bill several times passed in the commons and thrown out in the lords		1854-7
They circumcise and attempt to crucify a child at Norwich; the offenders are condemned in a fine of 20,000 marks		1235	Edgar Mortara, a Jewish child, forcibly taken from his parents by order of the archbishop of Bologna, on the plea of having been baptized when an infant by a Roman Catholic maid-servant	June 24,	1858
They crucify a child at Lincoln, for which 18 are hanged		1255	An act passed enabling Jews to sit in parliament by resolution of the house	July,	"
700 Jews are slain in London, a Jew having forced a Christian to pay him more than 2s. per week as interest on a loan of 20s. <i>Stow.</i>		1262	Baron Lionel de Rothschild takes his seat as M.P. for London on	July 26,	" †
Statute that no Jew should enjoy a freehold, passed		1269	The French government having in vain urged Mortara's restoration to his parents, sir Moses		
Every Jew lending money on interest compelled to wear a plate on his breast, signifying that he was a usurer, or to quit the realm. <i>Stow.</i>		1274			
267 Jews hanged and quartered for clipping coin		1278			
15,660 Jews banished from England. <i>Rapin.</i>		1290			
Much pillaged and persecuted in France during the 14th and 15th centuries.					

* Neither were permitted to sit.

† To commemorate this event the baron endowed a scholarship in the City of London School.

JEWS, *continued.*

Montefiore proceeds to Rome (but obtains no redress)	Dec. 22, 1858	Oppressive laws against the Jews in the Austrian empire annulled	Jan. 6, 1860
Alderman Salomon selected M. P. for Greenwich, and baron Meyer de Rothschild for Hythe,	Feb. 15, 1859	Act passed permitting Jewish M.P.'s to omit from the oath the words "on the faith of a Christian"	Aug. 6, "
Protest respecting the seizure of the boy Mortara signed at London by the abp. of Canterbury, and bishops, noblemen, and gentlemen, sent to the French ambassador, Oct.; and presented to lord John Russell	Nov. "	Additional political privileges granted to the Jews in Russia, Jan. 26; and in Poland, June, 1862	
		Jews persecuted at Rome	Dec. 1864
		Alderman Benjamin Samuel Phillips, second Jewish lord mayor	Nov. 9, 1865

JOAN OF ARC, the maid of Orleans, was born at Domremy. The English under the duke of Bedford closely besieging Orleans, Joan of Arc pretended that she had a divine commission to expel them, and Charles VII. entrusted her with the command of the French troops. She raised the siege and entered Orleans with supplies, April 29, 1429; and the English, who were before the place from Oct. 12 preceding, abandoned the enterprise May 8 following. She captured several towns in the possession of the English, whom she defeated in a battle near Patay, June 18, 1429. In her various achievements no unfeminine cruelty ever stained her conduct. She was wounded several times herself, but never shed any blood with her own hand. She was taken at the siege of Compiègne, May 25, 1430; and, to the great disgrace of the English, after a trial, was burnt for a witch at Rouen, May 30, 1431. A statue of Joan of Arc, chiselled by the late princess Marie of France, was inaugurated at Orleans, Sept. 13, 1851, and the 435th anniversary of its deliverance was celebrated in the same city on May 14, 1865. See *Patay, Battle of*.

JOCKEY CLUB, instituted in the reign of Charles II., is mentioned in Heber's "Racing Calendar," 1758.

JOHN, ST., KNIGHTS OF. See *Malta*.

JOHN'S, ST. See *Newfoundland, Cambridge, and Oxford*.

JOHN'S GATE, ST., St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, London, a fine vestige of monastic building, was the gate of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem (suppressed in 1540), and was the place where the *Gentleman's Magazine* was first published, March 6, 1731. The house was often visited by Dr. Johnson, Garrick, and their friends.

JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE, names well known, as standing pledges for the prosecution of suits. In early times real and substantial persons were required to pledge themselves to answer to the crown for an amercement or fine set upon the plaintiff, for raising a false accusation, if he brought an action without cause, or failed in it. And in 1285, 13 Edw. I. sheriffs and bailiffs were, before they made deliverance of the distress, to receive pledges for the pursuing the suit, and for the return of the beasts, if return were awarded. But this becoming a matter of form, the fictitious names of Doe and Roe were used until the form was declared to be no longer necessary by the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, an ancient house formerly situated on Duncan's Bay Head, the most northerly point in Great Britain, deriving its name from John of Groat, or Groot, and his brothers, originally from Holland, said to have settled here about 1489.*

JOHNSON'S CLUB. See *Literary Club*.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES (good and bad) have been very numerous during the present century (especially in 1825 and 1846). Many acts have been passed for their regulation; the most important in 1857 and 1858.† See *Companies and Limited Liability*.

JOURNALS. See *Newspapers*.

JOURNALS, THE, of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, commenced in 1547, first ordered to be printed in 1752, when 5000*l.* were allowed to Mr. Hardinge for the execution of the work. The journals of the HOUSE OF PEERS (commencing 1509) were ordered to be printed in 1767.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, an island in the Pacific, named from its discoverer in 1567. Alexander Selkirk, a native of Scotland, was left on shore here by his captain for mutiny in 1705. He lived alone more than four years, till he was discovered by captain Rogers in 1709.

* This house was of an octagon shape, being one room, with eight windows and eight doors, to admit eight members of the family, the heads of different branches of it, to prevent their quarrels for precedence at table, which on a previous occasion had nigh proved fatal. Each came in by this contrivance at his own door, and sat at an octagon table, at which, of course, there was no chief place or head.

† An important act for the incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of trading companies and other associations was passed in 1862.

From his narrative De Foe is said to have derived his *Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, published in 1719.

JUBILEES. The Jews were commanded to celebrate a jubilee every fifty years, 1491 B.C. (*Lev. xxv. 8*). Among the Christians a jubilee every century was instituted by pope Boniface VIII. in the year 1300. In the 16th century it was celebrated every fifty years by command of pope Clement VI.; and was afterwards reduced by Urban VI. to every thirty-third year; and by Sixtus V. to every twenty-fifth year.

Shakspeare's Jubilee, projected by David Garrick, was celebrated at Shakspeare's birth-place, Stratford-on-Avon . . . Sept. 6, 7, 8, 1769
Another Shakspeare festival at Stratford, . . . April 23, 1836
National jubilee in England on account of

George III. entering into the 50th year of his reign . . . Oct. 25, 1809
Jubilee in celebration of the general peace, and of the centenary of the accession of the Brunswick family . . . Aug. 1, 1814

JUDAH. See *Jews*.

JUDGES appointed by God, when the Israelites were in bondage, ruled from 1402 B.C. till the election of Saul as king, 1095. See *Jews, Justices, Circuits, Lords Justices*, and *Vice-Chancellors*.

Judges punished for bribery, and Thomas de Weyland banished . . . 1289
William de Thorp hanged for bribery . . . 1351
John de Cavendish beheaded by the Kentish rebels . . . 1382
Tresilian, chief justice, executed for favouring despotism, and other judges condemned . . . 1388
The prince of Wales said to have been committed by judge Gascoigne for assaulting him on the bench . . . 1412
Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor, beheaded, . . . July 6, 1535
Judges threatened with impeachment, and Berkeley taken off the bench and committed by the commons, on a charge of treason, . . . Feb. 13, 1641

Three judges impeached . . . 1680
Judge Jefferies committed by the lord mayor to the tower, where he died . . . 1689
The judge's office made tenable for life (during good behaviour) instead of during the pleasure of the crown (by 13 Will. III. c. 2) . . . 1702
Their commissions made permanent, notwithstanding the demise of the crown (by 1 Geo. III. c. 23) . . . 1761
Three additional judges appointed, one to each law court, 1784; and again in . . . 1800
A new judge took his seat as vice-chancellor, . . . May 5, 1813
Two new vice-chancellors appointed . . . 1841
A third vice-chancellor and two new chancery judges (styled lords-justices) appointed . . . 1851

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL. See *Privy Council*.

JUDICIAL SEPARATION of married persons may now be decreed by the Divorce court, established by act of parliament in 1857. The persons separated may not marry again.

JUGGERNAUT, or "Lord of the World," one of the incarnations of Krishna, is an idol formed of an irregular pyramidal black stone, with two rich diamonds to represent eyes; the nose and mouth are painted vermilion. The number of pilgrims that visit the god is stated at 1,200,000 annually; some are crushed by the wheels of the car (so lately as Aug. 1864); a great many never return; and, to the distance of fifty miles, the way is strewn with human bones. The temple of Juggernaut has existed above 800 years. The state allowance to the temple was suspended by the Indian government in June, 1851.

JUGURTHINE WAR. Jugurtha murdered his cousin Hiempsal, king of Numidia, and usurped his throne, 118 B.C. He gave him a share in the government, but killed him in 112. He then provoked the Romans to war. Cæcilus Metellus was first sent against him, and defeated him in two battles; and Marius brought him in chains to Rome to adorn his triumph, 106 B.C., where he was put to death in 104. This war has been immortalised by the pen of Sallust.

JULIAN PERIOD (invented by Joseph Scaliger, about 1583), a term of years produced by the multiplication of the lunar cycle 19, solar cycle 28, and Roman indiction 15. It consists of 7980 years, and began 4713 years before our era. It has been employed in computing time to avoid the puzzling ambiguity attendant on reckoning any period antecedent to our era, an advantage which it has in common with the mundane eras used at different times. By subtracting 4713 from the Julian period, our era is found; if before Christ, subtract the Julian period from 4714. For *Julian era*, see *Calendar and Year*.

JULIERS, a Prussian province; was made a duchy in 1356; became the subject of contention on the extinction of the ruling family in 1609; was allotted to Neuburg in 1659; seized by the French in 1794; and ceded to Prussia in 1815.

JULY, the seventh, originally fifth, Roman month, named by Marc Antony from *Julius*, the surname of Cæsar, the dictator of Rome, who was born in it.

JUNE, the sixth month, owes its name to *Junius*, which some derive from *Juno*, and others from *Juniores*, this being for the young, as the month of May was for aged persons. Ovid, in his *Fasti*, introduces Juno as claiming this month.

JUNIUS'S LETTERS began in the *Public Advertiser*, Jan. 21, 1769.*

JUNKER PARTY (*Junker*, German for *young noble*), a term applied to the aristocratic party in Prussia, now in power under Otho von Bismarck-Schönhausen, appointed prime minister Oct. 9, 1862. Their political organ is the *Kreuz-Zeitung*.

JUNO, the planet, discovered by M. Harding, of Lilienthal, near Bremen, Sept. 1, 1804. Its distance from the sun is 254 millions of miles, and it accomplishes its revolutions in four years and 128 days, at the rate of nearly 42,000 miles an hour. Its diameter is estimated by German astronomers at 1424 English miles.

JUNONIA. Festivals in honour of Juno, celebrated at Rome, and instituted 431 B.C.

JUPITER, known as a planet to the Chaldeans, it is said 3000 B.C. The discovery of the satellites is attributed to Simon Mayr (Marius) in 1609, but more generally to Galileo on Jan. 8, 1610. See *Planets*. **JUPITER AMMON'S** celebrated temple in Libya was visited by Alexander, 332 B.C. Cambyzes' army sent against this temple perished miserably, 525 B.C.

JURIDICAL SOCIETY was established in Feb. 1855, and opened with an address by sir R. Bethell on May 12 following.

JURIES. Trial by jury was introduced into England during the Saxon heptarchy, mention being made of six Welsh and six Anglo-Saxon freemen appointed to try causes between the English and Welsh men of property, and made responsible, with their whole estates real and personal, for false verdicts. *Lambard*. But by most authorities their institution is ascribed to Alfred about 886. In *Magna Charta*, juries are insisted on as the great bulwark of the people's liberty. When either party is an alien born, the jury shall be one half denizens, and the other half aliens, statute 28 Edw. III. 1353. By the common law a prisoner upon indictment or appeal might challenge peremptorily thirty-five, being under three juries; but a lord of parliament, and a peer of the realm, who is to be tried by his peers, cannot challenge any of his peers. An act for the trial by jury in civil cases in Scotland was passed in 1815. An act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to juries in Ireland was passed 4 Will. IV. 1833. The constitution of 1791 established the trial by jury in France. An imperial decree abolished trial by jury throughout the Austrian empire, Jan. 15, 1852.†

"**JUSTE MILIEU**," according to Louis-Philippe (in 1830), is the only principle of government which can secure the welfare of France.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE are local magistrates, invested with extensive powers in minor cases, but subject to supersession and punishment by the King's Bench for an abuse of their authority. They were first nominated by William I. in 1076. *Stow*. Persons termed conservators of the peace in each county were appointed by 1 Edw. III. c. 2, 1327; and their duties were defined in 1360. The form of a commission of the peace settled by the judges, 23 Eliz. 1580. *Hawkins*. See *Eyre*.

JUSTICES, LORDS, were appointed by English sovereigns to govern during their absence. Two lords justices of the court of appeal in chancery were appointed to give more efficiency to the administration of justice in the court of chancery, having rank next after

* They have been ascribed to Mr. Burke, Mr. William Gerard Hamilton, commonly called Single-speech Hamilton, John Wilkes, Mr. Dunning (afterwards lord Ashburton), serjeant Adair, the rev. J. Rosenhagen, John Roberts, Charles Lloyd, Samuel Dyer, general Lee, the duke of Portland, Hugh Boyd, lord George Sackville, and sir Philip Francis. The last-named is generally considered to have been the author. Junius said, "I am the depositary of my own secret, and it shall perish with me."

† **COERCION OF JURIES**.—About the year 927, the plaintiff and defendant used to feed the jury empaneled in their action, and hence arose the common law of denying sustenance to a jury after the hearing of the evidence. A jury may be detained during the pleasure of the judge if they cannot agree upon a verdict; and may be confined without meat, drink, or fire, candlelight excepted, till they are unanimous. —Some jurors have been fined for having fruit in their pockets, when they were withdrawn to consider of their verdict, though they did not eat it. *Leon. Dyer*, 137. A jury at Sudbury not being able to agree, and having been some time under duress, forcibly broke from the court where they were locked up, and went home, Oct. 9, 1791. *Phillips*. In Scotland, Guernsey, Jersey, and France, juries decide by a majority; in France, since 1831, a majority of two-thirds is required.

the chief baron of the exchequer, from Oct. 1, 1851. The rt. hon. J. L. Knight-Bruce and lord Cranworth (afterwards lord chancellor) were the first lords justices; the latter was succeeded by sir G. J. Turner in 1853.

JUSTICIARS. In ancient times the kings of England used to hear and determine causes; but it is declared by law that if the king cannot determine every controversy, he, to ease himself, may divide the labour among persons, men of wisdom and fearing God, and of such to appoint judges. The Saxon kings of England appointed a judge after this manner, who was, in fact, the king's deputy. After the Norman conquest, the person invested with that power had the style of *Capitalis Justiciæ*, or *Justiciarius Angliæ*. These judges continued until the erection of the courts of king's bench and the 'common pleas. The first justiciars of England were Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and William Fitz-Osborn, in 1067; and the last was Philip Basset, in 1261.

JUSTINIAN CODE (compiled under the direction of the emperor Justinian I.), wherein was written what may be termed the statute law, scattered through 2000 volumes, reduced to fifty; it was promulgated in 528. To this code of laws Justinian added the Pandects, the Institutes, and Novels. These compilations have since been called, collectively, the body of civil law (*Corpus Juris Civilis*). A digest was made in 533. *Blair*.

JUTE, the fibres of two plants, the chonch and isbund (*Corchorus olitorius* and *corchorus capsularis*), since 1830 extensively cultivated in Bengal for making gunnycloth, &c. Jute has been much manufactured at Dundee as a substitute for flax, tow, &c., and in July 1862, assertions were made that it could be employed as a substitute for cotton. In 1853, 275,578 cwts., and in 1861, 904,092 cwts. of undressed jute were imported into the United Kingdom.

JUTLAND (Denmark). The Jutes settled in our southern counties. South Jutland was taken by the allies in 1813, and restored in 1814.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS. In 1838, an act was passed for instituting a prison for instructing and correcting juvenile offenders, and the military hospital at Parkhurst in the Isle of Wight was appropriated for this purpose. A similar act was passed in 1854.

K.

KABYLES. See *Algiers*.

KADSEAH. See *Parsces*.

KAFFRARIA, an extensive country in S. Africa, extending from the north of Cape Colony to the south of Guinea. Our war with the natives began in 1798. In 1819, headed by Mokanna, a prophet, they attacked Grahamstown and were repulsed with much slaughter.

A savage invasion of the Kaffirs or Caffres, in the vicinity of Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope, was eventually suppressed by the colonial authorities Oct. 1831
Slighter annoyances to the colonists occurring, sir Harry Smith, the then governor, proclaimed martial law, and ordered the inhabitants to rise *en masse* for the defence of the frontier Dec. 31, 1850
Disastrous operations against the Kaffirs in the Waterkloeff followed, and colonel Fordyce

and several officers and men of the 74th regiment were killed Nov. 6, 1851
Wreck of the *Birkenhead* with reinforcements from England (see *Birkenhead*) Feb. 26, 1852
The hostilities of the Kaffirs having assumed all the features of regular warfare, the governor-general, Cathcart, attacked and defeated them Dec. 20, "
The conditions offered by Cathcart were accepted, and peace was restored March 9, 1853

KAGOSIMA. See *Japan*, 1863.

KAINARDJI, Bulgaria. Here a treaty was signed, 1774, between the Turks and Russians, which opened the Black Sea, and gave the Crimea to the latter.

KALAFAT, on the Danube, opposite the fortress of Widdin. This place was fortified by the Turks under Omer Pacha when they crossed the river, Oct. 28, 1853. In December, prince Gortschakoff, with the Russian army, determined to storm their entrenchments. The conflict lasted from Dec. 31, to Jan. 9, 1854, when the Russians were compelled to retire. Among these conflicts one occurred at Citate, Jan. 6. See *Citate*. Kalafat was invested Jan. 28, and general Schilders attacked it vigorously on April 19, without success, and the blockade was raised April 21.

KALEIDOSCOPE, an optical instrument, which, by an arrangement of mirrors, produces a symmetrical reflection of beautiful images, was invented by Dr. (now sir David) Brewster, of Edinburgh; it was suggested in 1814, and perfected in 1817. See *Debuscope*.

KALITSCH (Poland). Here the Russians defeated the Swedes, Nov. 19, 1706, and here the Saxons, under the French general Reynier, were beaten by the Russians under Winzingerode, Feb. 13, 1813.

KALMAR. See *Calmar*.

KALMUCK. See *Tartar*.

KALUNGA FORT (E. Indies), attacked unsuccessfully by the company's forces, and general Gillespie killed, Oct. 31, 1814; and again unsuccessfully, Nov. 25. It was evacuated by the Nepaulese, Nov. 30, same year.

KAMTSCHATKA, a peninsula, E. coast of Asia, was discovered by Morosco, a Cossack chief, 1690; taken possession of by Russia, in 1697; and proved to be a peninsula by Behring, in 1728. Four months, commencing at our midsummer, may be considered as the spring, summer, and autumn here, the rest of the year being dreary winter. The amiable captain Clarke, a companion of captain Cook, died in sight of Kamtschatka, Aug. 22, 1779, and was buried in the town of St. Peter and Paul, in the peninsula.

KAMPTULICON, a substance used for flooring, patented by Elijah Galloway in 1843, and manufactured since 1851, by Messrs. Tayler, Harvey, and Co. It is composed of India-rubber and cork, combined by masticating machines.

KANGAROOS, animals indigenous to Australia (first seen by captain Cook, June 22, 1770), were bred at San Donato, the estate of prince Demidoff, in 1853, and since.

KANSAS, a western state in N. America, was organised as a territory, May 30, 1854; admitted into the union, Jan. 29, 1861; and was left open to slavery, in opposition to the Missouri Compromise (see *Slavery in America*). During the greater part of 1855 this state was a scene of anarchy and bloodshed through the efforts of the slavery party to make it a slave state.

KARRACK. See *Carrack*.

KARS, a town in Asiatic Turkey, renowned for its defence by general (now sir William) Fenwick Williams, with 15,000 men, and with three months' provisions and three days' ammunition, against the Russian general Mouravieff, with an army of 40,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry. The siege lasted from June 18 to Nov. 28, 1855. The sufferings of the garrison were very great from cholera and want of food. The Russians made a grand assault on Sept. 29, but were repulsed with the loss of above 6000 men, and the garrison were overcome by famine alone.* *Sandwith*. Kars was restored to Turkey, Aug. 1856.

KEEPER OF THE KING'S CONSCIENCE. The early chancellors were priests, and out of their moral control of the king's mind probably grew up the idea of an equity court in contradistinction to the law courts. A bill in chancery is a petition through the lord chancellor to the king's conscience for remedy in matters for which the king's common law courts afford no redress. The keeper of the king's conscience therefore, at the present day, is the officer who presides in the court of chancery. See *Chancellor* and *Lord Keeper*.

KEEPER (LORD) OF THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND differed only from the lord chancellor in that the latter had letters patent, whereas the lord keeper had none. Richard, a chaplain, was the first keeper under Ranulph, in 1116. The two offices were made one by 5 Eliz. 1562. *Cowell*. See *Chancellor*. The office of lord keeper of the great seal of SCOTLAND was established in 1708, after the union.

KENILWORTH CASTLE (Warwickshire), was built about 1120, by Geoffrey de Clinton, whose grandson sold it to Henry III. It was enlarged and fortified by Simon de Montfort, to whom Henry gave it as a marriage portion with his sister Eleanor.† Queen Elizabeth

* On accepting general Williams' proposal for surrendering, general Mouravieff said:—"General Williams, you have made yourself a name in history; and posterity will stand amazed at the endurance, the courage, and the discipline which this siege has called forth in the remains of an army. Let us arrange a capitulation that will satisfy the demands of war, without outraging humanity." In 1856 the general was made a baronet, with the title of sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, and granted a pension.

† After the battle of Evesham and defeat and death of Simon de Montfort, by prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) 1265, Montfort's younger son, Simon, shut himself up in Kenilworth castle, which sustained a siege for six months against the royal forces of Henry III., to whom it at length surrendered. Upon this occasion was issued the "*Dictum de Kenilworth*," or "ban of Kenilworth," enacting that all who took up arms against the king should pay him the value of their lands for five years.

conferred it on her favourite, Dudley, earl of Leicester. His entertainment of the queen commenced July 19, 1575, and cost the earl daily 1000*l*.

KENNINGTON COMMON (Surrey). The Chartist demonstration, April 10, 1848, took place on the common; which was directed to be laid out as a public pleasure ground in 1852.

KENSINGTON PALACE was purchased by William III., from lord chancellor Finch, who made the road through its park. The gardens were improved by queens Mary, Anne, and Caroline, who died here. Here died George, prince of Denmark, and George II.; and here queen Victoria was born, May 24, 1819.*

KENT. See *Britain* and *Holy Maid*. Odo, bishop of Bayeux, brother of William the Conqueror, was made earl of Kent, 1067; and Henry Grey was made duke of Kent in 1710; he died without male heirs in 1740. Edward, son of George III., was created duke of Kent in 1799. He was father of queen Victoria, and died in 1820. See *England*.

KENT, an East Indianan, of 1850 tons burthen, left the downs Feb. 19, 1825, bound for Bombay. In the Bay of Biscay she encountered a dreadful storm, by which she was very much shattered, Feb. 28. On the next day she accidentally took fire, and all were in expectation of perishing, either by the tempest or the flames. The *Cambria*, captain Cook, bound to Vera Cruz, providentially hove in sight, and nearly all on board were saved. The *Kent* blew up, March 2.

KENTISH FIRE, a term given to the continued cheering common at the Protestant meetings held in Kent about 1828 and 1829, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief bill.

KENTUCKY, a western state of N. America, admitted 1792. It declared for strict neutrality in the conflict between the North and South in April, 1861, but was invaded by the southern troops in August. On their refusal to retire, after much correspondence, the legislature of Kentucky gave in its adhesion to the Union, Nov. 27, 1861. In the campaign that ensued sharp skirmishes took place, and on Jan. 19, 1862, the confederates under Zollicoffer were defeated and himself killed at Mill Spring, and in March no confederate soldiers remained in Kentucky. See *United States*.

KEROSELENE, a new anæsthetic, derived from the distillation of coal-tar by Mr. W. B. Merrill, of Boston, U.S., was tried and made known early in 1861.

KERTCH, capital of the ancient kingdom of Bosphorus, late a flourishing town on the straits of Yenikale, sea of Azof. It was entered by the allies (English and French) May 24, 1855; the Russians retired after destroying stores, &c. The place was totally dismantled by the allies, and the inhabitants removed.

KET'S REBELLION: a revolt in July, 1549, instigated by William Ket, a tanner, of Norfolk. He demanded the abolition of inclosures and the dismissal of evil counsellors. The insurgents amounted to 20,000 men, but were quickly defeated by the earl of Warwick. More than 2000 fell; Ket was tried, and hanged, Aug. 27, 1549.

KEW (Surrey). The palace was successively occupied by the Capel family and Mr. Molyneux; by Frederick, prince of Wales, 1730, and George III. Queen Charlotte died here, Nov. 4, 1818. A new palace erected by George III., under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, was pulled down in 1827. The gardens contain a very fine collection of plants, and are decorated with ornamental buildings, most of them erected by sir William Chambers, about 1760.† The meteorological observatory was presented to the British Association in 1842.

KEYS. The invention is ascribed to Theodore of Samos, by Pliny, about 730 B.C.

KHERSON, an ancient Dorian colony (deriving its name from Chersonesus, a peninsula), came under the sway of the great Mithridates about 120 B.C., and afterwards of that of Rome, A.D. 30. It continued important, and its possession was long disputed by the Russians and

* In Aug. 1855, by permission of the government, a military band played in Kensington gardens on Sundays, in presence of about 60,000 persons. The practice was discontinued in 1856, being objected to by many persons; but bands were ordered to play in other parks during the week.

† The botanic gardens contain many magnificent conservatories, &c. Mr. Aiton retired from his office of director of the botanic gardens in 1841 after fifty years' service. He was succeeded by sir William Hooker, at whose recommendation the gardens were opened to the public daily. In 1847 the royal kitchen and forcing gardens were incorporated with the botanic gardens. The collections in the Museum of Economic Botany began with the private collection of sir William Hooker given by him in 1847. Under his charge the gardens were greatly improved. He died Aug. 12, 1865, and was succeeded by his son, Dr Joseph D. Hooker.

Greeks. It was taken by Vladimir, grand-duke of Russia, in 988, when he and his army received Christian baptism, and he married the emperor's sister Anne, who obtained Kherson as her dowry. The city was destroyed by the Lithuanians; and the Turks found it deserted when they took possession of the Crimea in 1475. What ancient remains the Turks and Tartars had spared, the Russians conveyed away for the construction of Sebastopol. Since the foundation of Odessa in 1792, Kherson has declined. Potemkin, the favourite of Catherine, who died at Jassy in 1791, is buried here, and John Howard, the English philanthropist, who died here Jan. 20, 1790, is buried about three miles from the town, where an obelisk has been erected to his memory.

KHIVA, in Turkistan, Asia, governed by a khan. An expedition sent against it by the emperor Nicholas of Russia in 1839 perished through the rigour of the climate in 1840.

KHYBER PASS, Afghanistan. See *India*, 1839, 1842.

KIDDERMINSTER (Worcestershire), renowned for its carpet manufactures, established about 1735.

KIEL, chief town of Holstein, a seaport, and a member of the Hanseatic league in 1300. The university was founded in 1665. By a treaty between Great Britain, Sweden, and Denmark, signed here Jan. 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to Sweden. Previously, the Norwegians had been deserted by the king of Denmark, and had sent a deputation to England, to interest that country in their favour. On the contrary, the English blockaded the ports of Norway, and the Swedes entered by land. The Norwegians fought some brave actions, but they were defeated. The prince of Denmark quitted Norway, and the diet elected the king of Sweden to be their king. An extraordinary assembly of the revolted provinces, Schleswig and Holstein, met here Sept. 9, 1850. By a convention between Austria and Prussia, the former is to govern Holstein, but Kiel is to be held by Prussia as a German federal port (Aug. 1865).

KILCULLEN (Kildare). Here a large body of the insurgent Irish defeated the British forces commanded by general Dundas, May 23, 1798. The general in a subsequent engagement overthrew the rebels near Kilcullen-bridge, when 300 were slain.

KILDARE (E. Ireland). The Curragh or race-course here was once a forest of oaks. Here was the nunnery of St. Bridget, founded by her in the 5th century, and here was a building called the fire-house, where, it is supposed, the nuns kept the inextinguishable fire which existed till the reformation. The see was one of the earliest episcopal foundations in Ireland; St. Conlath, who died 519, the first prelate. The first Protestant bishop was Thomas Lancaster, in 1550. The see is valued, by an extent returned, 30 Hen. VIII., at 69*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Irish per year. Kildare was united to Dublin in 1846. See *Dublin*. The insurrection in Kildare, which swelled into the rebellion, commenced in Kildare, May 23, 1798. On that night, lieut. Gifford of Dublin, and a number of other gentlemen, were murdered by insurgents. This rebellion was quelled in 1799.

KILFENORA (Clare), a bishopric, said to have been founded by St. Fachnan. Cardinal Paparo, in 1152, rendered it a suffragan see to Cashel; but in 1660 it was annexed to Tuam and afterwards united to Killaloe.

KILKENNY (S.E. Ireland), an English settlement about 1071. The Statutes of Kilkenny enacted, among other things, "that the alliance of the English by marriage with any Irish, the nurture of infantes, and gossipred with the Irish, be deemed high treason." And again, "if anie man of English race use an Irish name, Irish apparell, or anie other guize or fashion of the Irish, his lands shall be seized, and his body imprisoned, till he shall conform to English modes and customs."

KILLALA (Mayo) was invaded by a French force landing from three frigates, under general Humbert, Aug. 22, 1798. The invaders were joined by the Irish insurgents, and the battles of Castlebar and Coloney followed; and the French were defeated at Ballynamuck, Sept. 8, same year.

KILLALA (Sligo), an early see. The author of the tripartite life of St. Patrick, says, "that in 434 he came to a pleasant place where the river Muadas (Moy) empties itself into the ocean; and on the south banks of the said river he built a noble church, called Kil-Aladh, of which he made one of his disciples, Muredach, the first bishop." The see of Achonry was united to Killala in the 17th century; and both became united to Tuam in 1839. See *Tuam* and *Bishops*.

KILLALOE (Clare), a see supposed to have been founded by St. Molua, whose disciple,

St. Flannan, son to king Theodoric, consecrated at Rome by pope John IV. in 639, was also bishop. At the close of the 12th century the see of Roscrea was annexed to Killaloe, and that of Kilfenora has been held with it. Clonfert and Kilmacduach were united to them in 1836.

KILLIECRANKIE (a defile in Perthshire). Here the forces of William III. commanded by general Mackay were defeated by the adherents of James II. under Graham of Claverhouse, viscount Dundee, who fell in the moment of victory, July 27, 1689.

KILMACDUACH (Galway). This see was held with Clonfert, from 1602. St. Coleman was its first bishop, in the 7th century. It was valued, 29 Eliz. 1586, at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *per annum*. It is now united to Killaloe.

KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL (Dublin), the noble asylum of aged and disabled soldiers in Ireland, built by Wren, was founded by Arthur, earl of Granard, marshal-general of the army in Ireland, 1675; and the duke of Ormond perfected the plan, in 1679.

KILMALLOCK (Limerick). An abbey was founded here by St. Mochoallog or Molach about 645, and an abbey of Dominicans was built in the 13th century. *Ware*. A charter was granted to Kilmallock by Edward VI., and another by Elizabeth in 1584. The town was invested by the Irish forces in 1598, but the siege was raised by the duke of Ormond. There was much fighting here in 1641 and 1642.

KILMORE (Armagh), an ancient town, whose bishops were sometimes called Brefinienses, from Brefney, and sometimes Triburnenses, from Triburna, a village; but in 1454, the bishop of Triburna, by assent of pope Nicholas V., erected the parish church of St. Fedlemid into a cathedral. Florence O'Connacty, the first bishop, died in 1231. Valued, 15 Jas. I. with Ardagh, at 100*l.* *per annum*. The joint see of Elphin and Ardagh was united to it in 1841.

KILSYTH (Central Scotland). Here Montrose defeated the Covenanters, Aug. 15, 1645, and threatened Glasgow.

KINBURN, a fort, at the confluence of the rivers Bug and Dnieper, taken by the English and French, Oct. 17, 1855. Three floating French batteries, said to be the invention of the emperor, on the principle of horizontal shell-firing, were very effective. On the 18th the Russians blew up Oczakoff, a fort opposite.

KINDRED, TABLE OF, in the Book of Common Prayer, was set forth in 1563.

KINDER-GARTEN (children's garden), a system of education devised by Froebel, but practically carried out by Mr. and Mrs. Ronge, in Germany in 1849, and in England in 1851. The system, founded mainly on self-tuition, and enlivened by toys, games, and singing, is set forth in Ronge's "Kinder-Garten," published in 1858.

KING: German *König*, Latin *Rex*, Scythian *Reis*, Spanish *Rey*, Italian *Re*, and French *Roy*, all come from the Hebrew *Rosch*, chief or head. Nimrod was the first founder of a kingdom, 2245 B.C. *Dufresnoy*. Misraim built cities in Egypt, and was the first who assumed the title of king in that division of the earth, 2188 B.C. The "manner of the king" is set forth in 1 *Samuel* viii., 1112 B.C. Saul was the first king of Israel, 1095 B.C. Most of the Grecian states were governed by kings; and kings were the first rulers in Rome.

King of England.—The style was first used by Egbert, 828; but the title *Rex gentis Anglorum*, king of the English nation, existed during the Heptarchy. See *Britain*.

The plural phraseology, *we, us, our*, was first adopted among our English kings by king John.

The title of "king of France" assumed, and the French arms quartered, by Edward III., in right of his mother.

Pope Leo X. conferred the title of "defender of the Faith" on Henry VIII. Oct. 11, 1521.

Henry VIII. changed *lord* of Ireland into king, 1542.

The style "Great Britain" was adopted at the union of England and Scotland, 6 Anne 1707.

That of the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" at the union, when the royal style and title was appointed to run thus:—"Georgius Tertius, Dei Gratia, Britanniarum Rex Fidei Defensor," "George the Third, by the grace of God, of the United kingdom of

Great Britain and Ireland, king, Defender of the Faith" (France being omitted) Jan. 1, 1801.
Hanover was omitted in the queen's style, June 21, 1837.

The queen was proclaimed in all the important places in India, as "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the colonies and dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, queen," &c. Nov. 1, 1858.

The National Assembly decreed that the title of "*king of France*," should be changed in the person of Louis XVI. to that of "*king of the French*." Oct. 16, 1789.

The royal title abolished 1792.
Louis XVIII. styled "by the grace of God king of France and Navarre" 1814.

Louis-Philippe I., the late sovereign, was invited to the monarchy under the style of the "king of the French" (see *France*) Aug. 9, 1830.

KING, *continued.*

The emperors of Germany, in order that their eldest sons might be chosen their successors, in their own life-time politically obtained them the title of "*king of the Romans.*" The first emperor so elected was Henry IV. . . 1055 Richard, brother of Henry III. of England, was induced to go to Germany, where he

disbursed vast sums under the promise of being elected next emperor; he was elected "king of the Romans" (but failed in succeeding to the imperial crown) . . . 1256 The style "king of Rome" was revived by Napoleon I. who conferred it on his son, upon his birth . . . March 20, 1811

KING-OF-ARMS: three for England,—Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy; Lyon king-at-arms for Scotland, and Ulster for Ireland. These offices are very ancient: Clarenceux is so named from Lionel, third son of Edward III., the sovereign who founded the order of the Garter. See *Garter*. Lionel having by his wife the honour of Clare, was made duke of Clarence; which dukedom afterwards escheating to Edward IV., he revived the office of Clarence king-at-arms. Ulster was substituted, it is said, in lieu of Ireland king-at-arms, by Edward VI., 1552; but the monarch himself named it as a new institution.

KING'S BENCH, or QUEEN'S BENCH, COURT OF, obtained its name from the king sometimes sitting here on a high bench, and the judges, to whom the judicature belongs in his absence, on a low bench at his feet. This court in ancient times was called *Curia Domini Regis*.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE KING'S OR QUEEN'S BENCH IN ENGLAND.

1526. John Fitz James.	1659. Robert Nicholas.	1733. Sir Philip Yorke, afterwards lord Hardwicke and lord chancellor.
1539. Sir Edward Montagu.	1660. Sir Robert Foster.	1737. Sir William Lee.
1546. Sir Richard Lyster.	1663. Sir Robert Hyde.	1754. Sir Dudley Ryder.
1552. Sir Roger Cholmely.	1665. Sir John Kelyng.	1756. William Murray, lord Mansfield, afterwards earl of Mansfield.
1553. Sir Thomas Bromley.	1671. Sir Matthew Hale.	1788. Lloyd, lord Kenyon, June 9.
1554. Sir William Portman.	1676. Sir Richard Raynsford.	1802. Sir Edward Law, April 12; created lord Ellenborough.
1556. Sir Edward Saunders.	1678. Sir William Scroggs.	1818. Sir Charles Abbott, Nov. 4; afterwards lord Tenterden.
1559. Sir Robert Catlyn.	1681. Sir Francis Pemberton.	1832. Sir Thomas Denman, Nov. 7; created lord Denman: resigned.
1573. Sir Christopher Wray.	1683. Sir Edmund Saunders.	1850. John, lord Campbell, March 5; afterwards lord chancellor.
1591. Sir John Popham.	„ Sir George Jefferies, afterwards lord Jefferies and lord chancellor.	1859. Sir Alexander Cockburn, June.
1607. Sir Thomas Fleming.	1685. Sir Edward Herbert.	
1613. Sir Edward Coke.	1687. Sir Robert Wright.	
1616. Sir Henry Montagu.	1689. Sir John Holt.	
1620. Sir James Ley.	1709. Sir Thomas Parker, afterwards lord Parker and earl of Macclesfield and lord chancellor.	
1624. Sir Ranulph Crewe.	1718. Sir John Pratt.	
1626. Sir Nicholas Hyde.	1725. Sir Robert Raymond, afterwards lord Raymond.	
1631. Sir Thomas Richardson.		
1635. Sir John Brampton.		
1643. Sir Robert Heath.		
1648. Henry Rolle.		
1655. John Glyn.		
1659. Sir Richard Newdigate.		

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE KING'S OR QUEEN'S BENCH IN IRELAND.

1690. Sir Richard Reynell, Dec. 6.	1764. John Gore, Aug. 24; afterwards earl Annaly.	1803. William Downes, Sept. 12; afterwards lord Downes.
1695. Sir Richard Pyne, June 7.	1784. John Scott, April 29; afterwards earl of Clonmel.	1822. Charles Kendal Bushe, February 14.
1709. Allan Brodrick, Dec. 24.	1798. Arthur Wolfe, June 13; afterwards lord Kilwarden (killed in Emmett's insurrection, July 23, 1803).	1841. Edward Pennefather, November 10.
1711. Sir Richard Cox, July 5.		1846. Francis Blackburne, Jan. 23.
1714. William Whitsbed, Oct. 14.		1852. Thomas Lefroy, March.
1727. John Rogerson, April 3.		
1741. Thomas Marlay, Dec. 29.		
1751. St. George Caulfield, Aug. 27.		
1760. Warden Flood, July 31.		

KING'S BENCH PRISON, Southwark, near the site of one of the oldest prisons of London, long used for the confinement of debtors. Here, it is said, prince Henry (afterwards Henry V.) was committed by justice Gascoigne. The prison was burnt down by the London rioters, June 3, 1780. See *Gordon's No-popery Mob*. It was built in 1781, and contained about 230 rooms. Formerly, the debtors were allowed to purchase the liberties, to enable them to have houses or lodgings without the walls, or to purchase day-rules, to go out of the prison under certain regulations. The rules included St. George's Fields, &c. A consequence of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, was the release of many insolvent debtors; and an act was passed in 1862 "for discontinuing the Queen's prison and removal of the prisoners to Whitecross-street prison."

KING'S COLLEGES. See *Aberdeen* and *Cambridge*. King's College, London, incorporated Aug. 14, 1829, and opened Oct. 8, 1831. It was incorporated with the university of London in 1837. The hospital was founded in 1839.

KING'S COUNSEL, the first under the degree of serjeant was sir Francis Bacon, made so, *honoris causâ*, without patent or fee, in 1604, by James I. The first modern king's counsel was sir Francis North, afterwards lord keeper, in 1663.

KING'S COUNTY, Ireland, so named from Philip, king of Spain, the husband of queen Mary of England, in 1556.

KING'S EVIL, formerly supposed to be cured by the king's touch; the first being Edward the Confessor, in 1058. In the reign of Charles II. 92,107 persons were touched; and, according to Wiseman, the king's physician, they were nearly all cured! Queen Anne officially announced in the *London Gazette*, March 12, 1712, her intention to touch publicly. The custom was dropped by George I., 1714.

KING'S SPEECH. The first from the throne is said to have been by Henry I., 1107.

KINGSTON TRIAL. The duchess of Kingston was arraigned before the lords in Westminster-hall, on a charge of bigamy, having married first captain Hervey, afterwards earl of Bristol, and next during his lifetime, Evelyn Pierrepont, duke of Kingston, April 15-22, 1776. She was found guilty, but, on her pleading the privilege of peerage, the punishment of burning in the hand was remitted, and she was discharged on paying the fees of office.

KINGSTON. See *Hull*.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, was founded in 1693, after the great earthquake in 1692 which destroyed Port Royal, and constituted a city, 1802. An awful fire here ravaged a vast portion of the town, and consumed 500,000*l.* of property, Feb. 8, 1782; another fire in 1843. See *Jamaica*.

KINGSTOWN, Dublin. The harbour here was commenced in June, 1817. The name was changed from Dunleary in compliment to George IV., who here embarked for England at the close of his visit to Ireland, Sept. 3, 1821. The Kingstown railway from Dublin was opened Dec. 17, 1834.

KISSING the hands of great men was a Grecian custom. Kissing was a mode of salutation among the Jews, 1 *Samuel* x. 1, &c. The "kiss of charity," or "holy kiss," commanded in the Scriptures (*Romans* xvi. 16, &c.), was observed by the early Christians, and is still recognised by the Greek church and some others. Kissing the pope's foot began with Adrian I. or Leo III. at the close of the 8th century.

KIT-CAT CLUB, of about thirty noblemen and gentlemen, instituted in 1703, to promote the Protestant succession. Addison, Steele, and Dr. Garth were members. It took its name from Christopher Kat, a pastry-cook in King's-street, Westminster.

KITTS. See *Christopher's, St.*

KNEELING. The knee was ordered to be bent at the time of Jesus (see *Philippians* ii. 2) about the year 1275, by the order of the pope. The ceremony of a vassal kneeling to his lord is said to have begun in the 8th century.

KNIGHTHOOD. The word knight is derived from the Saxon *Oniht*, a servant (*i.e.*, servant to the king, &c.). The institution of the Roman knights (*Equites* or horsemen, from *equus*, a horse), is ascribed to Romulus, about 750 B.C. Knighthood was conferred in England by the priest at the altar, after confession and consecration of the sword, during the Saxon Heptarchy. The first knight made by the sovereign with the sword of state was Athelstane, by Alfred, A.D. 900. *Spelman*. The custom of ecclesiastics conferring the honour of knighthood was suppressed in a synod held at Westminster in 1100. *Ashmole's Institutes*. All persons having ten pounds yearly income were obliged to be knighted, or pay a fine, 38 Hen. III. 1254. *Salmon*. On the decline of the empire of Charlemagne, all Europe being reduced to a state of anarchy, the proprietor of every manor became a petty sovereign; his mansion was fortified by a moat, and defended by a guard, and called a castle. Excursions were made by one petty lord against another, and the women and treasure were carried off by the conqueror. At length the owners of rich fiefs associated to repress these marauders, to make property secure, and to protect the ladies; binding themselves to these duties by a solemn vow, and the sanction of a religious ceremony. Cervantes' "Don Quixote," a satire on knight-errantry, was published in 1605. See *Chivalry, Tournaments*.

KNIGHTHOOD, *continued.*

PRINCIPAL MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, AND HONORARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.*

Alcantara, instituted about . . .	1156	Golden Shield and Thistle, France . . .	1370	St. Anne, Holstein, now Russia . . .	1738 or 1735
Amaranta, Sweden (<i>female</i>) . . .	1645	Golden Spur, by Pius IV. . .	1559	St. Anthony, Hainault . . .	1382
Angelic Knights, Greece . . .	1191	Golden Stole, Venice, before . . .	737	St. Anthony, Bavaria . . .	1382
Annonciada, Savoy, about . . .	1360	Guelphic, Hanover . . .	1815	St. Bento d'Aviz (see <i>Aviz</i> above) . . .	
Annunciata, Mantua . . .	1618	Henry the Lion, Brunswick . . .	1834	St. Blaise, Armenia, 12th century . . .	
Avis, Portugal, about . . .	1147	Holy Ghost, France . . .	1579	St. Bridget, Sweden . . .	1366
Bannerets, England, 1360. Renewed. See <i>Bannerets</i> . . .	1485	Holy Vial (St. Remi), France . . .	499	St. Catherine, Palestine . . .	1063
Bath, England, 1399. Renewed. See <i>Bath</i> . . .	1725	Hospitallers (<i>which see</i>), 1099; of Rhodes, 1308; of Malta, . . .	1521	St. Catherine, Russia (<i>female</i>) . . .	1714
Bear, Switzerland . . .	1213	Iron Crown, Lombardy . . .	1816	St. Charles, Würtemberg . . .	1759
Bee, France . . .	1703	Iron Helmet, Hesse Cassel . . .	1814	St. Constantine, Constantinople, about 313; Parma, 1699; since removed to Naples . . .	
Belgic Lion . . .	1815	Jerusalem (see <i>Malta</i>) . . .	1048	St. Denis, France . . .	1267
Black Eagle, Prussia, instituted by Frederick I. . .	1701	Jesus Christ, Rome, instituted by John XXII., 1320. Reformed, as Jesus and Mary, by Paul V. . .	1615	St. Elizabeth, Brazil . . .	1801
Blood of Christ, Mantua . . .	1608	Knot, Naples . . .	1352	St. Esprit, France . . .	1579
Broomflowers, France . . .	1234	La Calza, Venice, about . . .	737	St. Ferdinand, Naples . . .	1800
Brotherly (or Neighbourly) Love, Austria . . .	1708	Lamb of God, Sweden . . .	1564	St. Ferdinand, Spain . . .	1811
Calatrava, Castile, instituted by Sancho III. . .	1158	Legion of Honour, France, instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte . . .	1802	St. George and the Reunion, Naples . . .	1819
Charles III. (or the Immaculate Conception), Spain . . .	1771	Leopold, Austria . . .	1806	St. George, Angelle Knights . . .	1191
Charles XIII., Sweden . . .	1811	Leopold, Belgium . . .	1832	St. George, Austria . . .	1470, 1494
Chase, Würtemberg . . .	1702	Lily of Arragon . . .	1410	St. George, Defender of the Immaculate Conception, Bavaria . . .	1729
Christ, Livonia . . .	1203	Lily of Navarre . . .	1043	St. George, England (see <i>Garter</i>) . . .	1349
Christ, Portugal . . .	1317	Lion and Sun, Persia . . .	1808	St. George, Genoa . . .	1472
Christian Charity, France . . .	1558	Lion of Zähringen, Baden . . .	1812	St. George, Rome . . .	1492
Cincinnati, America . . .	1783	Lioness, Naples, about . . .	1399	St. George, Russia . . .	1769
Conception of the Virgin . . .	1618	Loretto, Lady of . . .	1587	St. George, Spain . . .	1317
Concord, Prussia . . .	1660	Louis, Bavaria . . .	1827	St. George, Venice . . .	1200
Crescent, Naples, 1268. Revived . . .	1464	Louis, Hesse Darmstadt . . .	1807	St. Gerion, Germany . . .	1190
Crescent, Turkey . . .	1801	Malta (see <i>Hospitallers</i>) . . .		St. Henry, Saxony . . .	1736
Cross of Christ . . .	1217	Maria Louisa (<i>female</i>), Spain . . .	1792	St. Hermenegild, Spain . . .	1814
Cross of the South, Brazil . . .	1822	Maria Theresa, Austria . . .	1757	St. Hubert, Germany, by the duke of Juliers and Cleves . . .	1444
Crown Royal, France (Friesland) . . .	802	Maximilian Joseph, Bavaria . . .	1806	St. Isabella, Spain, 1815; Portugal (<i>female</i>) . . .	1801
Crown, Würtemberg . . .	1818	Martyrs, Palestine . . .	1014	St. James, Holland . . .	1290
Danebrog, Denmark, instituted by Waldemar II., 1219; revived by Christian V. . .	1671	Merit, Hesse Cassel . . .	1769	St. James, Portugal . . .	1310
Death's Head (<i>female</i>), by the widow Louisa Elizabeth of Saxe Masburg . . .	1709	Merit, Prussia . . .	1740	St. James, Spain, about . . .	1170
Dog and Cock, France . . .	500	Mexican Eagle . . .	1865	St. James of the Sword, Spain and Portugal . . .	837
Dove of Castile . . .	1379	Montjoie, Jerusalem, before . . .	1180	St. Januarius, Naples . . .	1738
Dragon, Hungary . . .	1439	Noble Passion, Saxony . . .	1704	St. Joachim, Germany . . .	1755
Dragon Overthrown, German Eagle (see <i>Black, Mexican, Red, White</i>) . . .	1418	Oak of Navarre, Spain . . .	722	St. John of Acon, after . . .	1377
Ear of Corn and Ermine, Brittany, about . . .	1442	Our Lady of Montesat . . .	1317	St. John of Jerusalem (see <i>Hospitallers</i>) . . .	1048
Elephant, Denmark, about 1190; by Christian I. . .	1458	Our Lady of the Conception of Villa Vicosa . . .	1818	St. John, Prussia . . .	1812
Elizabeth Theresa, Austria (<i>female</i>) . . .	1750	Our Lady of the Lily, Navarre . . .	1043	St. Joseph, Tuscany . . .	1807
Fidelity, Baden . . .	1715	Palatine Lion . . .	1768	St. Julian of Alcantara . . .	1156
Fidelity, Denmark . . .	1732	Palm and Alligator, Africa, granted to Gov. Campbell in Passion of Jesus Christ, France . . .	1837	St. Lazarus, France, before 1154; united with that of St. Maurice, Savoy . . .	1572
Fools, Cleves . . .	1380	Peter I., Brazil . . .	1826	St. Louis, France . . .	1693
Frederick, Würtemberg . . .	1830	Peter, Frederick Lewis, Oldenburg . . .	1838	St. Mark, Venice, about 828. Renewed . . .	1562
Friesland (or Crown Royal), France . . .	802	Pius, founded by Pius IV. . .	1559	St. Mary de Merced, Spain . . .	1218
Garter (<i>which see</i>), England . . .	1349	Polar Star, Sweden. Revived . . .	1748	St. Maurice, Savoy . . .	1434
Generosity, Brandenburg . . .	1685	Poreupine, France . . .	1393	St. Michael, France . . .	1490
Genet, France . . .	726	Reale, Naples, about . . .	1399	St. Michael, Germany . . .	1618
Golden Angel (afterwards St. George), about . . .	312	Red Eagle, Prussia, 1734. Revived . . .	1792	St. Nicholas, Naples . . .	1382
Golden Fleece, instituted at Bruges by Philip, surnamed the Good . . .	1429	Redeemer (or Saviour), Greece . . .	1833	St. Patrick, Ireland . . .	1783
Golden Lion, Hesse Cassel . . .	1770	Rosary, Spain . . .	1212	St. Paul, Rome . . .	1540
		Rose, Brazil . . .	1829	St. Peter, Rome . . .	1520
		Round Table, England, by Alfred (see <i>Garter</i>) . . .	516 or 528	St. Remi (or Holy Vial), about . . .	499
		St. Alexander Nevskoi, Russia . . .	1722	St. Rupert, Germany . . .	1701
		St. Andrew, Russia . . .	1698	St. Sepulchre, Palestine . . .	1095
		St. Andrew, Scotland (see <i>Thistle</i>) . . .	809, 1540, 1687		

* Enlarged and corrected from Edmondson and Carlisle; the early dates are doubtful. Many orders were instituted after the settlement of Europe in 1815.

KNIGHTHOOD, *continued.*

St. Stanislas, Poland . . .	1765	Star of the Cross (<i>female</i>),		Tower and Sword, Portugal,	
St. Stephen, Hungary . . .	1764	Austria	1668	1459. Revived	1808
St. Stephen, Tuscany . . .	1561	Star of India	1861	Tusin, or Hungarian knights,	
St. Thomas of Acon, after . .	1377	Swan, Flanders	500	about	1562
Saviour, Aragon	1118	Sword (or Silence), Cyprus,		Vasa, Sweden	1772
Saviour, Greece	1833	about	1192	Virgin Mary, Italy	1233
Saviour of the World, Sweden	1561	Sword, Sweden, 1525. Re-		Virgin of Mount Carmel,	
Scale, Castile, about . . .	1316	vived	1748	France	1607
Scarf, Castile, 1330. Revived	1700	Templars (see <i>Templars</i>) . .	1119	White Cross, Tuscany . .	1814
Seraphim, Sweden	1334	Teste Morte (Death's Head),		White Eagle, Poland, about	
Ship and Crescent, France .	1269	Württemberg	1652	1325. Revived	1705
Slaves of Virtue, Germany		Teutonic, Prussia, about 1190.		White Falcon, Saxe Weimar	1732
(<i>female</i>)	1662	Renewed	1522	Wilhelm, Holland	1815
Star, France	1351	Thistle of Bourbon	1370	Wing of St. Michael, Portu-	
Star, Sicily	1351	Thistle, Scotland, 809. Re-		gal	1172
		vived	1540, 1687	Wladimir, Russia	1782

FEMALE KNIGHTS. It is said that the first were the women who preserved Tortosa from falling into the hands of the Moors in 1149, by their stout resistance. Large immunities and favours were granted to the women and their descendants. Several female orders appear in the previous list.

KNIGHTS OF GLYN AND KERRY IN IRELAND. The heads of two branches of the family of Fitzgerald,

who still enjoy the distinctions bestowed on their ancestors by the ancient sovereigns.

KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE, OR OF PARLIAMENT; summoned by the king's writ and chosen by the freeholders, first summoned by Simon de Montfort, in 1254, and in a more formal manner, Jan. 20, 1265. There are writs extant as far back as 11 Edward I. 1283. The knights are still girded with a sword when elected, as the writ prescribes.

KNIVES. In England, Hallamshire has been renowned for its cutlery for five centuries; Chaucer speaks of the "Sheffield thwytel." Stow says that Richard Mathews on the Fleet-bridge was the first Englishman who made *fine* knives, &c.; and that he obtained a prohibition of foreign ones, 1563. Clasp or spring knives became common about 1650; coming originally from Flanders. *Knife-cleaning machines* were patented by Mr. George Kent in 1844 and 1852; others have been invented, by Masters, Price, &c. See *Forks*.

KNOW-NOTHINGS, a society which arose in 1853, in the United States of N. America. Their principles were embodied in the following propositions (at New York, 1855):—They possessed several newspapers and had much political influence.

1. The Americans shall rule America.
2. The Union of these States.
3. No North, no South, no East, no West.
4. The United States of America—as they are—one and inseparable.
5. No sectarian interferences in our legislation or in the administration of American law.
6. Hostility to the assumptions of the pope, through the bishops, &c., in a republic sanctified by Protestant blood.

7. Thorough reform in the naturalisation laws.
 8. Free and liberal educational institutions for all sects and classes, with the Bible, God's holy word, as an universal text-book.
- A society was formed in 1855 in opposition to the above, called *Know Somethings*. Both bodies were absorbed into the two parties, Democrats and Republicans, at the presidential election in Nov. 1856.

KOH-I-NOOR, or "Mountain of Light." The East India Diamond. See *Diamonds*.

KOLIN or **KOLLIN** (Bohemia). Here the Austrian general Daun gained a signal victory over Frederick the Great of Prussia, June 18, 1757. In commemoration, the military order of Maria Theresa was instituted by the empress-queen.

KOMORN or **COMORN** (Hungary), an ancient fortress town, often taken and retaken during the wars with Turkey. Near it the Hungarians defeated the Austrians, July 11, 1849, but surrendered the town, Oct. 1, 1849.

KONIEH (formerly Iconium). Here the Turkish army was defeated by the pacha of Egypt, after a long sanguinary fight, Dec. 21, 1832. The grand vizier was taken prisoner.

KÖNIGSBERG, the capital of East Prussia, was founded by the Teutonic knights in 1255, and became the residence of the grand master in 1457. It joined the Hanseatic league in 1365. It was ceded to the elector of Brandenburg in 1657, and here Frederick III. was crowned the first king of Prussia in 1701. It was held by the Russians 1758-64, and by the French in 1807. Here the present king and queen were crowned, Oct. 18, 1861.

KÖNIGSTEIN TUN (Nassau, Germany), most capacious, was built by Frederick Augustus, king of Poland, in 1725. It was made to hold 233,667 gallons of wine; and on the top, which was railed in, was accommodation for twenty persons to regale themselves. The famous tun of St. Bernard's holds 800 tuns. See *Heidelberg Tun*.

KORAN OR **ALCORAN** (**AL-KURAN**), the sacred book of the Mahometans, was written about 610, by Mahomet, who asserted that it had been revealed to him by the angel Gabriel in twenty-three years, and published by Abubeker about 635. Its general aim was to unite the professors of idolatry and the Jews and Christians in the worship of one God (whose unity was the chief point inculcated), under certain laws and ceremonies, exacting obedience to Mahomet as the prophet. The leading article of faith preached is compounded of an eternal truth and a necessary fiction, namely, that there is only one God, and that Mahomet is the apostle of God. *Gibbon*. The Koran was translated into Latin in 1143; into French 1647; into English, by Sale, 1734; and into other European languages 1763 *et seq.* It is a rhapsody of 6000 verses, divided into 114 sections. See *Mahometanism*, &c.

KOREISH, an Arab tribe which opposed the pretensions of Mahomet, and was defeated by him and his adherents, 630.

KOSZTA AFFAIR. Martin Koszta, a Hungarian refugee, when in the United States in 1850, declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, and went through the preliminary forms. In 1853 he visited Smyrna, and on June 21 was seized by a boat's crew from the Austrian brig *Huzzar*. By direction of the American minister at Constantinople, captain Ingraham, of the American sloop *St. Louis*, demanded his release; but having heard that the prisoner was to be clandestinely transferred to Trieste, he demanded his surrender by a certain time, and prepared to attack the Austrian vessel on July 2; Koszta was then given up. On August 1, the Austrian government protested against these proceedings in a circular addressed to the European courts, but eventually a compromise was effected, and Koszta returned to the United States.

KRASNOI (Central Russia). Here the French army under Marshal Davoust, prince of Eckmühl, was totally defeated by the Russian army commanded by prince Kutusoff (who died in 1813).

KREASOTE. See *Creasote*.

KREMLIN, a palace at Moscow, built by Demetri, grand-duke of Russia, in 1376. It was burnt down in 1812, and re-built in 1816.

KUNNERSDORF, BATTLE OF. See *Cunnersdorf*.

KUNOBITZA, in the Balkan. Here John Hunniades, the Hungarian, defeated the Turks, Dec. 24, 1443.

KURRACHEE, a flourishing port in N. W. India, was taken by the British, Feb. 3, 1839.

KUSTRIN OR **CUSTRIN** (Prussia), a fortified town, besieged and burnt by the Russians, Aug. 22, 1758; taken by the French in 1806; given up, 1814.

L

LABORATORY. The Royal Institution laboratory, the first of any importance in London, was established in 1800. In it were made the discoveries of Davy and Faraday. See *Royal Institution*.

LABRADOR (N. America), discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1497; visited by Corte Real in 1500; made a Moravian missionary station in 1771.

LABUAN, an Asiatic island N. W. Borneo; occupied by the British in 1846, and given up to sir James Brook in 1848. See *Borneo*.

LABURNUM, called also the golden chain and *Cytisus Laburnum*, was brought to these countries from Hungary, Austria, &c., about 1576. *Ashe*.

LABYRINTH. Four are mentioned: the first, said to have been built by Dædalus, in the island of Crete, to secure the Minotaur, about 1210 B.C.; the second in Egypt, in the isle of Meris, by Psammeticus, king of that place, about 683 B.C.; the other, the third, at Lemnos, remarkable for its sumptuous pillars, which seems to have been a stalactite grotto; and the fourth at Clusium, in Italy, erected by Porsenna, king of Etruria, about 520 B.C. *Pliny*. The beauty and art of the labyrinths of Mendes were almost beyond belief; it had 12 halls and 3000 chambers, with pillars, was encrusted with marble, and adorned with sculpture. *Herodotus*. The labyrinth of Woodstock is connected with the story of Fair Rosamond. See *Rosamond*. The Maze, at Hampton Court, was formed at the end of the 16th century.

LACE was of very delicate texture in France and Flanders in 1320. Its importation into England was prohibited in 1483; but it was general in the court costume of Elizabeth's reign. Dresden, Valenciennes, Mechlin, and Brussels, have long been famous for their fine lace. An ounce weight of Flanders thread has been frequently sold for four pounds in London; and its value, when manufactured has been increased to forty pounds, ten times the price of standard gold. A dissipated framework knitter of Nottingham, named Hammond, is said to have invented a mode of applying his stocking-frame to the manufacture of lace from studying the lace on his wife's cap, about 1768. *Macculloch*. So many improvements have been made in this manufacture, particularly by Heathcote (1809, 1817, &c.), Morley and Leaver (1811, &c.), that a piece of lace which about 1809 cost 17*l.* may now be had for 7*s.* (1853). *Ure*. The process of "gassing," by which cotton lace is said to be made equal to fine linen lace, was invented by Samuel Hall of Basford, near Nottingham. He died in Nov. 1862.

LACEDÆMON. See *Sparta*.

LACONIA (S.E. Peloponnesus), the ancient name of Sparta; in the 8th century called *Teakonia*.

LACTEAL VESSELS were discovered in a dog by Jasper Asellius of Cremona, 1622, and in birds and other animals, by Mr. Hewson of London, about 1770.

LADY. The masters and mistresses of manor-houses, in former times, served out bread to the poor weekly, and were therefore called *Lafords* and *Lef-days*—signifying *bread-givers* (from *hlaf*, a loaf): hence Lords and Ladies. Tooke considers *Lord* to signify *high-born*. Ladies first came into court in France in 1499.—**LADY DAY** (March 25), a festival instituted about 350, according to some authorities, and not before the 7th century according to others. See *Annunciation*. The year was ordered to begin on Jan. 1st, in France in 1564; and in Scotland, by proclamation, on Dec. 17, 1599; but not in England till Sept. 3, 1752, when the style was altered.

LADRONE ISLES (N. Pacific), belonging to Spain, discovered by Magellan, in 1520. He first touched at the island of Guam. The natives having stolen some of his goods, he named the islands the *Ladrones*, or Thieves. In the 17th century they obtained the name of Marianne's islands from the queen of Spain.

LAGOS-BAY (Portugal). Here was fought a battle between admiral Boscawen and the French admiral De la Clue, who lost both his legs in the engagement, and died next day, Aug. 17, 18, 1759. The *Centaur* and *Modeste* were taken, and the *Rédoubtable* and *Océan* run on shore and burnt: the scattered remains of the French fleet got into Cadiz.

LAGOS, in the Bight of Benin (Africa), was assaulted and taken by the boats of a British squadron, under commodore Bruce, Dec. 26 and 27, 1851. This affair arose out of breaches of a treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade. In 1862, the place was ceded to the British government, and created a settlement: Henry Stanhope Freeman to be the first governor.

LA HOGUE (N.W. France), **BATTLE OF**, May 19, 1692, between the English and Dutch combined fleets, under admirals Russell and Rooke, and the French fleet commanded by admiral Tourville. The English attacked the French near La Hogue, gaining a splendid victory, burning thirteen of the enemy's ships, destroying eight more, forcing the rest to fly, and thus preventing a threatened descent upon England.

LAHORE (N.W. India), was taken by Baber in 1524, and was long the capital of the Mongol empire. It fell into the power of the Sikhs in 1798. It was occupied by sir Hugh Gough Feb. 22, 1846, who in March concluded a treaty of peace with them.

LAKE POETS, a term applied to Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, from their having resided in the neighbourhood of the lakes of Westmoreland.

LAKE REGILLUS (Italy), where the Romans defeated the Latin auxiliaries of the expelled Tarquins, 499 B.C.

LAKES CHAMPLAIN, ERIE, AND ONTARIO. These lakes were the scenes of many actions between the British and Americans in the war of independence (about 1776 and 1777), and in the war of 1813-14.

LAMAISM, the religion of Mongolia and Thibet, is a corrupt form of Buddhism (*which see*).

LAMBETH PALACE. A considerable portion was built in the 12th and 13th centuries, by Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury. The chapel was erected in 1196. The tower of the church was erected about 1375; and other parts of the edifice in the 15th century. Simon of Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, was barbarously put to death here by the followers of Wat Tyler, who attacked the palace, burnt all the furniture and books, and destroyed all the registers and public papers, June 14, 1381. The domestic portion of the palace was greatly enlarged for archbishop Howley (who died 1848), by Mr. Blore, at an expense of 52,000*l.* See *Canterbury and Articles*.

LAMIAN WAR, B.C. 323, between Athens and her allies (excited by Demosthenes, the orator), and Antipater, governor of Macedon. Antipater fled to Lamia, in Thessaly, and was there besieged. He escaped thence and defeated his adversaries at Cranon, 322 B.C.

LAMMAS-DAY, the 1st of August, one of our four cross quarter-days of the year. Whitsuntide was formerly the first of these quarters, Lammas the second, Martinmas the third, and Candlemas the last; and such partition of the year was once equally common with the present divisions of Lady-day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Some rents are yet payable at each of these quarterly days in England, and very generally in Scotland. *Lammas* comes from the Saxon, *hlammæsse*, loaf-mass, because formerly upon that day our ancestors offered bread made of new wheat; anciently, those tenants that held lands of the cathedral church of York were by tenure to bring a lamb alive into church at high mass.

LAMPETER COLLEGE (Cardiganshire), was founded by bishop Burgess in 1822, and incorporated 1828.

LAMPS. The earthen lamp of Epictetus the philosopher sold after his death for 3000 drachmas, 161. Lamps with horn sides were the invention of Alfred. London streets were first lighted with oil-lamps in 1681, and with gas-lamps in 1814. A lamp "constructed to produce neither smoke nor smell, and to give considerably more light than any lamp hitherto known," was patented by M. Aimé Argand in 1784, and was brought into general use in England early in the present century. On his principle are founded the lamp invented by Carcel about 1803, and since 1825, the *Moderateur Lamps* of Levavas seur, Hadrot, and Neuburger. See *Safety Lamp*.

LANARK (W. Scotland), was a Roman station, and made a royal burgh 1103.

LANCASHIRE was created a county palatine by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt, who had married the daughter of Henry, first duke of Lancaster, in 1359, and succeeded him in 1361. The court of the Duchy Chamber of Lancaster was instituted in 1376. On the accession of Henry IV. in 1399 the duchy merged into the crown. See under article *Cotton*.

LANCASTER, supposed to have been the *Ad Alaunam* of the Romans. Lancaster was granted by William I. or II. to Roger de Poitou, who erected a castle upon its hill. It was taken by the Jacobites, Nov. 1715 and Nov. 1745.

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOLS, on a system of education by means of mutual instruction, devised by Joseph Lancaster about 1796, but were not much patronised till about 1808. The system led to the formation of the British and Foreign School Society, in 1805, whose schools are unsectarian, and use the Bible as the only means of religious instruction. Lancaster was accidentally killed at New York in 1838.

LAND was let generally in England for 1*s.* per acre, 36 Hen. VIII. 1544. The whole rental of the kingdom was about 6,000,000*l.* in 1600; about 14,000,000*l.* in 1688; in 1798 Mr. Pitt proposed his Income Tax of 10 per cent. on an estimate of 100 millions, taking the rent of land at 50 millions, that of houses at 10 millions, and the profits of trade at 40 millions; but in his estimate were exempted much land, and the inferior class of houses. The rental of the United Kingdom was estimated at 59,500,000*l.* in 1851.* An act for rendering more easy the transfer of land was passed in 1862. See *Agriculture*.

A species of land-tax was exacted in England in the 10th century, which produced 82,000*l.* (see *Daneget*) in

Land Banks were proposed by Yarranton in 1018 1648

The land-tax imposed 1699, grew out of a subsidy scheme of 4*s.* in the pound, which produced 500,000*l.* in

A Land Credit Company for Silesia was estab- 1692

* The allotment of land to cottagers began with lord Braybrooke's successful experiment in Essex, of allotting small portions of land to poor families, to assist them and relieve the parish poor-rates in 1819. The little colony was first called *Pouper Gardens*, but afterwards *New Village*, and it is calculated that 200*l.* per annum were saved to the parish.

LAND, *continued.*

lished by Frederick the Great (see *Credits Foncières*) 1763
 Mr. Pitt made the tax perpetual at 4s. in the pound, but introduced his plan for its redemption April 2, 1798
 Landed Estates Court, established to "facilitate the sale and transfer of land in Ireland" (see *Encumbered Estates Act*) 1858
 The Land Registry office was opened in 1862
 From the Revolution to the year 1800, the land-tax had yielded 227,000,000*l.*

Ministers were left in a minority in the House of Commons on the land-tax bill in 1767; it being the first instance of the kind on a money bill since the Revolution. Its rate varied in different years from 1s. to 4s. in the pound.

The tax in 1810 produced 1,418,337*l.*; in 1820, 1,338,420*l.*; in 1830, 1,423,618*l.*; in 1840, 1,298,622*l.*; in 1852, 1,151,613*l.*

LANDEN, or **NEERWINDEN**, Belgium. Near here the French under marshal Luxembourg defeated the allies, commanded by William III. of England, chiefly through the cowardice of the Dutch, July 19 (N.S. 29), 1693. The duke of Berwick, illegitimate son of James II., fighting on the side of France, was taken prisoner.

LANDGRAVE (from *land* and *grave*, a count,) a German title, which commenced in 1130 with Louis III. of Thuringia, and became the title of the house of Hesse about 1263.

LANDLORD. See *Rent*.

LANDSHUT (Silesia), where the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians under marshal Laudohn, June 23, 1760.

LANGSIDE (S. Scotland), where the forces of the regent of Scotland, the earl of Murray, defeated the army of Mary queen of Scots, May 13, 1568. Mary fled to England and crossed the Solway Firth, landing at Workington, in Cumberland, May 16. Soon afterwards she was imprisoned by Elizabeth.

LANGUAGE must either have been revealed originally from heaven, or the fruit of human invention. The latter opinion is embraced by Horace, Lucretius, Cicero, and most of the Greek and Roman writers; the former by the Jews and Christians, and many profound modern philosophers. Some suppose Hebrew to have been the language spoken by Adam; others say that the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic are only dialects of the original tongue. "And the whole earth was of one language and of one speech," *Genesis* xi. 1. The original European languages were thirteen, viz.: Greek, Latin, German, Slavonian, spoken in the east; Welsh; Biscayan, spoken in Spain; Irish; Albanian, in the mountains of Epirus; Tartarian, the old Illyrian; the Jazygian, remaining yet in Liburnia; the Chaucin, in the north of Hungary; and the Finnic, in East Friesland. From the Latin sprang the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. The Turkish is a mixed dialect of the Tartarian. From the Teutonic sprang the present German, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English, Scotch, &c. There are 3664 known languages, or rather dialects, in the world. Of these, 937 are Asiatic; 587 European; 276 African; and 1624 American languages and dialects. *Adelung*. George I. in 1724, and George II. in 1736, appointed regius professors of modern languages and of history to each of the universities of England. In 1861 and 1862 professor Max Müller lectured on the "Science of Language" at the Royal Institution, London.* He divides languages into three families:—

I. **ARYAN** (in Sanskrit, *noble*).

Southern Division. India (Prakrit, and Pali; Sanskrit; dialects of India; Gipsy).
 Iranic (Persi; Armenian, &c.).

Northern Division.

Celtic (Cymric: Cornish, Welsh, Manx, Gaelic, Breton, &c.).
 Italic (Oscan; Latin; Umbrian;—Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, &c.).
 Illyric (Albanian).
 Hellenic (Greek, and its dialects).
 Windic (Lettic: Old Prussian; *Salvonic dialects*,—Bohemian, Russian, Polish; Lithuanian, &c.).
 Teutonic (*High German*: Modern German; *Low German*: Gothic; Anglo-Saxon; Dutch; Frisian;

English. *Scandinavian*: Old Norse, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic).

II. **SEMITIC**: *Southern.* Arabic (including Ethiopic and Amharic). *Middle.* Hebraic (Hebrew, Samaritan, Phœnician inscriptions). *Northern.* Aramaic (Chaldee, Syriac, Cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon and Nineveh).

III. **TURANIAN** (from *Tura*, swiftness).

Northern Division. Tungusic (Chinese, &c.); Mongolic; Turkic; Samoyedic, and Finnic.
Southern Division. Taic (Siamese, &c.); (Himalayas); Malayic (Polynesia, &c.); Gangetic; Lonitic (Burmese, &c.); Munda; Tamulic.

LANGUE D'OC. See *Troubadours*.

* Cardinal Giuseppe Mezzofanti (1774-1843) knew 114 languages or dialects; and Niebuhr knew 20 languages in 1807, and more afterwards.

LANDSOWN (Somersetshire). The parliamentary army under sir Wm. Waller was here defeated, July 5, 1643.

LANTERNS of scraped horn were invented in England, it is said, by Alfred ; and it is supposed that horn was used for window lights also, as glass was not known in Alfred's reign, 872-901. *Stow*. London was lighted by suspended lanterns with glass sides, 1415.

LANTHANUM, a rare metal discovered in the oxide of cerium, by Mosander in 1839.

LAOCOÖN, an exquisite Grecian work of art, executed in marble, was modelled by Agesander, Athenodorus, and Polydorus, all of Rhodes, and about 80 eminent statuarys ; it represents the death of the Trojan hero, Laocoön, priest of Neptune, and his two sons, as described by Virgil, *Æneis* ii. 200. It was discovered in 1505 in the Sette Salle near Rome, and purchased by pope Julius II. It is now in the Vatican.

LAODICEA. See *Seven Churches*.

LAON (N. France). Here a succession of actions between the allies (chiefly the Prussians) and the French, was fought under the walls of the town, which ended in the defeat of the latter with great loss, March 9, 10, 1814.

LA PEROUSE'S VOYAGE. In 1785 La Perouse sailed from France for the Pacific, with the *Boussole* and *Astrolabe* under his command, and was last heard of from Botany Bay, in March, 1788. Several expeditions were subsequently dispatched in search of Perouse ; but no certain information was had until captain Dillon, of the East India ship *Research*, ascertained that the French ships had been cast away on the New Hebrides, authenticated by articles which captain Dillon brought to Calcutta, April 9, 1828.

LAPLAND, or SAMELAND, N. Europe, nominally subject to Norway in the 13th century, and now to Sweden and Russia.

LARCENY. (French, *larcen* ; Latin, *latrocinium*.) See *Theft*.

LA ROTHIERE (France), BATTLE OF, between the French, commanded by Napoleon, and the Prussian and Russian armies, which were defeated with great loss after a desperate engagement, Feb. 1, 1814. This was one of Napoleon's last victories.

LARYNGOSCOPE, an instrument consisting of a concave mirror, by which light is thrown upon a small plane mirror placed in the posterior part of the cavity of the mouth. By its means the vocal chords of the interior of the larynx, &c., are exhibited, and have been photographed. One constructed by Dr. Türk, in 1857, was modified by Dr. Czermak, who exhibited it in action in London in 1862. A similar apparatus is said to have been constructed by Mr. John Avery, a surgeon in London, in 1846, and used by M. Garcia.

LATERAN, a church at Rome, dedicated to St. John, was originally a palace of the Laterani, and was given to the bishops of Rome by Constantine, and inhabited by them till their removal to the Vatican in 1377. Eleven councils have been held here.

LATHAM-HOUSE, Lancashire, was heroically defended for three months against the parliamentarians, by Charlotte, countess of Derby. She was relieved by prince Rupert, May, 1644. The house was, however, surrendered Dec. 4, 1645, and dismantled.

LATHE. The invention is ascribed to Talus, a grandson of Dædalus, about 1240 B.C. Pliny ascribes it to Theodore of Samos, about 600 B.C.

LATIN KINGDOM, EMPIRE, &c. See *Latium*, *Eastern Empire* 1204, and *Jerusalem*.

LATIN LANGUAGE (founded on the Oscan, Etruscan, and Greek), one of the original languages of Europe, and from which sprang the Italian, French, and Spanish. See *Latium*. A large portion of our language is derived from the Latin. It ceased to be spoken in Italy about 581 ; and was first taught in England by Adelmus, brother of Ina, in the 7th century. The use of Latin in law deeds in England gave way to the common tongue about 1000 ; was revived in the reign of Henry II. ; and again was replaced by English in the reign of Henry III. It was finally discontinued in religious worship in 1558, and in conveyancing and in courts of law in 1731 (by 4 Geo. II. c. 25). A corrupt Latin is still spoken in Roumelia.

PRINCIPAL LATIN WRITERS.

	<i>Died</i>		<i>Died</i>		<i>Died</i>
Plautus	B.C. 184	Lucellius	B.C. 103	Catullus	B.C. 40
Ennius	169	Lucretius	52	Sallust	34
Terence	(<i>flourishes</i>) 166	Julius Cæsar	44	Vitruvius	(<i>flourishes</i>) 27
Cato the Elder	149	Cicero	43	Propertius	26

LATIN LANGUAGE, *continued.*

	<i>Died</i>		<i>Died</i>		<i>Died</i>
Virgil	B.C. 19	Seneca	A.D. 65	Suetonius	(about) A.D. 120
Tibullus	18	Pliny the Elder	79	Juvenal	128
Horace	8	Quintilian	(flourishes) 80	Aulus Gellius	(flourishes) 169
Celsus	(flourishes) A.D. 17	Valerius Flaccus	" 81	Apuleius	174
Livy	18	Pliny the Younger	100	Ammianus Marcellinus	390
Ovid	18	Statius	(about) 100	Claudian	403
Paterculus	31	Tacitus	" 100	Macrobius	415
Persius	62	Silius Italicus	101	Boethius	524
Lucan	65	Martial	(flourishes) 104	(See <i>Fathers of the Church.</i>)	

LATITAT, an ancient writ by which persons were usually called to the King's Bench court, had its name from its being supposed that the defendant was lurking, or lying hid, and could not be found in the county to be taken by bill, and the writ is directed to the sheriff to apprehend him. The writ was abolished by the Uniformity of Process Act, May 23, 1832.

LATITUDE. First determined by Hipparchus of Nice, about 162 B.C. It is the extent of the earth, or of the heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole. Maupertuis, in 1737, in latitude 66°20', measured a degree of latitude, and made it 69'493 miles. Swanberg, in 1803, made it 69'292. At the equator, in 1744, four astronomers made it 68'732; and Lambton, in latitude 12, made it 61'743. Mudge, in England, made it 69'148. Cassini, in France, in 1718 and 1740, made it 69'12; and Biot, 68'769; while a recent measure in Spain makes it but 68'63—less than at the equator, and contradicts all others, proving the earth to be a prolate spheroid (which was the opinion of Cassini, Bernoulli, Euler, and others), instead of an oblate spheroid.

LATIUM, now **CAMPANIA** (Italy), the country of Latinus, king of Janiculum, 1240 B.C. Laurentum was the capital of the country in the reign of Latinus, Lavinium under Æneas, and Alba under Ascanius. See *Italy* and *Rome*.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS. See *Mormonites*.

LA TRAPPE. See *Trappists*.

LAUDANUM. See *Opium*.

LAUENBURG, a duchy, N. Germany; was conquered from the Wends by Henry the Lion of Saxony, about 1152; ceded to Hanover, 1689; incorporated with the French empire, 1810; ceded to Denmark, 1815; annexed by Prussia, Aug. 14, 1865; possession taken Sept. 15, following. See *Gastein*. Population in 1855, 50,147.

LAUREATE. See *Poet Laureate*.

LAUREL was sacred to Apollo, god of poetry; and from the earliest times the poets and generals of armies, when victors, were crowned with laurel. Petrarck was crowned with laurel, April 8, 1341.—The *Prunus laurocerasus* was brought to Britain from the Levant, before 1629; the Portugal laurel, *Prunus lusitanica*, before 1648; the royal bay, *Laurus indica*, from Madeira, 1665; the Alexandrian laurel, *Ruscus racemosus*, from Spain, before 1713; the glaucous laurel, *Laurus aggregata*, from China, 1806 or 1821.

LAURENTALIA were festivals celebrated at Rome in honour of Acca Laurentia, who is said to have been either the nurse of Romulus or Remus, or a rich dissolute woman, who bequeathed her property to the Roman people. They commenced about 621 B.C., and were held on the last day of April and the 23rd of December.

LAURUSTINE, *Viburnum Tinus*, an evergreen shrub, was brought to England from the south of Europe, before 1596.

LA VALETTA. See *Malta*.

LAVALETTE'S ESCAPE. Count Lavalette, for aiding the emperor Napoleon on his return in 1815, was condemned to death, but escaped from prison in the clothes of his wife, during a last interview, Dec. 20, 1815. Sir Robert Wilson, Michael Bruce, esq., and captain J. H. Hutchinson, were convicted of aiding the escape, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the French capital, April 24, 1816. Lavalette was permitted to return to France in 1820, and died in retirement in 1830.

LA VENDÉE (W. France). The French Royalists of La Vendée took to arms in March, 1793, and were successful in a number of hard-fought battles with the Republican armies, between July 12, 1793, and Jan. 1, 1794, when they experienced a severe reverse. Their leader, Henri, comte de Larochejaquelein, was killed, March 4, 1794. The war was terminated by general Hoche, in 1796. A treaty of peace was signed at Luçon, Jan. 17, 1800. See *Chouans*.

LAVENDER, *Lavandula spica*. Brought from the south of Europe, before 1568.

LAW'S BUBBLE. John Law, of Edinburgh (1681), became comptroller-general of the finances of France, upon the strength of a scheme for establishing a bank, and an East India and a Mississippi company, by the profits of which the national debt of France was to be paid off. He first offered his plan to Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, who told him he was not powerful enough to ruin himself. The French ministry accepted it; and in 1716, he opened a bank in his own name, under the protection of the duke of Orleans, regent of France; and the deluded rich of every rank, subscribed for shares both in the bank and the companies. In 1718 Law's was declared a royal bank, and the shares rose to upwards of twenty-fold the original value; so that, in 1719, they were worth more than eighty times the amount of all the current specie in France. In 1720 this fabric of false credit fell to the ground, spreading ruin throughout the country. Law died in poverty in 1729 at Venice. —The South Sea Bubble in England occurred in the fatal year 1720. See *South Sea*.

LAWS. See *Codes, Canons, and Civil Law*. The Jewish law was given by God, and promulgated by Moses, 1491 B.C.

The laws of Phoroneus, in the kingdom of Argos (1807 B.C.) were the first Attic laws; they were reduced to a system by Draco, for the Athenians, 623 B.C.; whose code was superseded by that of Solon, 594 B.C.

The Spartan laws of Lycurgus were made about 844 B.C.; they remained in full force for 700 years, and formed a race totally different from all others living in civilised society.

The Roman Laws, the Twelve Tables, were published 449 B.C., and remained in force till Justinian, nearly a thousand years.

BRITISH LAWS.

The British Laws of earliest date were translated into the Saxon in A.D. 590

Saxon laws of Ina published about 700

Alfred's code of laws, the foundation of the common law of England, is said to have been arranged about (see *Common Law*) 886

Edward the Confessor collected the laws in 1065

Stephen's charter of general liberties 1136

Henry II.'s confirmation of it 1154 and 1175

The maritime laws of Richard I. (see *Oleron*) 1194

Magna Charta, by king John, 1215; confirmed by Henry III. 1216 *et seq.* See *Magna Charta*, and *Forest's Charter*.

Lord Mansfield, lord chief justice of the king's bench, declared, "That no fiction of law shall ever so far prevail against the real truth of the fact, as to prevent the execution of justice" May 21, 1784

LAWYERS.

Pleaders of the bar, or barristers, are said to have been first appointed by Edward I. 1291

Serjeants, the highest members of the bar,

were alone permitted to plead in the court of Common Pleas. The first king's council under the degree of serjeant was sir Francis Bacon, in 1604

Law Association charity founded in 1817

Incorporated Law Society formed in 1823; plan enlarged, 1825; a charter obtained, 1831; renewed, 1845. The building in Chancery-lane, from the designs of Vulliamy, was commenced in 1829

Juridical Society established in 1855

See *Barristers, Counsel*.

LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY, founded in 1843. It holds meetings during the session of parliament, and publishes a journal and reports. Its first chairman was lord Brougham, who introduced the subject of Law Reform by a most eloquent speech in the house of commons, on Feb. 7, 1828. Many acts for Law Reform have been passed since, and vigorous measures were proposed by the late lord Chancellor Westbury.

LAW-COURTS.—Commissioners appointed in 1859 reported in favour of the concentration of the law-courts in London, on a site near Carey-street, Chancery-lane. The estimated expense was about 1,500,000*l.*, which it was recommended to take from the accumulated Chancery fund termed "Sutors' fund." An act of parliament to carry out the plan was passed in 1865.

LAW REPORTERS, a new and more economical plan of preparing and publishing law reports was finally adopted by a committee of barristers on March 11, 1865.

LAYAMON'S BRUT, or *Chronicle of Britain*, a poetical semi-Saxon paraphrase of the *Brut of Wace*, made between 1100 and 1230, was published with a literal translation by sir Frederick Madden, in 1847.

LAYBACH (near Trieste, in Illyria). A congress met here in Jan. 1821, and was attended by the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Naples. It broke up in May, after having issued two circulars, stating it to be their resolution to occupy Naples with Austrian troops, and put down popular insurrections.

LAYER'S CONSPIRACY. Christopher Layer, a barrister, conspired with other persons to seize George I., the prince of Wales, lord Cadogan, and the principal officers of state, to take the Tower by surprise, to plunder the Bank, and finally to bring in the Pretender. He was hanged, May 17, 1723.

LAZZARO, St. (N. Italy). Here the king of Sardinia and the Imperialists defeated the French and Spaniards after a long and severe conflict, June 4, 1746.

LAZZARONI (from *lazzáro*, Spanish for a pauper or leper), a term applied by the Spanish viceroys to the number of degraded beings in Naples, who live like cattle, half-clothed and houseless. No man was born a *lazzáro*; and he who turned to a trade ceased to be one. The viceroy permitted the *lazzaroni* to elect a chief with whom he conferred respecting the imposts on the goods brought to the markets. In 1647, Masaniello held the office. See *Naples*. In 1793, Ferdinand IV. enrolled several thousands of *lazzaroni* as pikemen (spontoneers), who generally favoured the Court party. On May 15, 1848, they were permitted, on the king's behalf, to commit fearful ravages on the ill-fated city. *Colletta*.

LEAD is found in various countries, and is abundant in various parts of Britain, and in some places richly mixed with silver ore. Pattinson's valuable method for extracting the silver was made known in 1829. The famous Clydesdale mines were discovered in 1513. The lead-mines of Cumberland and Derbyshire yield about 15,000 tons *per annum*. British mines produced 65,529 tons of lead in 1855; and 69,266 tons in 1857. Leaden pipes for the conveyance of water were brought into use in 1236. In 1859, 23,690 tons of pig and sheet lead were imported, and 18,414 tons exported.

LEAGUES. Four kings combined to make war against five, about 1913 B.C. (*Gen.* xiv.) The kings of Canaan combined against the invasion of the Israelites, 1451 B.C. The more eminent Greek leagues were the Ætolian, powerful about 320 B.C., which lasted till 189 B.C., and the Achæan, revived 280 B.C., which was broken up by the conquest of Greece by the Romans, 146 B.C. The fall of these leagues was hastened by dissension.

Lombard leagues against emperors (see *Lombards*) 1176 and 1225

League of the Public Good was between the dukes of Burgundy, Brittany, and Bourbon, and other princes against Louis XI., of France, 1465-72

League of Cambray against Venice 1508

Holy League (the pope, Venice, &c.), against Louis XII. 1510

League of Smalcald 1529

League of the Beggars (*Gueux*; the Protestants so called, though Roman Catholics joined the league) to oppose the institution of the Inquisition in Flanders 1566

The HOLY LEAGUE, so denominated by way of eminence, to prevent the accession of Henry IV. of France, who was then of the reformed religion, was commenced at Peronne in 1576 and lasted till 1593, when Henry embraced Romanism.

League of Wurtzburg, by Catholics; of Halle, by Protestants 1610

League against the emperor 1626

Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland, against the episcopal government of the Church, and the regal authority (see *Covenant*) 1638

League of Augsburg, against France 1686

LEAP-YEAR OR BISSEXTILE, originated with the astronomers of Julius Cæsar, 45 B.C. They fixed the solar years at 365 days, 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another; the six hours were set aside, and at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added was called intercalary, and was placed a day before the 24th of February, the sixth of the calends, which was reckoned *twice*, hence called *bissextile* or *twice sixth*. This added day with us is Feb. 29th. See *Calendar*. This arrangement makes the year nearly three minutes longer than the astronomical year: to obviate this, 1700 and 1800 were not, and 1900 will not be leap-year, but 2000 will be one. See *Julian Year*, *Gregorian Calendar*, &c.

LEARNING AND THE ARTS flourished among the Greeks, especially under Pisistratus, 537 B.C., and Pericles, 444 B.C.; and with the Romans at the commencement of the Christian era, under Augustus. The Greek refugees caused their revival in Italy, particularly after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, and the invention of printing shortly before the period of the *Renaissance*. Leo X. and his family (the *Medici*) greatly promoted learning in Italy, in the 16th century; when literature revived in France, Germany, and England. See *Literature*, and lists of authors under *Greek*, *Latin*, *English*, and other languages.

LEASE (from the French *laisser*, to let), a kind of conveyance invented by serjeant Moore, soon after the *Statute of Uses*, 27 Henry VIII., 1535. Acts relating to leases were passed in 1856, and 1858.

LEATHER was very early known in Egypt and Greece, and the thongs of manufactured hides were used for ropes, harness, &c., by all ancient nations. The Gordian knot was made of leather thongs, 330 B.C. A leather cannon was proved at Edinburgh, fired three times, and found to answer, Oct. 23, 1778. *Phillips*. The duty on leather produced annually in England, 450,000*l.*, and in Ireland about 50,000*l.* It was abolished, May 29, 1830. Many bankruptcies were declared in the leather trade, in the autumn of 1860 in England. In the

case of Lawrence, Mortimore, and Co., enormous fraudulent dealings in bills were disclosed. A plan for making artificial leather out of cuttings, &c., was made known in 1860. *Leather-cloth* is unbleached cotton coated with a composition of boiled linseed oil and turpentine, coloured with various pigments, invented by Messrs. Crockell, of Newark, U.S., and patented in 1849.

LECH, a river, S. Germany, near which the cruel general Tilly was defeated by the Swedes, under Gustavus Adolphus, April 30, 1632. Tilly died of his wounds soon after.

LECTURES. Those on physic were instituted by Dr. Thomas Linaere, of the College of Physicians (founded by Henry VIII.) about 1502. *Clinical* lectures, at the bed-side of the patient, were begun by sir B. C. Brodie (1813-17); Mr. G. Macilwain, about 1824, gave surgical clinical lectures in connection with a dispensary. See *Gresham College, Boyle's Lectures, Royal and London Institutions, &c.* The political lectures of Thelwall, commenced in January, 1795, were interdicted by an act of parliament. In the autumn of 1857 and since, many distinguished noblemen and gentlemen lectured at mechanics' institutes. An act passed in 1835 prohibited the publication of lectures without the consent of the lecturers.

LEEDS (Yorkshire), the Saxon *Loidis*, once a Roman station, received a charter in 1627. Population in 1861, 207,165.

Shenfield grammar school founded	1552	Magnificent new town-hall opened by the queen, and the mayor, Peter Fairbairn, knighted Sept. 7, 1858
Coloured Cloth hall built	1758	
Literary and Philosophical society established	1820	
Enfranchised by the Reform act	1832	

LEEK is the Welsh emblem, in consequence of a command from Dewi, or David, afterwards archbishop of St. David's, in 519. On the day that king Arthur won a great victory over the Saxons, Dewi is said to have ordered the soldiers to place a leek in their caps.

LEESBURG HEIGHTS. See *Ball's Bluff*.

LEGACIES. In 1780 receipts for legacies were subjected to a stamp duty, and in 1796 the legacy duty was imposed. The impost was increased several times subsequently, particularly in 1805, 1808, and 1845. The revenue derived from it varies considerably in amount in consecutive years; but it may be said to average about one and a half to two millions annually. In 1853, the legacy duty was extended to landed or real property. See *Succession Duty Act*.

LEGATES. Ambassadors from the pope: the legate's court was erected in 1516 by cardinal Wolsey, to prove wills, and for the trial of offences against the spiritual laws. *Law Dict.* It was soon discontinued.

LEGATIONS were the twenty administrative divisions in the States of the Church, governed by legates. They rebelled in 1859-60, and are nearly all included in the kingdom of Italy. See *Rome*.

LEGHORN, *Livorno*, in Tuscany, a mere village in the 15th century, owes its prosperity to the Medici family. It suffered dreadfully by an earthquake in 1741; was entered by the French army, July 27, 1796, but the British property had been removed. It was evacuated by the French in 1799, and retaken, 1800. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the British and Italian forces in Dec. 1813. The Austrians took this city from the insurgents, May 12 and 13, 1849, and quelled a slight insurrection, July, 1857. In June, 1857, above 60 persons were killed at the theatre, through an alarm of fire.

LEGION, *Legio*, a corps of soldiers in the Roman armies, first formed by Romulus, when it consisted of 3000 foot and 300 horse, about 750 B.C. When Hannibal was in Italy, 216 B.C., the legion consisted of 5200 soldiers; and under Marius, in 88 B.C., it was 6200 soldiers, besides 700 horse. There were ten, and sometimes as many as eighteen, legions kept at Rome. Augustus had a standing army of 45 legions, together with 25,000 horse and 37,000 light armed troops, about 5 B.C.; and the peace establishment of Adrian was thirty of these formidable brigades. The peace of Britain was protected by three legions. A legion was divided into ten cohorts, and every cohort into six centuries, with a vexillum, or standard, guarded by ten men. The French army has been divided into legions since Francis I. See *Thundering Legion*.

LEGION OF HONOUR, a French order embracing the army, civil officers, and other individuals distinguished for services to the state; instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte, when

First Consul, May 19, 1802. On the restoration of the Bourbons, Louis XVIII. confirmed this order in April, 1814. The honour was conferred on many British subjects who distinguished themselves in the Russian war, 1854-6, and in the Paris exhibition of 1855.

LEGITIMISTS, a term (since 1814) applied to those who support the claims of the elder branch of the Bourbon family to the throne of France : whose representative is Henry, duc de Bordeaux, called comte de Chambord, born Sept. 29, 1820. They held a congress at Lucerne on June 24-29, 1862 : when about 3850 persons were present, including the duchess of Parma. They agreed to continue a pacific policy.

LEGNANO (in Lombardy), where the emperor Frederick Barbarossa was defeated by the Milanese and their allies, May 29, 1176, which victory led to the treaty of Constance in 1183.

LEICESTER (central England) returned two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. Here Richard III. was buried, Aug. 25, 1485 ; and here cardinal Wolsey died, Nov. 29, 1530. During the civil war, it was taken by Charles I., May 31, and by Fairfax, June 17, 1645. The stocking manufacture was introduced in 1680.

LEIGHLIN (W. Carlow), a see founded by St. Laserian, about 628. Burchard, the Norwegian, the son of Garmond, founded or endowed the priory of St. Stephen of Leighlin. Bishop Doran, a worthy prelate, appointed in 1523, was murdered by his archdeacon, Maurice Cavenagh, who was hanged for the crime on the spot where he had committed the murder. *Beatson*. In 1600 Leighlin was united to Ferns ; the combined see united to Ossory, in 1835. See *Ferns* and *Bishops*.

LEINSTER, a kingdom in 1167, now one of the four provinces of Ireland, divided into four archbishoprics by pope Eugenius III., at a national synod, held at Kells, March 9, 1151-2, and in which his holiness was represented by cardinal Paparo. The abduction of Devorgilla, wife of O'Ruave, a lord of Connaught, by Dermot king of Leinster in 1152, is asserted to have led to the landing of the English and the subsequent conquest. The province of Leinster gave the title of duke to Schomberg's son, in 1690. The title became extinct in 1719, and was conferred on the family of Fitzgerald in 1766.

LEIPSIC (Saxony). Famous for its university (founded 1409) and its fair. Here Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, defeated the Imperialists, under Tilly, Sept. 7, 1631 : and here the Imperialists were again defeated by the Swedes, under Torstensen, Oct. 13, 1642. Here took place, on Oct. 16, 18, 19, 1813, "*the battle of the nations*," between the French army and its allies, commanded by Napoleon (160,000), and the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian armies (240,000 strong). The French were beaten, chiefly owing to 17 Saxon battalions, their allies, turning upon them in the heat of the engagement. 80,000 men perished on the field, of whom more than 40,000 were French, who also lost 65 pieces of artillery, and many standards. The victory was followed by the capture of Leipsic, of the rear-guard of the French army, and of the king of Saxony and his family.

LEITH. The port of Edinburgh was burnt by the earl of Hertford, in 1544. It was fortified by the French partisans of queen Mary, in 1560, and surrendered to the English. The "Agreement of Leith" between the superintendents and ministers was made, Jan. 1572. The docks were commenced in 1720.

LELEGES, a Pelasgic tribe which inhabited Laconia about 1490 B.C., and after many contests merged into the Hellenes.

LEMURES. The ancients supposed that the soul, after death, wandered over the world, and disturbed the peace of the living. The happy spirits were called *Lares familiares*, and the unhappy *Lemures*. The Roman festival called *Lemuralia*, kept on May 9, 11, 13, was instituted by Romulus about 747 B.C., probably to propitiate the spirit of the slaughtered Remus.

LENT (from the Saxon, *lencten*, spring). The forty days' fast observed in the Roman catholic church from Ash-Wednesday to Easter-day, said to have been instituted by pope Telesphorus, 130.—The early Christians did not commence their Lent until the Sunday which is now called the first Sunday in Lent ; and the four days beginning with Ash-Wednesday were added by pope Felix III., in the year 487, in order that the number of fasting days should amount to forty.—Lent was first observed in England by command of Ercombert, king of Kent, in 640 or 641. *Baker's Chron.* Flesh was prohibited during Lent ; but Henry VIII. permitted the use of *white meats* by a proclamation in 1543, which continued in force until, by proclamation of James I., in 1619 and 1625, and by Charles I., in 1627 and 1631, flesh was again wholly forbidden. See *Quadragesima*.

LEON, KINGDOM OF. See *Spain*.

LEONINES. Hexameter and pentameter verses, rhyming at the middle and the end, are said to have been first made by Leoninus, a canon, about the middle of the 12th century, or by pope Leo II. about 682.

LEPANTO (near Corinth), BATTLE OF, Oct. 7, 1571 : when the combined fleets of Spain, Venice, Genoa, Malta, and Pius V., commanded by don John of Austria, defeated the whole maritime force of the Turks, and checked their progress.

LEPROSY, a skin-disease described in *Leviticus* xiii. (B.C. 1490), which prevailed in ancient times throughout Asia. It has now almost disappeared from Europe, except in the south and in Norway. It chiefly affected the lower classes, yet occasionally has proved fatal to the very highest personages. Robert Bruce of Scotland died of leprosy in 1329. A hospital for lepers were founded at Granada, by queen Isabella of Castile, about 1504, and a large number of leper houses were founded in Britain. Dr. Edmondson met with a case in Edinburgh in 1809.

LETTERS. See *Alphabet*, *Belles Lettres*, *Marque*, and *Privateers*.

LETTRES DE CÂCHET, sealed letters issued by the king of France, beginning about 1670, by virtue of which those persons against whom they were directed were thrown into prison, or sent into exile. The National Assembly decreed their abolition, Nov. 1, 1789.

LETTUCE, introduced into England from Flanders, about 1520. It is said that when queen Catherine wished for a salad, she had to send for lettuce to Holland or Flanders.

LEUCTRA, in Bœotia, N. Greece, the site of a battle when the Thebans, under Epaminondas, defeated the superior force of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, July 8, 371 B.C. 4000 Spartans, with their king, were slain. The Spartans gradually lost their preponderance in Greece.

LEUTHEN (S. Prussia). See *Lissa*.

LEVANT (the East), a term applied to Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, &c. Levant companies, in London, were established in 1581, 1593, and 1605.

LEVELLERS, a fanatical party in Germany, headed by Muncer and Storck in the 16th century, who taught that all distinctions of rank were usurpations on the rights of mankind. At the head of 40,000 men, Muncer commanded the sovereign princes of Germany and the magistrates of cities to resign their authority ; and on his march his followers ravaged the country. The landgrave of Hesse at length defeated him ; 7000 of the enthusiasts fell in battle, and the rest fled ; their leader was taken and beheaded at Mulhausen in 1525. The English "Levellers," powerful in parliament in 1647, were put down by Cromwell in 1649, and their leader Lilburn imprisoned. At the period of the French Revolution some knots of persons, styled Levellers, appeared in England. A "Loyal Association" was formed against them and republicans, by Mr. John Reeves, Nov. 1792.

LEVELS. The Great Level of the Fens is a low-lying district of about 2000 square miles, in Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, said to have been overflowed by the sea during an earthquake, 368. It was long afterwards an inland sea in winter, and a noxious swamp in summer, and was gradually drained—by the Romans, the Saxons, and especially by the monks during the reigns of the Plantagenet kings. One of the first works on a large scale was carried out by Morton, bishop of Ely, in the reign of Henry VII. A general drainage act was passed by the advice of lord Burghley, in 1601, but little work was done till the reign of James I., who, in 1621, invited over the great Dutch engineer, Cornelius Vermuyden, to assist in the general drainage of the country. After completing several great works Vermuyden agreed (in 1629) to drain the "Great Level." He was at first prevented from proceeding with his undertaking through a popular outcry against foreigners ; but eventually, aided by Francis, earl of Bedford, in spite of the great opposition of the people, for whose benefit he was labouring, he declared his great work complete in 1652. Much, however, still remained to be done ; and the drainage of the Great Level employed the talents of Rennie (about 1807), and of Telford (1822), and of other eminent engineers since. In 1844 the Middle Level commission cut through certain barrier banks, and replaced them by other works. These latter were reported unsound in March, 1862 ; and on May 4, the outfall sluice at St. Germain's, near King's Lynn, gave way. High tides ensuing, about 6000 acres of fertile land were inundated, causing a loss of about 25,000*l*. After unwearied, and, for awhile, unsuccessful efforts, a new coffer dam was constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Hawkshaw, which was reported sound in July. Another inundation, begun through the bursting of a marshland

sluice, near Lynn, Oct. 4, was checked. The Levels are distinguished as the Middle, Bedford, South, and North Levels.

LEVERIAN MUSEUM, formed by sir Ashton Lever, exhibited to the public at Leicester-house, London; it was offered to the public, in 1785, by the chance of a guinea lottery, and won by Mr. Parkinson, in 1785, who sold it by auction, in lots, in 1806.

LEVIATHAN. See *Steam Navigation*.

LEWES (Sussex), where Henry III., king of England, was defeated by Montfort, earl of Leicester, and the barons, May 14, 1264. *Blaauw*. The king, his brother Richard, king of the Romans, and his son Edward, afterwards Edward I., were taken prisoners. One division of Montfort's army, a body of Londoners, gave way to the furious attack of prince Edward, who, pursuing the fugitives too far, caused the battle to be lost. See *Evesham*.

LEXICON. See *Dictionaries*.

LEXINGTON (Massachusetts), **BATTLE OF**, between Great Britain and the United States of America, in the war of independence. The British obtained the advantage, and destroyed the stores of the revolted colonists, but lost in the battle 273 men, killed and wounded, April 19, 1775.—The hostilities thus commenced continued to 1783.—**LEXINGTON**, a town in Missouri, U.S., fortified by the Federals, was attacked by the confederate general Price, on Aug. 29; and after a gallant resistance by colonel Mulligan, surrendered on Sept. 21, 1861. See *United States*.

LEYDEN (Holland), *Lugdunum Batavorum*, important in the 13th century. From Oct. 31, 1573, to Oct. 3, 1574, when it was relieved, it endured a siege by the armies of Spain, during which 6000 of the inhabitants died of famine and pestilence. In commemoration the university was founded, 1575. In 1699 two-thirds of the population perished by a fever, which, it is said, was aggravated by the improper treatment of professor De la Boe. The university was almost destroyed by a vessel laden with 10,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder blowing up, and demolishing a large part of the town, and killing numbers of people, Jan. 12, 1807. The *Leyden jar* was invented about 1745, by Kleist, Muschenbroek, and others. See *Electricity*.

LIBEL. By the laws of Rome (those of the Twelve Tables), libels which affected the reputation of another were made capital offences. In the British law, whatever renders a man ridiculous, or lowers a man in the opinion and esteem of the world, is deemed a libel. "The greater the truth, the greater the libel," the well-known law maxim of a high authority, is now disputed. Act against blasphemous and seditious libels, punishing the offender by banishment for the second offence, 60 Geo. III. 1820.* Lord Campbell's act, 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96 (1843), greatly softened the stringency of the law of libel respecting newspapers. See *Trials*, 1788, 1790, 1792, 1803, 1808, *et seq.*, and 1863.

LIBERIA, the negro republic on the coast of Upper Guinea, West Africa, was founded by the American Colonial Society, which was established by Henry Clay in 1816. Liberia was made independent in 1847; recognised in 1848; and was flourishing in 1863. The president visited the International Exhibition of London in 1862.

LIBERTINES (signifying freedmen and their sons), was a sect headed by Quintin and Corin, about 1525, who held various monstrous opinions.

LIBRARIES. The first *public* library of which we have any certain account in history was founded at Athens by Pisistratus, about 544 B.C. The second of note was founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 284 B.C. It was partially destroyed when Julius Cesar set fire to Alexandria, 47 B.C. 400,000 valuable books in MS. are said to have been lost by this catastrophe. *Blair*. According to Plutarch, the library at Pergamos contained 200,000 books. It came into the possession of the Romans at the death of Attalus III. (133 B.C.), who bequeathed his kingdom and wealth to the Roman people. It was added to that of Alexandria by Marc Antony. The first *private* library was the property of Aristotle, 334 B.C. *Strabo*. The first library at Rome was instituted 167 B.C.; it was brought from Macedonia. The library of Appellicon was sent to Rome by Sylla, from Athens, 86 B.C. This library

* An action for libel was brought in the court of King's Bench by a bookseller named Stockdale, against Messrs. Hansard, the printers to the house of commons. This action related to an opinion expressed in a parliamentary report of a book published by Stockdale. Lord Denman, in giving judgment, said he was not aware that the authority of the house of commons could justify the publication of a libel,—an opinion which led to some proceedings on the part of the house, and to other actions by Stockdale; and in the session of 1840 (April 14) a law was passed giving summary protection to persons employed by parliament in the publication of its reports and papers.

was enriched by the original manuscripts of Aristotle's works. A library was founded at Constantinople by Constantine the Great, about A.D. 335; and was destroyed 477. A second library was formed from the remains of the first, at Alexandria* (*which see*). Pope Gregory I. ordered that the library of the Palatine Apollo should be committed to the flames, under the notion of confining the attention of the clergy to the Scriptures. The early Chinese literature is said to have suffered a similar misfortune to that of the west in the destruction of the Alexandrian library; their emperor Che-whang-tee, ordered all writings to be destroyed, that everything might begin anew as from his reign; and books and records were afterwards recovered by succeeding emperors with great difficulty.

LIBRARIES OF EUROPE.

The first public library in Italy was founded at Florence by Nicholas Niccoli, one of the great restorers of learning. At his death, he left his library to the public, 1436. Cosmo de' Medici enriched it with the invaluable Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Chaldaic, and Indian MSS. about 1560
The Vatican Library at Rome, founded by pope Nicholas V. in 1446, and improved by Sixtus V., 1588; contains about 150,000 volumes and 40,000 manuscripts.
Imperial Library of Vienna, founded by Frederick III. in 1440, and by Maximilian I. 1500
Royal (now Imperial) Library of Paris, by John (1350-1363), and by Francis I. about 1520. It was said to contain 815,000 volumes, and 84,000 manuscripts in 1860. A new reading-room has been built.
Escorial at Madrid, commenced with the foundation of that sumptuous palace, by Philip II. 1557
Library of the University of Munich is said to contain 400,000 volumes and 10,000 manuscripts; and that of Göttingen, 300,000 volumes and 6000 manuscripts.
Imperial Library at St. Petersburg (consisting principally of the spoils of Poland) was founded in 1714

thirty or forty volumes of the abbot of St. Alban's for fifty pounds' weight of silver.
Bodleian Library at Oxford, founded 40 Eliz. 1508; opened in 1602; contains nearly 400,000 volumes, and upwards of 30,000 manuscripts.
Cottonian Library, founded by sir Robert Cotton, about 1600; appropriated to the public, 1701; partly destroyed by fire, 1731; removed to the British Museum 1753
Sion College 1623
Royal Society in 1667
Radcliffean, at Oxford, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, who left 40,000*l.* to the university, 1714; opened 1749
University Library, Cambridge, 1720, when George I. gave 5000*l.* to purchase Dr. Moore's collection.
British Museum (*which see*). 1753
The Libraries of the Royal Institution (founded 1803), the London Institution (1805), and the Royal College of Surgeons (1786), have classified catalogues.
Library of the University of Dublin (1601), and the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh (1680), are extensive and valuable.†

FREE LIBRARIES have been successfully established since 1850 at Manchester, Liverpool, Salford, &c. Many others have been formed under acts passed in 1845, 1850, and 1856.

On Nov. 5, 1855, a proposal to establish a Free Library in the city of London was negatived, and 1857 that in Marylebone was closed for want of support.

See *Circulating Library*.

LIBRARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Richard de Bury, chancellor and high treasurer of England, so early as 1341, raised the first private library in Europe. He purchased

LIBYA (Africa), was conquered by the Persians, 524 B.C., and by Ptolemy Soter, 320.

LICENCES. This mode of levying money was introduced by Richard I. about 1190; but was then confined to such of the nobility as desired to enter the lists at tournaments.

Games and gaming-houses licensed in London, 1620
Licence system for exciseable articles enforced in various reigns, from the 12th Charles II. 1660
Plays ordered to be licensed in 1737
Lottery office-keepers to take out licences, and pay 5*ol.* for each, this reduced the number from 400 to 51 Aug. 1778

General licensing act, 9 Geo. IV. c. 61 1828
Licences for public-houses granted in 1551, and for refreshment-houses, with wine licences, in 1860
The licensing system was applied to India as a kind of income-tax, 1859; ceased in 1861

LICHFIELD (Staffordshire). The see of Mercia, afterwards Lichfield, was founded in 656. In 1705 the see was removed to Chester; in 1102 it was removed to Coventry, and afterwards back to Lichfield, but with much opposition from the monks of Coventry (see *Coventry*). Dr. Samuel Butler, in 1837, was the first bishop of Lichfield only. This see has given three saints to the Romish church; and to the British nation one lord chancellor and three lord treasurers. It is valued in the king's books at 559*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Lichfield cathedral was first built about 656. The present structure was built by Roger de Clinton, the 37th

* This statement has been disputed. Theophilus, abp. of Alexandria, is said to have destroyed many books when he demolished the temple of Serapis, 250 years previously.

† In 1609 the Stationers' Company agreed to give a copy of every book published to the Bodleian Library, Oxford. By 14 Charles II. c. 33 (1662), three copies were required to be given to certain public libraries; by 8 Anne, c. 19 (1709), the number was increased to nine; by 41 Geo. III. c. 107, to eleven; which number was reduced to five by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 110 (1835): viz., the British Museum, the Bodleian, Oxford, the Public Library, Cambridge, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Dublin.

bishop, in 1148.* In Lichfield castle, king Richard II. kept his Christmas festival, 1397, when 200 tons of wine and 2000 oxen were consumed. A charter was granted to Lichfield, constituting it a city, by Edward VI., 1549. Present income, 4500*l*.

RECENT BISHOPS OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY.

1781. James, earl of Cornwallis, died 1824.
1824. Hon. Henry Ryder, died March 31, 1836.
1836. Samuel Butler, died Dec. 4, 1839.

1839. James Bowstead, died Oct. 11, 1843.
1843. John Lonsdale, PRESENT bishop.

LICINIAN LAW, *Licina Lex* (375 B.C.), forbade any person to possess more than 500 acres of land, or more than 100 head of large cattle, or 500 of small, in the Roman states; another law, 56 B.C. of this name, imposed a severe penalty on party clubs, or societies assembled for election purposes; and another, about 103 B.C., limited the expenses of the table.

LIECHTENSTEIN, a constitutional principality, S. Germany. Population, in 1858, 7150. Prince John, born Oct. 5, 1840, succeeded his father Alois-Joseph, Nov. 12, 1858.

LIEGE (Belgium), a bishopric, under the German empire, from the 8th century till 1795. Liege frequently revolted against its prince-bishops. In 1467, after a severe contest, the citizens were beaten at Brusthem, and their city taken by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who treated them with great severity. In 1482 Liege fell into the power of De la Marek, the Boar of Ardennes, who killed the bishop, Louis of Bourbon, and was himself beheaded two years after. Liege was taken by the duke of Marlborough, Oct. 23, 1702; and by the French and others, at various times, up to 1796, when it was annexed to France. It was incorporated with the Netherlands in 1814, and with Belgium in 1830. Iron-works were established at Liege in the 16th century.

LIEGNITZ. See *Pfaffendorf*.

LIEUTENANTS, LORD, for counties, were instituted in England, 3 Edw. VI., 1549, and in Ireland in 1831. For the lords lieutenants of Ireland, see *Ireland*.

LIFE-BOAT, &c.† It was stated, in Sept. 1865, that there were 185 life-boats on the coasts of the United Kingdom. 3619 lives were saved in 1864 by means of rocket apparatus, life-boats, &c. In the ten years, 1855-64, 30,261 lives were saved. See *Wrecks*.

A patent was granted to Mr. Lukin for a life-boat in . . . 1785

A reward offered by a committee of gentlemen in South Shields for a lifeboat, 1788, obtained by Mr. Henry Greathhead, of that town . . . 1789

It was first put to sea, Jan. 30, 1790; and Mr. Greathhead received 1200*l*. from parliament for this great means of saving life in cases of shipwreck.

31 life-boats were built, and 300 lives saved up to . . . 1804

The duke of Northumberland offered a reward

of 105*l*. for a life-boat fulfilling certain conditions, 1850; obtained by Mr. James Beeching, of Yarmouth . . . 1851

The tubular life-boat of Mr. H. Richardson, the *Challenger*, patented in Jan.: a cruise was made by him from Liverpool to London in it 1852
The *National Life-boat Institution* founded in 1824; its journal, the "Lifeboat," published 1852. In 1856 its funds were enlarged by a bequest of 10,000*l*. from Hamilton Fitzgerald, esq.

LIFE-GUARDS. See *Guards*.

LIFE INSURANCE. See *Insurance*.

LIGHT. The law of refraction discovered by Snellius, about 1624. The motion and velocity of light discovered by Reaumur, and after him by Cassini, and calculated by Roemer (1676) and Bradley (1720). Its velocity ascertained to be about 190,000,000 of miles in sixteen minutes, or nearly 200,000 miles in a second, which is a million of times swifter than the velocity of a cannon ball, about 1667. The light of the sun is eight minutes and eight seconds in its transmission through the space from that orb to the earth. The undulatory

* Walter de Langton (bishop in 1295) built the chapel of St. Mary, now taken into the choir, and under bishop Heyworth (1420) the cathedral was perfected. The building was despoiled at the Reformation, and was scandalously injured in the parliamentary war (when its monuments, its fine sculptures, and beautifully painted windows were demolished); but it was repaired at the restoration, and again thoroughly in 1788.

† **LIFE-PRESERVER**, the apparatus of captain Manby (brought into use in Feb. 1808), effects a communication with the distressed vessel by a rope, thrown by a shot from a mortar, with a line attached to it. For the night, a night-ball is provided with a hollow case of thick pasteboard, and a fuze and quick match, and charged with fifty balls, and a sufficiency of powder to inflame them. The fuze is so graduated that the shell shall explode at the height of 300 yards. The balls spread a brilliant light for nearly a minute, and give a clear view of every surrounding object. In 20 years, 58 vessels and 410 of their crews and passengers had been saved. Capt. Manby died Nov. 18, 1854, aged 89.

The **BOAT-LOWERING APPARATUS**, invented by Mr. Charles Clifford, of London, in 1856, has been much approved of, and is generally adopted in the royal navy.

theory of light, its polarisation, and its chemical action have all been made known in the present century by Drs. Thos. Young, Fresnel, Malus, Arago, Biot, Brewster, Wheatstone, Ritter, Niepce, Daguerre, Talbot, &c. See *Optics, Photography*.

LIGHTHOUSES, anciently called *Pharos* (and now *phare*, French; *faro*, Italian), from one erected at Pharos, near Alexandria, Egypt, 550 feet high, said to have been visible forty-two miles, about 285 B.C. There was one at Messina, at Rhodes, &c. The light was obtained by fires. The first true lighthouse erected in England was the Eddystone lighthouse in 1758-60.

BRITISH LIGHTHOUSES.

By the report of the Commissioners on Lights, &c. (1861), we learn that there were then 171 shore-lights in England, 113 in Scotland, and 73 in Ireland (total 357); and 47 floating-lights.

The French have 224 lighthouses on shore.

The source of light in our lighthouses is principally oil; but in harbour-lights gas has been successfully used. Glass reflectors were used in 1780, and copper ones in 1807. A common coal fire-light was discontinued at St. Bees so recently as 1822. Fresnel's Dioptric* system (devised about 1819) was adopted for the first time in England by Messrs. Wilkins, at the direction of the Trinity board, July 1, 1836.

The most brilliant artificial light ever produced—derived from magneto-electricity by a machine devised by professor Holmes—was first employed at the South Foreland lighthouse, near Dover, on Dec. 8, 1858; and at Dungeness (or Dungeness) in 1862. Mr. Holmes' arrangement and a similar one constructed by M. Serin, were shown at the International exhibition, London, in 1862.

Lime-light (*which see*) employed at the S. Foreland lighthouse in 1861.

The cost of erecting the three great British lighthouses—viz., the Skerry-Vore (west coast), 158 feet high, was 83,126*l.*; the Bishop Rock, Scilly Isles, 145 feet high, 36,559*l.*; and the Bell Rock, Scotland, 117 feet high, 61,331*l.*

LIGHTNING-CONDUCTORS were first set up for the protection of buildings by Franklin shortly after 1752, when he brought down electricity from a thunder-cloud. The first in England was set up at Payne's Hill, by Dr. Watson. In 1766 one was placed on the tower of St. Mark, at Venice, which has since escaped injury, although frequently consumed by lightning previously. A powder magazine at Glogau, in Silesia, was saved by a conductor in 1782; and, from the want of one, a quantity of gunpowder was ignited at Brescia in 1767, and above 3000 persons perished. In 1762, Dr. Watson recommended conductors to be used in the navy; and they were employed for a short time, but soon fell into disuse from want of skill and attention. Mr. (since sir William) Snow Harris devoted his attention to the subject from 1820 to 1854, and published a work in 1843, detailing his experiments. In 1830, above thirty ships were fitted up with his conductors, and in 1842 his plans were adopted, and his conductors are now manufactured in the royal dockyards. In 1854 parliament granted him 5000*l.*

LIGNY (Belgium), where a battle was fought, June 16, 1815, just previously to that of Waterloo, between the Prussian army under Blücher, and the French army commanded by Napoleon, in which the former was defeated. Blücher, however, arrived on the field of Waterloo in the evening at a most critical moment.

LIGURIANS, a Celtic tribe, N. Italy, invaded the Roman territory, and were defeated 238 B.C. They were not subjugated till 172 B.C. The **LIGURIAN REPUBLIC**, founded in May, 1797, upon the ruins of the republic at Genoa, was incorporated with France in 1805, and then merged into the kingdom of Italy.

LIGUORIANS, OR **REDEMPTORISTS**, a Roman catholic order, established in 1732 by Alfonso de Liguori, and approved by pope Benedict XIV. in 1759.

LILAC TREE. *Syringa*. The Persian lilac from Persia was cultivated in England about 1638; the common lilac by Mr. John Gerard about 1597.

LILLE. See *Lisle*.

LILY, a native of Persia, Syria, and Italy, was brought to England before 1460; the **Martagon** from Germany, 1596.

LILYBÆUM, a strong maritime fortress of Sicily, was besieged by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, 276 B.C., and was relieved by the Carthaginians, 275 B.C. It was taken by the Romans, 241 B.C., after a siege of nine years, which led to the end of the second Punic war.

LIMA (Peru). In 1534, Pizarro, marching through Peru, was struck with the beauty of the valley of Rimac, and there he founded this city, and gave it the name of *Ciudad de los Reyes*, or city of the kings, 1535. Here he was assassinated, June 26, 1541. Awful earthquakes occurred here, 1586, 1630, 1687, and Oct. 28, 1746. In 1854-5 thousands

* From the Greek *dia*, through, and *optomai*, I see; the light being condensed by and transmitted through lenses. The system is an adaptation of the discoveries of Buffon, Condorcet, Brewster, and others.

perished by yellow fever. Mr. Sullivan, the British consul, was assassinated at Lima, Aug. 11, 1857.

LIME or **LINDEN TREE**, probably introduced in the 16th century. The lime trees in St. James's park are said to have been planted at the suggestion of Evelyn, who recommended multiplying odoriferous trees, in his work, "*Fumifugium*" (1661). One of these trees planted in Switzerland in 1410, existed in 1720, the trunk being thirty-six feet in circumference.

LIME-LIGHT, produced by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen or carburetted hydrogen on a surface of lime. This light evolves little heat and does not vitiate the air. It is also called *Drummond Light*, after lieut. Drummond, who successfully produced it as a first class light about 1826, and employed it on the ordnance survey. It is said to have been seen at a distance of 112 miles. It was tried at the South Foreland lighthouse in 1861.

LIMERICK, anciently *Lumneach* (S. W. Ireland). About 550, St. Munchin is said to have founded a bishopric and built a church here, which latter was destroyed by the Danes in 853. Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, founded the cathedral about 1200. Limerick obtained its charter in 1195, when John Stafford was made first provost; and its first mayor was Adam Servant, in 1198. It was taken by Ireton after six months' siege in 1655. In Aug. 1691, it was invested by the English and Dutch, and surrendered on most honourable terms, Oct. 3, same year.* An awful explosion of 218 barrels of gunpowder greatly shattered the town, killing 100 persons, Feb. 1, 1694. Another explosion of gunpowder here killed many persons, Jan. 2, 1837. Awful and destructive tempest, Jan. 6-7, 1839.

LIMITED LIABILITY. An act for limiting the liability of joint stock companies, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 133 (passed 1855), was amended 1856-7-8. On May 31, 1864, 3830 joint-stock companies had been formed and registered on the limited liability principle, and 938 had ceased to exist."

LINCELLES (N. France), where the allied English and Dutch armies defeated the French, Aug. 18, 1793. General Lake commanded three battalions of brave foot guards.

LINCOLN, the Roman *Lindum Colonia*, and at the period of the conquest rich and populous. It was taken several times by Saxons and Danes. The castle was built by William I. in 1086. Without Newport-gate was fought upon Lincoln plain the battle between the partisans of the empress Maud, commanded by the earl of Gloucester, and the army of Stephen, in which the king was defeated and taken prisoner, Feb. 2, 1141. Louis, dauphin of France, having been invited over by the discontented barons in the last year of king John's reign was acknowledged by them as king of England here; but the nobility, summoned by the earl of Pembroke to Gloucester to crown Henry III., marched against Louis and the barons, and defeated them in a most sanguinary fight (called the Fair of Lincoln), May 20, 1217; and Louis withdrew.

LINCOLN, BISHOPRIC OF. Sidnacester or Lindesse and Dorchester, two distinct sees in Mercia, were united about 1078, and the see was removed to Lincoln by bishop Remigius de Feschamp, who built a cathedral (1086), afterwards destroyed by fire, but rebuilt by bishop Alexander (1127) and bishop Hugh of Burgundy. The diocese is the largest in the kingdom, notwithstanding that the dioceses of Ely, Oxford, and Peterborough, formerly parts of it, and now distinct sees, were further enlarged from Lincoln in 1837. The see was valued at the dissolution of monasteries at 206*l.* *per annum*; and after many of its manors had been seized upon, it was rated in the king's books at 894*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* Present income, 5000*l.* It has given three saints to the church of Rome, and to the civil state of England six lord chancellors. The great bell of the cathedral, called *Great Tom of Lincoln*, weighs four tons eight pounds.

RECENT BISHOPS OF LINCOLN.

<p>1787. George Pretymann (afterwards Tomline), translated to Winchester, 1820. 1820. Hon. George Pelham, died Feb. 1, 1827.</p>	<p>1827. John Kaye, died Feb. 19, 1852. 1852. John Jackson, PRESENT (1865) bishop.</p>
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LINCOLN'S-INN (London), derives its name from Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who erected a mansion on this spot in the reign of Edward I., which had been the bishop of

* By the treaty it was agreed that all arms, property, and estates should be restored; all attainders annulled, and all outlawries reversed; and that no oath but that of allegiance should be required of high or low; the freedom of the Catholic religion was secured; relief from pecuniary claims incurred by hostilities was guaranteed; permission to leave the kingdom was extended to all who desired it; and a general pardon proclaimed to all then in arms. *Burns*.

Chichester's palace. It became an inn of court, 1310. The gardens of Lincoln's-inn-fields were laid out by Inigo Jones, about 1620, and erroneously said to occupy the same space as the largest pyramid of Egypt, which is 764 feet square; Lincoln's-inn square being 821 feet by 625 feet 6 inches. Lord W. Russell was beheaded in Lincoln's-inn Fields, July 21, 1683. The square (formed in 1618) was inclosed with iron railings about 1737. The new buildings were opened, Oct. 30, 1845, and the square planted. The theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields was built in 1695; rebuilt in 1714; made a barrack in 1756, and pulled down in 1848.

LINDISFARNE, OR HOLY ISLAND, on the coast of Northumberland, became a bishop's see, 635. It was ravaged by the Danes under Regnar Lodbrok in 793, and the monastery was destroyed by them in 875; the see was removed to Chester-le-street in 900, and finally to Durham in 995 (or 990).

LINEN. Pharaoh arrayed Joseph in vestures of fine linen, 1716 B.C. (*Gen.* xli. 42.)

First manufactured in England by Flemish weavers, under the protection of Henry III. 1253
A company of linen-weavers established in London . . . 1368
The art of staining linen became known . . . 1579
A colony of Scots in the reign of James I., and other Presbyterians who fled from persecution in succeeding reigns, planted themselves in the north-east part of Ireland, and there established the linen manufacture, which was liberally encouraged by the lord deputy Wentworth in 1634; by William III. in . . . 1698

Hemp, flax, linen, thread, and yarn, from Ireland, permitted to be exported duty free . . . 1696
Irish linen board established in 1711; the Linen-hall, Dublin, was opened 1728; the board abolished in . . . 1828
A board of trustees to superintend the Scotch linen manufacture established in . . . 1727
Dunfermline, in Fifeshire, Dundee, in Angushire, and Barnsley, in Yorkshire, are chief seats of our linen manufacture.
Duty on linen was taken off in . . . 1860

LINLITHGOW-BRIDGE (near Edinburgh), near which the forces of the earl of Angus, who held James V. in their power, defeated the forces of the earl of Lennox, who, after receiving promise of quarter, was killed by sir James Hamilton, 1526. Mary, queen of Scots, was born in the palace of Linlithgow, James V., her father, dying of a broken heart, the same year, 1542.

LINNÆAN SYSTEM of botany, arranged by Linné or Linnæus, a Swede, 1725-30. He classed the plants according to the number and situation of the sexual parts, and made the flower and fruit the test of his various genera. Linnæus lived from 1707 to 1778. His library and herbarium were purchased by sir James E. (then Dr.) Smith, and given to the *Linnæan Society* in London, which was instituted in 1788, and incorporated March 26, 1802.

LION AND UNICORN, the former English, the latter Scottish, became the supporters of the royal arms on the accession of James I. in 1603.

LIPPE, a constitutional principality (N. W. Germany). Population, Dec. 1861, 108,513. Reigning prince, Leopold, born Sept. 1, 1821; succeeded his father, Leopold, Jan. 1, 1851.

LIPPSTADT. See *Lützen*.

LISBON (Olisippo, and Felicitas Julia, of the ancients) was taken by the Arabs in 716, and became important under the Moorish kings, from whom it was captured by Alfonso I. of Portugal in 1147. It was made the capital of Portugal by Emanuel, 1506. Lisbon has suffered much by earthquakes, and was almost destroyed by one, Nov. 1, 1755. See *Earthquakes*. The court fled to the Brazils, Nov. 10, 1807, and on Nov. 30 the French, under Junot, entered Lisbon, and held it until the battle of Vineira, in which they were defeated by the British, under sir Arthur Wellesley, Aug. 21, 1808. A military insurrection at Lisbon, Aug. 21, 1831, was soon suppressed, and many soldiers were executed. Massacre at Lisbon, June 9, 1834. See *Portugal*.

LISLE (now Lille, N. France) has a strong citadel by Vauban. It was besieged by the duke of Marlborough and the allies; and, though deemed impregnable, was taken after a three months' siege in 1708. It was restored by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk. Lisle sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians, who were obliged to raise the siege, Oct. 7, 1792.

LISMORE (S. Ireland). St. Carthage, first bishop, 636, says: "Lismore is a famous and holy city, of which nearly one half is an asylum where no woman dare enter." The castle (built by king John when earl of Moreton, 1185), burnt in 1645, was rebuilt with great magnificence by the duke of Devonshire. The cathedral, built 636, was repaired by Cormac, son of Muretus, king of Munster, about 1130; and the bishopric was united to that of Waterford, about 1363; and both to Cashel in 1839.

LISSA (or Leuthen, Silesia), BATTLE OF, in which the king of Prussia vanquished

prince Charles of Lorraine; 6000 Austrians were slain, Dec. 5, 1757.—LISSA, in Poland, was laid in ruins by the Russian army in the campaign of 1707.

LITANIES (Greek *litania*, supplication), were first used in processions, it is said, about 469; others say about 400. Litanies to the Virgin Mary were first introduced by pope Gregory I. about 595. The first English litany was commanded to be used in the Reformed churches by Henry VIII. in 1543.

LITERARY CLUB (at first called "The Club" and "Johnson's Club"), began in 1763 by Goldsmith, Reynolds, Burke, Gibbon, Jones, Garrick, Bennett, Langton, and Topham Beauclerk, with Dr. Johnson for president. The opinion formed of a new work by the club was speedily known all over London, and had great influence. The club still exists. Hallam, Macaulay, the marquess of Lansdowne, and bishop Blomfield were members; Dr. Milman, dean of St. Paul's, was in the chair at the centenary dinner on June 7, 1864.

LITERARY FUND, ROYAL, was founded in 1790, to relieve literary men of all nations, by David Williams,* the friend of Benjamin Franklin. It had its origin in this way: Floyer Sydenham, an eminent Greek scholar, of Wadham college, Oxford, and translator of some of the works of Plato, having no patronage, was involved in embarrassment, and arrested and thrown into prison for a trifling debt due for his frugal meals, and there, in 1788, died of a broken heart in want and misery, when nearly eighty years of age. The sympathy excited gave rise to this institution, since bountifully supported. It was incorporated in 1818. Since 1855 various alterations in its management have been annually proposed and negatived.

LITERARY PROPERTY. See *Copyright*.

LITERARY SOCIETIES, &c. See *Societies*.

LITERATURE, called also LETTERS and *Belles Lettres*, is held to comprehend Eloquence, Poetry, History, Language, and their subordinates. See *Bible*, and also *Greek*, *Latin*, *English*, *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Germany*.

LITHIUM, a metal, the lightest substance in nature except the gases (its specific gravity being 0.59); is obtained from an alkaline substance termed *lithia*; discovered by M. Arfwedson, a Swede, in 1817.

LITHOGRAPHY (engraving on stone). The invention of it is ascribed to Alois Sennefelder, whose first essays were executed about 1796; and shortly afterwards the art was announced in Germany, and was known as polyautography. It became partially known in England in 1801, *et seq.*, but its general introduction may be referred to Mr. Ackermann, of London, about 1817. Sennefelder died in 1841. Improvements in the art have been made by Engelmann and many others. See *Printing in Colours*.

LITHOTOMY. The surgical operation of cutting for the stone was performed by the ancients. The "small apparatus," so called from the few instruments used in the operation, was practised by Celsus, about 17. The operation called the "high apparatus" is said to have been invented by De Franco, and it is thought to be the most ancient. The "great apparatus" was invented by John de Romanis, about 1500.

LITHOTRITY (or bruising the stone). The apparatus produced by M. Leroy d'Etiolles in 1822 has since been improved.

LITHUANIA, formerly a grand-duchy, N. E. of Prussia. The natives (belonging to the Slavonic race) long maintained their independence against the Russians and Poles. In 1386, their grand-duke Jagellon became king of Poland and was baptized: Lithuania was not incorporated with Poland till 1501, when another duke Casimir became king of that country. The larger part of Lithuania now belongs to Russia, the remainder to Prussia.

LITURGIES (from the Greek *litai*, prayers, and *ergon*, work). The Greek and Roman liturgies are very ancient, having been committed to writing about the 4th and 5th centuries. The Romish church recognises four: the Roman or Georgian, the Ambrosian, the Gallican, and the Spanish or Mosarabic. The Greek church has two principal liturgies: St. Chrysostom's and St. Basil's, and several smaller ones. Parts of these liturgies are attributed to the Apostles, to St. Ignatius, 250, and to St. Ambrose (died 397), and to St. Jerome (died 420). The present ENGLISH LITURGY was first composed, and was approved and confirmed

* He was in early life a dissenting minister, and wrote on education. He was consulted by the early revolutionary party in France as to the form of a constitution for that country, he, Dr. Priestley, sir James Mackintosh, and other distinguished Englishmen, having been previously declared French citizens. He died July 29, 1816.

by parliament, in 1547-8. The offices for morning and evening prayer were then put into nearly the same form in which we now have them. At the solicitation of Calvin and others, the liturgy was reviewed and altered to very nearly its present state, 1551. It was first read in Ireland, in the English language, in 1550, and in Scotland, where it occasioned a tumult, in 1637, and was withdrawn, 1638. The Liturgy was revised by Whitehead, formerly chaplain to Anna Boleyn, and by bishops Parker, Grindall, Cox, and Pilkington, dean May, and secretary Smith. See *Common Prayer*.

LIVERIES. The term is derived from the custom of the retainers of the lord mayor and sheriffs of London bearing habiliments of the form and colour displayed by those functionaries. It was usual for the wardens of companies to deliver a purse containing 20s. to the lord mayor on the 1st of Dec. to obtain for individuals, so desiring, sufficient cloth to make a suit, and the privilege of wearing the livery. This added to the splendour of the mayor's train when the civic court went forth. *Ashe*. Liveries were regulated by statute in 1392, and frequently since.

LIVERPOOL (W. Lancashire), is supposed to be noticed in Domesday-book under the name *Esmedune*, or *Smedune*.* Soon after the Conquest, William granted that part of the country situated between the rivers Mersey and Ribble to Roger of Poitiers, who, according to Camden, built a castle here, about the year 1089. To this circumstance is attributed the origin of the town. It afterwards was held by the earls of Chester and dukes of Lancaster. Population in 1851, 375,995; in 1861, 443,874.

Liverpool made a free burgh by king Henry III.		Royal Institution founded	1814
Made an independent port	1229	Wellington-rooms built	1815
Liverpool "a paved town" (<i>Leland</i>)	1335	Royal Institution opened by a speech from Mr. Roscoe	Nov. 2, 1818
"The people of her majesty's decayed town of Liverpool" petition Elizabeth to be relieved from a subsidy	1571	American seamen's hospital	1820
Separated from the duchy of Lancaster	1628	Prince's dock opened	July 19, 1821
Town rated for ship-money in only 26l. by Charles I.	1630	St. John's market-place	Feb. 1822
Besieged by prince Rupert, and surrendered, June 26,	1644	Royal Institution incorporated	" "
Made a separate parish	1698	Marine Humane Society formed	1823
The old dock, the first in England, constructed and opened	1699	New house of industry erected	1824
Blue coat hospital founded	1709	Liver theatre opened	1825
The town opposes the Young Pretender, and raises several regiments	1745	Old dock closed	1826
Town-hall commenced	1749	Foundation of new custom-house laid, Aug. 12,	1828
Infirmaries established	" "	Blackrock lighthouse built, and light first shown	March 1, 1830
Seamen's hospital founded	1752	Lunatic asylum founded, 1792; new buildings erected	" "
A most destructive fire	1762	Clarence dock completed	Sept. "
House of industry founded	1770	Liverpool and Manchester railway opened†	Sept. 15, "
Theatre licensed, 1771; opened	1772	Zoological gardens opened	1833
Liverpool equips, at the commencement of the war against France, 120 privateers, carrying 1986 guns, and 8754 seamen	1778	Great fire; property valued at 300,000l. destroyed	Jan. 1, "
King's dock constructed	1785	Lock hospital and Waterloo dock opened	1834
[The Queen's dock was also constructed about the same time.]	" "	Victoria and Trafalgar docks opened	Sept. 8, 1836
Memorable storm raged	1789	Mechanics' institute opened	1837
The exchange burnt	1795	New fish market opened	Feb. 8, "
The town-hall (since restored) destroyed by fire	" "	Apothecaries' company formed	" "
The Athenæum opened	Jan. 1, 1799	Liverpool and Birmingham railway opened, its entire length, as the Grand Junction,	July 4, "
Union news-room erected	1800	Railway to London (now the North-Western) was opened its entire length	Sept. 17, 1838
The Lyceum erected	1802	Statistical society founded	" "
Awful fire, whose ravages exceeded 1,000,000l. sterling	Sept. 14, "	The <i>Liverpool</i> steamer, of 461-horse power, sails for New York	Oct. 28, "
Corn exchange opened	Aug. 4, 1808	Awful storm raged	Jan. 6, 1839
Royal exchange completed	1809	Foundation of the collegiate institution laid by lord Stanley	1840
Statue of Geo. III. commenced	Oct. 25, "	Foundation of St. George's hall and courts laid	1841
Fall of St. Nicholas' tower, which killed 20 persons	Feb. 11, 1810	Immense fire; property worth more than half a million sterling destroyed	Sept. 25, 1842
		Mr. Huskisson's statue erected	Oct. 1847

* In other ancient records its appellations are *Litherpul* and *Lyrpud*, signifying probably, in the ancient dialect, the lower pool; though some have deduced its etymology from a pool frequented by an aquatic fowl, called the "Liver," or from a sea-weed of that name; and others, from its having belonged to a family of the name of Lever, whose antiquity is not sufficiently established to justify their conclusion.

† The first grand work of the kind, about 31 miles long. The first shaft was commenced in Oct. 1826, and the excavation of the tunnel, one mile and a quarter long, Jan. 1827; the tunnel was completed in Sept. 1828, and opened July 30, 1829. At the opening of the railroad, the duke of Wellington and other illustrious persons were present; and Mr. Huskisson, who alighted during a stoppage of the engines, was knocked down by one of them, which went over his thigh and caused his death, Sept. 15, 1830.

LIVERPOOL, *continued.*

Procession of Orangemen at Liverpool, and fatal riot . . . July 14, 1851
 The queen visits Liverpool . . . Oct. 9, " "
 St. George's hall opened . . . Sept. 18, 1854
 Bread riots (150,000 persons out of employ through the frost) . . . Feb. 19, 1855
 Gigantic landing-stage for large steamers completed . . . 1857
 Many commercial failures . . . Sept. to Nov. 1858
 Association for Social Science meets . . . Oct. 1858
 Free library, &c., founded by Mr. (afterwards sir) W. Brown, M.P. for S. Lancashire, April 5, 1857; opened . . . Oct. 18, 1860

Sailors' home (cost 30,000*l.*) burnt . . . April 29, 1860
 The free museum opened . . . Oct. 17, 1861
 Brownlow Hill church and workhouse-school burnt, and 23 lives lost (20 children) . . . Sept. 3, 1862
 The dock space in 1810 was 26 acres for ships, to the amount of 704,000 tons; in 1857, 209 acres, tonnage 4,320,000.
 Explosion of 11½ tons of gunpowder in the *Lottie Sleigh*, in the Mersey, causing much damage, . . . Jan. 16, 1864
 Death of sir Wm. Brown, a great benefactor to Liverpool . . . March 3, "

LIVERPOOL ADMINISTRATION. Shortly after the assassination of Mr. Perceval (May 11, 1812), the earl of Liverpool became first minister of the crown.* His administration terminated when he was attacked by apoplexy, Feb. 11, 1827, and Mr. Canning succeeded as prime minister, April. In fifteen years there had been many changes.

Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor.*
 Earl of Harrowby, *lord president of the council.*
 Earl of Westmoreland, *lord privy seal.*
 Mr. Vansittart, *chancellor of the exchequer.*
 Earl of Mulgrave, *master general of the ordnance.*

Lord Melville, *first lord of the admiralty.*
 Viscount Sidmouth, viscount Castlereagh, and earl Bathurst, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries.*
 Lord Palmerston, marquess of Camden, earl of Clancarty, earl of Buckinghamshire, &c.

LIVONIA, a Russian province on the Baltic sea, first visited by some Bremen merchants about 1158. It has belonged successively to Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Russia. It was finally ceded to Peter the Great in 1721.

LLANDAFF (Wales). The first known bishop was St. Dubritius, said to have died in 612. The see is valued in the king's books at 154*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* per annum. Present income, 4200*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF LLANDAFF.

1782. Richard Watson; died July 4, 1816.
 1816. Herbert Marsh; translated to Peterborough, 1819.
 1819. Wm. Van Mildert; translated to Durham, 1826.

1826. Charles Richard Sumner; translated to Winchester, 1827.
 1827. Edward Copleston; died Oct. 14, 1849.
 1849. Alfred Ollivant, **PRESENT BISHOP.**

LLOYD'S (London). The coffee-house, kept by Lloyd, in Abchurch-lane, in 1710, afterwards removed; was established finally at the Royal Exchange in 1774, and remained there till the fire in 1838. Here resort eminent merchants, underwriters, &c.; and here are effected insurances on ships and merchandise. Lloyd's is supported by subscribers who pay annually 4*l.* 4*s.* The books kept here contain an account of the arrival and sailing of vessels, and are remarkable for their early intelligence of maritime affairs. In 1803, the subscribers instituted the *Patriotic Fund*, which see.†

LOADSTONE. See *Magnetism.*

LOANS for the public service were raised by Wolsey in 1522 and 1525. In 1559 Elizabeth borrowed 200,000*l.* of the city of Antwerp, to enable her to reform her own coin, and sir Thomas Gresham and the city of London joined in the security. *Rapin.* The amount of the English loans, during several memorable periods was, viz. :—

Seven years' war . . . 1755 to 1763 . . . £52,100,000
 American war . . . 1776 to 1784 . . . 75,500,000
 French revolutionary war 1793 to 1802 . . . 168,500,000

War against Bonaparte . . . 1803 to 1814 . . . £206,300,000
 War against Russia † . . . 1855 to 1856 . . . 16,000,000
 For deficiency in revenue ‡ . . . 1856 . . . 10,000,000

Besides the property-tax, in 1813 were raised two loans of twenty-one millions and twenty-two millions; and it deserves to be recorded, that a subscription loan to carry on the war against France was filled up in London in 15 hours and 20 minutes, to the amount of eighteen

* Robert Jenkinson, born Jan. 7, 1770, entered the house of commons under Mr. Pitt; opposed the abolition of the slave trade in 1792; in 1796 became lord Hawkesbury; became foreign minister under Mr. Addington, in 1801; succeeded his father as earl of Liverpool in 1808; died Dec. 4, 1828.

† The *Austrian Lloyd's*, an association for general, commercial, and industrial purposes was founded at Trieste, by Baron Bruck, in 1833. It has established regular communication between Trieste and the Levant, by means of a fleet of steamers, carrying the mails, and publishes a journal.

‡ Both taken by the Rothschilds alone.

millions, Dec. 5, 1796. See *Loyalty Loans*. In 1858, the East India company raised a loan of 8,000,000^l.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT passed in 1858 was amended in 1861.

LOCHLEVEN CASTLE (Kinross), built on an island in the celebrated lake of Loch Leven, it is said by the Picts, was a royal residence when Alexander III. and his queen were forcibly taken from it to Stirling. It was besieged by the English in 1301, and again in 1334. Patrick Graham, first archbishop of St. Andrew's, was imprisoned for attempting to reform the church, and died within its walls, about 1478. The earl of Northumberland was confined in it, 1569. It is, however, chiefly remarkable as the place of the unfortunate queen Mary's imprisonment in 1567, and of her escape, on Sunday, May 2, 1568.

LOCKS. Those of the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, were clumsy contrivances. Denon has engraved an Egyptian lock of wood. Du Cange mentions locks and padlocks as early as 1381. Bramah's locks were patented in 1784. Mr. Hobbs, the American, exhibited his own locks in the Crystal palace, in 1851, and showed great skill in picking others.

LOCOMOTIVES. See *Railways*. The use of steam locomotives on ordinary roads is regulated by acts passed in 1861 and 1865.

LOCRI, a people of Northern Greece. They resisted Philip of Macedon, were aided by the Athenians and Thebans, and defeated by him at Chaeronea, Aug. 7, 338 B.C.

LOCUSTS formed one of the plagues of Egypt, 1491 B.C. (*Exod.* x.) Owing to the putrefaction of vast swarms in Egypt and Libya, upwards of 800,000 persons are said to have perished, 128 B.C. Palestine was infested with such swarms, that they darkened the air; and after devouring the fruits of the earth, they died, and their intolerable stench caused a pestilential fever, A.D. 406. A similar catastrophe occurred in France in 837. A remarkable swarm of locusts settled upon the ground about London, and consumed the vegetables; great numbers fell in the streets, and were preserved by the curious; they resembled grasshoppers, but were three times the size, and their colours more variegated, Aug. 4, 1748. They infested Germany in 1749, Poland in 1750, and Warsaw in June, 1816. They are said to have been seen in London in 1857. Russia was infested by them in July, 1860.

LODGING-HOUSES. An act placing common lodging-houses under the watch of the police was passed in 1851. In that year a model lodging-house, erected by prince Albert, appeared at the Great Exhibition. Since then, blocks of lodging-houses for the poor have been erected by Miss Burdett Coutts and others. Mr. Peabody's donation of March 12, 1862, has been appropriated for a similar purpose. On Nov. 21, 1863, the city of London voted 20,000^l. and a piece of land in Victoria-street for the purpose.

LODI (N. Italy). Napoleon Bonaparte, commanding the French army, totally defeated the Austrians, commanded by general Beaulieu, after a bloody engagement at the bridge of Lodi, May 10, 1796. All Lombardy was opened to his army, and the republican flag floated in Milan a few days after.

LOG-LINE, used in navigation, about 1570; first mentioned by Bourne in 1577. It is divided into spaces of 50 feet, and the way which the ship makes is measured by a half-minute sand-glass, which bears nearly the same proportion to an hour that 50 feet bear to a mile: the line used in the royal navy is 48 feet.

LOGARITHMS, the indexes of the ratio of numbers one to another, were invented by baron Napier of Merchiston, who published his work in 1614. The invention was completed by Mr. Henry Briggs, at Oxford, who published tables, 1616-18. The method of computing by means of marked pieces of ivory was discovered about the same time, and hence called *Napier's bones*.

LOGIC, "the science of reasoning." Eminent works on it are by Aristotle; Bacon, *Novum Organon*; Locke on the Understanding; and the modern treatises on Logic, by archbishop Whately, sir William Hamilton, and Mr. John Stuart Mill.

* *French Loan* on July 9, 1855, on account of the war with Russia. The French legislature passed a bill for raising by loan 750 million francs (30,000,000^l. sterling). On the 30th the total subscribed amounted to 3,652,591,985 francs (about 146,103,679^l.), nearly five times the amount required. About 600 millions came from foreign countries; 2,533,888,450 from Paris; from the departments, 1,118,703,535. The number of subscribers was 316,864. No less than 231,920,155 francs was made up by subscription of 50 francs and under. The English subscription of 150,000,000 francs was returned, as double the amount required had been proffered. In May, 1859, the French government raised a loan of 20,000,000^l. for the Italian war from its own people without difficulty. A *Turkish* loan of 5,000,000^l., on the security of England and France, was taken up by Rothschild in Aug. 1855, and was well received; the stock rose to a small premium.

LOGIERIAN SYSTEM of musical education, commenced by J. B. Logier, in Jan. 1815, and introduced into the chief towns of the United Kingdom, Prussia, &c.

LOGOGRAPHIC PRINTING, in which the commoner words were cast in one mass, was patented by Henry Johnson and Mr. Walter of the *Times* in 1783. Anderson's History of Commerce, vol. iv. was printed by these types in 1789.

LOI DES SUSPECTS, enacted by the French convention, Sept. 17, 1793, during the reign of terror, filled the prisons of Paris. The Public Safety bill, of a somewhat similar character, was passed, Feb. 18, 1858, shortly after Orsini's attempt on the life of the emperor.

LOLLARDS (by some derived from the German *lollen*, to sing in a low tone), the name given to the first reformers of the Roman catholic religion in England, and a reproachful appellation of the followers of Wykliffe. *Chaucer*. The original sect is said to have been founded in 1315 by Walter Lollard, who was burned for heresy at Cologne in 1322. The Lollards are said to have devoted themselves to acts of mercy. The first Lollard martyr in England was William Sawtree, parish priest of St. Osith, London, Feb. 12, 1401, when the Lollards were proscribed by parliament, and numbers of them were burnt alive.*

LOMBARD MERCHANTS, in England, were understood to be composed of natives of some one of the four republics of Genoa, Lucca, Florence, or Venice. *Anderson*. Lombard usurers were sent to England by pope Gregory IX. to lend money to convents, communities, and private persons who were not able to pay down the tenths which were collected throughout the kingdom with great rigour that year, 13 Hen. III. 1229. They had offices in the street named after them to this day. Their usurious transactions caused their expulsion from the kingdom in the reign of Elizabeth.

LOMBARDY (N. Italy) derived its name from the Langobardi, a German tribe from Brandenburg, said (doubtfully) to have been invited into Italy by Justinian to serve against the Goths. Their chief, Alboin, established a kingdom which lasted from 568 to 774. The last king, Desiderius, was dethroned by Charlemagne. (For a list of the Lombard kings, see *Italy*.) About the end of the 9th century the chief towns of Lombardy fortified themselves, and became republics. The first Lombard league, consisting of Milan, Venice, Pavia, Modena, &c., was formed to restrain the power of the German emperors, in 1167. On May 29, 1176, they defeated the emperor Frederick Barbarossa at Legnano, and eventually compelled him to sign the peace of Constance in 1183. In 1225 another league was formed against Frederick II., which was also successful. After this, petty tyrants rose in most of the cities, and foreign influence quickly followed. The Guelph and Ghibelline factions greatly distracted Lombardy; and from the 15th century to the present time, it has been contended for by the German and French sovereigns. The house of Austria obtained it in 1748 and held it till 1797, when it was conquered by the French, who incorporated it into the Cisalpine republic, and in 1805 into the kingdom of Italy. On the breaking up of the French empire in 1815, the LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM was established by the allied sovereigns and given to Austria, who had lost her Flemish possessions. In March, 1848, Lombardy and Venice revolted, and joined the king of Sardinia: they did not support him well; and after his defeat at Novara (March 23, 1849), were again subjected to Austria. An amnesty for political offences was granted in 1856. Great jealousy of Sardinia was felt by Austria since 1849. In 1857 diplomatic relations were suspended; and in April, 1859, war broke out; the Austrians crossing the Ticino and entering Piedmont. The French emperor declared war against Austria, and immediately sent troops into Italy. The Austrians were defeated at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; and Solferino, June 24. By the peace of Villafranca (July 11), the largest part of Lombardy was ceded to Louis Napoleon, who transferred it to the king of Sardinia. It now forms part of the new kingdom of Italy.

LONDON. The greatest and richest city in the world. Some assert, that a city existed on the spot 1107 years before the birth of Christ, and 354 years before the foundation of Rome,† and that it was the capital of the Trinobantes, 54 B.C., and long previously the

* Among others, sir John Oldcastle, baron Cobham, was cruelly put to death in St. Giles'-in-the-Fields. His crime was the adoption of the tenets of the great reformer Wykliffe. He was misrepresented to our Henry V. by the bigoted clergy, as a heretic and traitor, who was actually at the head of 30,000 Lollards in these fields. About 100 inoffensive people were found there. Cobham escaped: but was taken some time after in Wales. He suffered death, being hung on a gallows, by a chain fastened round his body, and, thus suspended, burnt alive, in Dec. 1418. *Pennant*.

† The fables of Geoffrey of Monmouth, with regard to the origin of London, are unworthy of the atten-

royal seat of their kings. In A.D. 61 it was known to the Romans as *Lundinium*, or *Colonia Augusta*, and became the chief residence of the merchants at that period. It is said, but not truly, to have derived its name from *Lud*, an old British king, who was buried near where *Ludgate* formerly stood; but its name is from *Llyn-Din*, the "town on the lake."* It became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of *Essex*, and was called *Lunden-coaster*. In 1860, London and the suburbs were estimated to cover 121 square miles, 11 miles each way, being three times as large as in 1800. The population of the metropolitan districts in 1851, was 2,362,236; in 1861, was 2,803,034. The population of "the city" in 1851, was 127,869; in 1861, was 112,247. Revenue of the corporation in 1862, 437,341*l*. See *Mayors, Lord*. The "port" of London extends from London Bridge to the North Foreland. See *Docks*.†

Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, reduces London to ashes, and puts 70,000 Romans and strangers to the sword

She is defeated by Suetonius, 80,000 Britons are massacred, and she takes poison

Bishopric said to have been founded by Theanus

London rebuilt and walled in by the Romans

800 vessels said to be employed in the port of London for the export of corn

Bishopric revived by St. Mellitus: St. Paul's and Westminster abbey built

A plague ravages London

Great fire which nearly consumed the city

London pillaged by the Danes

Alfred repairs and strengthens London

Easterlings settle in London before

Another great fire

Tower built by William I.

First charter granted to the city by the same king. See *London Citizens*

Another great fire, St. Paul's burnt

606 houses thrown down by a tempest

Charter granted by Henry I.

St. Bartholomew's priory founded by Rahere,

about 1100

London-bridge built, 1014; burnt

Old London-bridge begun

Henry Fitz-Alwlyn, the first mayor (served

twenty-four years)

Massacre of Jews

Charter granted by Henry II.

First stone bridge finished

Charter of king John; mayor and common

council to be elected annually

Foreign merchants invited to settle, and do so,

1199-1220

Charter of Henry II.

1233

Aldermen appointed about 1242

Watch in London, 38 Hen. III. 1253

Privileges granted to the Hanse merchants (which see) 1259

Tax called murage, to keep the walls and ditches in repair about 1282

Water brought from Tyburn to West Cheap 1285

Expulsion of the Jews (16, 511) 1290

Livery companies incorporated 1327

Charter granted by Edward III. 1328

Terrible pestilence, in which 50,000 (?) citizens perish 1348

London first sends members to parliament 1355

William of Walworth lord mayor 1380

Wat Tyler's rebellion. See *Tyler* 1381

Aldermen elected for life 1394

Great plague 30,000 (?) died 1406

City first lighted at night by lanterns 1415

Guildhall commenced 1411, finished 1416

Whittington thrice lord mayor, viz. 1397, 1406, 1419

Jack Cade's rebellion. See *Cade* 1450

First civic procession on the water; sir John

Norman lord mayor 1453

Falconbridge attempts the city 1471

Printing-press set up by Caxton "

Sweating sickness rages 1485

Fleet ditch navigable 1502

St. Paul's school founded by dean Colet 1509

The fatal sweat, *Sudor Anglicus* 1517

Evil May-day (which see) "

Streets first paved (*Viner's Stat.*) 1553

Russian trading company established 1553

"Bills of Mortality" ordered to be kept 1538

Dissolution of religious houses 1539

St. Bartholomew's monastery changed to an hospital "

Forty taverns and public houses allowed in the

tion of the antiquary. That London was founded by Brute, a descendant of the Trojan *Æneas*, and called *New Troy*, or *Troy-novant*, until the time of *Lud*, who surrounded it with walls, and gave it the name of *Caer Lud*, or *Lud's town*, &c., may be considered as mere romance. *Leigh*.

* The original walls of London were the work of the Romans. *Theodosius*, governor of Britain, is said to have raised them, 379; but they are supposed to have been built about 306. There were originally four principal gates; but the number increased; and among others were the *Prætorian way*, *Newgate*, *Dowgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Aldgate*, *Aldersgate*, *Ludgate*, *Bridgegate*, *Moorgate*, *Bishopgate*, the *Postern* on *Tower-hill*, and the only one of the city boundaries now remaining, is *Temple-bar*, rebuilt 1670-2.

† LONDON CITIZENS. To them many privileges and immunities have been granted from the time of *William the Conqueror*, whose first charter, granted in 1079, is still preserved in the city archives. This charter is written in beautiful Saxon characters, on a slip of parchment six inches long, and one broad, and is in English as follows:—"William the king greeteth William the bishop, and Godfrey the portreve, and all the burgesses within London friendly. And I acquaint you, that I will that ye be all there law-worthy as ye were in king Edward's days. And I will that every child be his father's heir, after his father's days. And I will not suffer that any man do you any wrong. God preserve you."

‡ Stow incorrectly states this charter to have been given in 1209, but it bears date May 10th in the 16th year of King John's reign, which began in 1199. This charter was acted on at that period in various instances, as many of the mayors were afterwards continued in their offices for several years together; and the same right was exerted in the case of Mr. *Alderman Wood*, who filled the office of lord mayor during two succeeding years, those of 1816 and 1817. *Leigh*.

§ This terrible pestilence broke out in India, and spreading itself westward through every country on the globe, reached England. Its ravages in London were so great, that the common cemeteries were not sufficient for the interment of the dead; and various pieces of ground without the walls were assigned for burial-places. Amongst these was the waste land now forming the precincts of the Charter-house, where upwards of 50,000 bodies were then deposited. This disorder did not subside till 1357. *Idem*.

LONDON, *continued.*

city, and three in Westminster, act 7 Edw. VI. (there are now 7000) . . .	1553	London docks opened . . .	Jan. 20, 1799
Christ's hospital founded by king Edw. VI. . .	1553	London Institution founded . . .	1805
Coaches introduced about . . .	1563	Lord Nelson's funeral . . .	Jan. 9, 1806
Royal exchange built. See <i>Exchange</i> . . .	1566	Gas first exhibited in Pall Mall . . .	1807
New buildings in London forbidden "where no former hath been known to have been," to prevent the increasing size* . . .	1580	Riots on the committal of sir F. Burdett to the Tower . . .	April 6, 1810
Levant company established . . .	1581	The Mint finished . . .	1811
Thames water conveyed into the city by leaden pipes . . .	1580-94	Regent-street begun . . .	1813
Stow publishes his survey . . .	1598	Civic banquet to the allied sovereigns at Guildhall . . .	June 18, 1814
Nearly all London yet built of wood . . .	1600	Custom-house burnt . . .	Feb. 12, "
East India company incorporated . . .	1600	Gaslight becomes general . . .	"
30,578 persons said to perish by the plague . . .	1603	The city generally lighted with gas . . .	"
Gunpowder plot (<i>which see</i>) . . .	1605	Waterloo bridge opened . . .	June 18, 1817
Virginia company established . . .	1616	New custom-house opened . . .	March 24, 1819
Thomas Sutton founds Charterhouse school, &c. . .	1611	Southwark bridge opened . . .	1820
New river water brought to London . . .	1613	The great increase in building commences . . .	1821
Principal streets paved . . .	1616	Bank of England completed by sir John Soane . . .	1821
Hackney coaches first plied. See <i>Hackney Coaches</i> . . .	1623	Tumults at queen Caroline's funeral . . .	Aug. 14, "
Building of the western parishes, St. Giles's, &c., begun . . .	1640	Cabs introduced . . .	1823
The city held for the parliament . . .	1642	London Mechanics' Institution founded . . .	1825
London fortified . . .	1643	Bubble companies' panic . . .	1825
Jews allowed to settle in London by Cromwell . . .	1650	London University chartered. See <i>London University</i> . . .	Feb. 11, 1826
The Jews begin to return . . .	1656	27 turnpikes removed by act of parliament . . .	1827
Banking begun by Francis Child, about . . .	1660	New post-office completed . . .	1829
Royal Society of London chartered . . .	1662	Farringdon market opened . . .	"
68,596 persons said to have perished by the great plague. See <i>Plagues</i> . . .	1665	Omnibuses introduced . . .	"
"Oxford" afterwards "London Gazette" published . . .	Nov. 7, "	New metropolitan police began . . .	Sept. 29, "
Great fire of London. See <i>Fires</i> . . .	1666	Covent-garden market rebuilt . . .	1830
Act for a "new model of building" in the city, . . .	"	Memorable political panic, Nov. 5; and no lord mayor's show . . .	Nov. 9, "
Hudson's-bay company chartered . . .	1670	New London bridge opened . . .	Aug. 1, 1831
Monument erected. See <i>Monument</i> . . .	1671-7	General fast on account of the cholera in England . . .	Feb. 6, 1832
Oates' pretended popish plot . . .	1678	Hungerford market opened . . .	July 3, 1833
A London directory published . . .	1679	Houses of parliament burnt . . .	Oct. 16, 1833
Charter granted by Charles II. . .	1680	City of London School founded . . .	1835
Penny post established . . .	1683	Queen dines at Guildhall . . .	Nov. 9, 1837
Settlement of French protestants . . .	1685	Royal Exchange burnt . . .	Jan. 10, 1838
Charter declared forfeited 1682; but restored . . .	1689	Railway opened from London to Birmingham, Sept. 17; to Greenwich . . .	Dec. 28, "
Bank of England established . . .	1694	Penny postage begun . . .	Jan. 10, 1840
Awful storm . . .	Nov. 26, Dec. 1, 1703	Railway to Southampton opened . . .	May 11, "
Sacheverel's sermon and mob . . .	1710	Wood pavement tried; fails . . .	1841
Act for the erection of fifty new churches . . .	1711	London library established . . .	"
South Sea bubble commenced 1710, exploded 1720. See <i>South Sea Company</i> . . .	1720	Railway to Bristol opened . . .	June 30, "
Chelsea water-works formed . . .	1722	Blackwall tunnel opened . . .	Aug. 2, "
Bank of England built . . .	1732-4	Railway to Brighton opened . . .	Sept. 27, "
Glass lamps in the street . . .	between 1694 & 1736	Thames Tunnel opened . . .	March 25, 1843
Fleet ditch covered, and Fleet market opened . . .	1737	Royal Exchange opened . . .	Oct. 28, 1844
"Great Frost," Dec. 25, 1739, to Feb. 8 . . .	1740	Erection of baths and wash-houses begins . . .	"
London Hospital instituted . . .	"	Fleet prison taken down . . .	"
New Mansion House founded, 1739; completed, 1753 . . .	1753	New building act begun . . .	Jan. 1, 1845
British Museum established . . .	"	Penny steamboats begun . . .	"
Society of Arts established . . .	"	Model lodging houses built . . .	"
Shop signs removed . . .	1762	Railway mania . . .	"
Westminster paving act passed . . .	"	Two-penny omnibuses begun . . .	1846
Blackfriars bridge opened . . .	Nov. 19, 1769	Great Chartist demonstration in London. See <i>Chartists</i> . . .	April 10, 1848
The lord mayor (Brass Crosby) committed to the Tower by the House of Commons for a breach of privilege . . .	March 27, 1771	Re-appearance of the cholera . . .	Sept. 1849
Lord George Gordon's No-papery mob. See <i>Gordon's Mob</i> . . .	June, 1780	Coal exchange opened . . .	Oct. 30, "
Thanksgiving of George III. at St. Paul's cathedral . . .	April 23, 1789	Lord mayor's great banquet (of mayors), see <i>Lord Mayors</i> . . .	March 21, 1850
Royal Institution of Great Britain founded . . .	1799	Attack upon general Haynau . . .	Sept. 4, "
		Great Exhibition opened May 1, closed Oct. 11, 1851 . . .	1851
		Duke of Wellington dies Sept. 14; his funeral at St. Paul's (<i>which see</i>) . . .	Nov. 18, 1852
		Cab-strike . . .	July 27-29, 1853
		Visit of king of Portugal . . .	May 19, 1854

* This proclamation or decree was dated from Nonesuch, 7th July, 1580, and it was forbidden to erect new buildings where none had before existed in the memory of man. The extension of the metropolis was deemed calculated to encourage the increase of the plague; create a trouble in governing such multitudes: a dearth of victuals; multiplying of beggars and inability to relieve them; an increase of artisans more than could live together; impoverishing other cities for lack of inhabitants. The decree stated that lack of air, lack of room to walk and shoot, &c., arose out of too crowded a city. A proclamation to the same effect was also issued by James I.

LONDON, *continued.*

Attack of cholera	Aug. and Sept.	1854	College," the bishop of London in the chair	Oct. 2,	1861
Meeting for Patriotic fund	Nov. 2,	"	Mr. George Peabody, the American merchant,		
Visit of emperor and empress of the French to the lord mayor	April 19,	1855	gives 150,000 <i>l.</i> to ameliorate the condition of the poor and needy of London	March 12,	1862
The queen distributes Crimean medals	May 18,	"	The International Exhibition opens	May 1,	"
Failure of Paul, Strahan, & Co. See <i>Trials</i> ,	June 5,	"	Thames embankment bill passed, after much discussion	Aug.	"
Metropolitan Local Management Act passed	Aug. 14,	"	The masons' strike not over	June,	"
Visit of the king of Sardinia	Nov. 30,	"	Fights in Hyde-park between the Garibaldians and Irish	Sept. 28 & Oct. 5,	"
Metropolitan Board of works, first meeting,	Dec. 22,	"	Public meetings there prohibited	Oct. 9,	"
Peace proclaimed	April 29,	1856	The Metropolitan Railway opened	Jan. 10,	1863
Grand display of illuminations and fireworks in the parks	May 29,	"	Pneumatic despatch company begins to convey post-office bags	Feb. 21,	"
The Guards re-enter London	July 6,	"	Princess Alexandra of Denmark enters London	March 7,	"
Royal British Bank stops payment. See <i>British Bank</i>	Sept. 4,	"	Prince and princess of Wales present at the city ball at Guildhall	June 8,	"
Meetings of unemployed operatives in Smithfield	Feb.	1857	Appeal of the bishop of London on account of the spiritual destitution of the metropolis,	June,	"
Many commercial failures; Bank charter act suspended	Nov. 12,	"	The common council vote 20,000 <i>l.</i> and a site in Victoria-street, E.C., for a lodging-house for the poor	Nov. 19,	"
James Morrison (originally a poor boy), who mainly introduced the system of quick returns and small profits, dies exceedingly rich	Oct. 30,	1857	New street between Blackfriars and London-bridge opened	Jan. 1,	1864
Metropolis divided into 10 postal districts, Jan. 1,	1858	"	Charing Cross railway opened	Jan. 11,	"
Leviathan launched (began Nov. 3)	Jan. 31,	"	Garibaldi enters London, April 11; receives the freedom of the city	April 21,	"
Complaints of the state of the Thames; act for its purification passed	Aug. 2,	"	Many turnpikes in the N. suburbs abolished,	July 1,	"
Panic on stock exchange (40 or 50 failures) at reported French and Russian alliance against Austria	April,	1859	Great excitement through the murder of Mr. Briggs in a carriage of the North London railway	July 9,	"
A strike among the building trades, and a lock-out by the masters, Aug. 8; the latter require the men to sign a <i>document</i> , declaring that they will not belong to any society which interferes with the freedom of the workman. The strike was dying out in	Nov.	"	The first railway train enters the city of London near Blackfriars-bridge	Oct. 6,	"
Disgraceful riots at the church of St. George's in the East, through the indiscretion of the Tractarian clergyman, the rev. Bryan King, Sept. and Oct. The church (closed for a time) re-opened; fresh disturbances on Nov. 6, 13, and 20; the agitation continued till Mr. King retired, when a compromise was effected	July 29,	1860	North London industrial exhibition, Islington, opened by earl Russell	Oct. 17,	"
Metropolitan railway (underground) commenced in spring of	Dec. 1860, & Jan.	1861	Excitement through the performance of the Davenport brothers	Oct.—Dec.	"
Great distress through the severe winter; thousands relieved at the police offices,	March 22,	"	Great bullion robbery in Lombard-street,	Dec. 3 or 4,	"
Another strike in the building trades commences	March 22,	"	South London industrial exhibition opened,	Feb. 1,	1865
A street railway in the metropolis opened near Bayswater	March 23,	"	Many burglaries in London; great robbery at Walker's, the jewellers, Cornhill	Feb. 4, 5,	"
Great fire near Tooley-street (see <i>Fires</i>)	June 22,	"	The prince of Wales present at the opening of the main drainage works, at the southern outfall, near Erith	April 4,	"
Sale of the East India house	June 23,	"	Prince of Wales opens the international reformatory exhibition at Islington	May 19,	"
Meeting to establish the "City of London			Investigation into the state of the workhouse infirmaries through several paupers dying through neglect	Aug.	"
			Many turnpikes in the S. suburbs abolished,	Oct. 31,	"

[See *England*; and the occurrences not noticed here, under their respective heads.]

LONDON, BISHOPRIC OF, is said to have been founded in the reign of Lucius, about 179, Theanus the first archbishop. Augustin made Canterbury the metropolitan see of England. London became a bishopric under Mellitus in 604, and has yielded to the church of Rome five saints, and to the realm sixteen lord chancellors and lord treasurers; it was valued in the king's books at 1119*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* *per annum*. Present income, 10,000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF LONDON.

1787. Beilby Porteus, died May 14, 1809.	1828. Charles James Blomfield; resigned Oct. 1856 (died Aug. 5, 1857).
1809. John Randolph, died July 28, 1813.	1856. Archibald Campbell Tait (PRESENT bishop).
1813. W. Howley, translated to Canterbury, Aug. 1828.	

LONDON BRIDGE. One is said to have existed, 978. A bridge built of wood, 1014, was partly burned in 1136. The late old bridge was commenced about 1176, by Peter of Colechurch, and completed in 1209, with houses on each side, connected together by large

arches of timber, which crossed the street. In July, 1212, a fire at the Southwark end brought crowds on the bridge; the houses at the north end caught fire likewise, and prevented their escape. Thus, it is said, upwards of 3000 persons lost their lives, being either killed, burned, or drowned. The bridge was restored in 1300, and again was destroyed by fire in 1471, Feb. 13, 1632, and Sept. 1725. In 1756 all the houses were pulled down. The waterworks were begun in 1582; they caught fire and were destroyed in 1774. The toll was discontinued, March 27, 1782. After many repairs, in 1822 the corporation advertised for designs for a new bridge: that by John Rennie was approved, and the works were executed by his sons John and George. The first pile was driven 200 feet to the west of the old bridge, March 15, 1824; and the first stone was laid by the lord mayor, alderman Garratt, June 15, 1825. The bridge was opened by William IV. and his queen, Aug. 1, 1831. The cost was 506,000*l*.*

LONDON INSTITUTION, "for the advancement of literature and the diffusion of useful knowledge," in imitation of the Royal Institution, was founded in 1805 by sir Francis Baring, bart., and others, at 8, Old Jewry, Cheapside. Prof. Porson was the first librarian. The present building in Finsbury-circus was completed in 1819, and opened on April 21; the first lecture was delivered by Mr. W. T. Brande, on May 5, following. Mr. W. R. Grove, Q.C. (the inventor of the Voltaic battery which bears his name), was the first professor of experimental philosophy, 1840 to 1846. The institution possesses an excellent library, lecture-room, and laboratory.

LONDON GAZETTE. See *Newspapers*.

LONDON STONE. A stone said to have been placed by the Romans in Cannon-street, then the centre of the city, 15 B.C. Cheapside was at this period in the suburbs. *Burns*. London Stone is one of the greatest antiquities of the city, having been known before the time of William I. It was removed from the opposite side of the way in 1742. It was against this stone that Jack Cade struck his sword, exclaiming, "Now is Mortimer lord of this city!" 1450.

LONDON UNIVERSITY was founded by the exertions of lord Brougham, Thomas Campbell, and others; the deed of settlement dated Feb. 11, 1826. The building was commenced April 30, 1827 (when the first stone was laid by the duke of Sussex); and was opened by an inaugural lecture from professor Bell, Oct. 1, 1828. On Nov. 28, 1836, two charters were granted: by one the London university was changed to "University college," and by the other the University of London was established, with a chancellor and other officers. New charters were granted to the latter on Dec. 5, 1837 and April 21, 1858. It has offices at Burlington-house, and has power to grant degrees to students of the universities of the united kingdom, and many collegiate establishments.—*University Hall*, Gordon-square, was founded in 1847.

LONDONDERRY, or **DERRY** (N. Ireland), mentioned 546. An abbey here was burned by the Danes in 783. A charter was granted to the London companies in 1615. The town was surprised, and sir George Powlett, the governor, and the entire garrison were put to the sword by rebels, in 1606. It was besieged by O'Neal in 1641. A grant was made of Derry, with 210,000 acres of land, to various companies in London, in 1619, when it took its present name. The memorable siege of Derry by the army of James II. commenced April 20, 1689. The garrison and inhabitants were driven to the extremity of famine; but under the direction of the rev. George Walker, they defended it until the siege was raised by gen. Kirke, on July 30. James's army, under the French general Rosen, retired with the loss of about 9000 men.

LONE STAR, a secret society formed in 1848, in Alabama and other southern states of the North American union. Its object was declared to be the "extension of the institutions, the power, the influence, and the commerce of the United States over the whole of the western hemisphere, and the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans." The first acquisition to be made by the order were Cuba and the Sandwich Islands. The knowledge of the existence of this society reached England in August, 1852.

LONG ISLAND, or **FLATBUSH** (N. America), **BATTLE OF**, Aug. 27, 1776, between the British troops under sir William Howe, and the revolted Americans, who suffered a severe defeat, after a well-fought action, losing 2000 men killed and wounded, and 1000 prisoners.

* On March 17, 1859, it was computed that there passed over London-bridge 20,498 vehicles (of which 4483 were cabs and 4286 omnibuses), and 167,910 persons (107,074 on foot, and 60,836 in vehicles).

LONGEVITY. Methuselah died, aged 969, 2349 B.C. (*Gen.* v. 27). In these countries the instances of it are remarkable, though rare. Colour M'Crain, of the Isle of Jura, one of the Hebrides, is said to have kept 180 Christmases in his own house, and died in the reign of Charles I., being the oldest man on anything approaching to authentic records for upwards of 3000 years. *Greig*. "In 1014 died Johannes de Temporibus who lived 361 years (!)" *Stow*. Thomas Parr, a labouring man of Shropshire, was brought to London by the earl of Arundel, in 1635, and considered the wonder of his time, being then in his 153rd year, and in perfect health; but the journey and change of air and diet killed him Nov. 15, the same year. Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, died in 1670, and was buried in Bolton churchyard, Dec. 6, in that year, aged 169 years. Most cases of alleged longevity are very doubtful.

OTHER EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCES.

1656.	James Bowles, Killingworth . . .	aged 152
1691.	Lady Eccleston, Ireland . . .	143
1749.	A man named Collier, Dublin . . .	137
1757.	An Englishman named Eccleson . . .	144
1759.	James Shell, Irish yeoman . . .	136
1766.	Colonel Thomas Winslow, Ireland . . .	146
	John Mount, Scotland . . .	136
1768.	Francis Conceist, Burythorpe . . .	150
1772.	Mrs. Clun, Lichfield . . .	138
1774.	William Beeby, Dungarvon (an ensign who served at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim) . . .	130
1775.	Peter Gordon, Auchterless . . .	131
	Mary Paton, Lochwinnoch . . .	138
1776.	Mr. Movet, surgeon, Dumfries . . .	139
	Sarah Brookman, Glastonbury . . .	166
1778.	Thomas Cockey, Blechingley . . .	132
1779.	M. Lawrence, Orkney . . .	140
1780.	Robert Mac Bride, Herries . . .	130
	Mr. William Ellis, Liverpool . . .	130
	Louisa Truxo, a negress, was living in this year, at Tucuman, South America . . .	175
1782.	Evan Williams, Carmarthen . . .	145
1786.	Cardinal de Solis . . .	110
1787.	Mary Brook, of Leek . . .	148
1792.	Mr. Johnson, of Birmingham . . .	130
	Mrs. Judith Scott, Ixlington . . .	162
1806.	Mr. Creeke, of Thurlow . . .	125
	Mr. J. Tucker, Iching ferry . . .	131
	Catherine Lopez, of Jamaica . . .	134
	Sarah Anderson, a free black . . .	140
1813.	Mrs. Meighan, Donoughmore . . .	130
1814.	Mary Innes, Isle of Skye . . .	137
	Mrs. Judith Crawford, Spanish-town . . .	151
1816.	Jane Lewson, Coldbath-fields, Clerkenwell . . .	116
1840.	Mrs. Martha Rorke, of Dromore, county of Kildare, Aug. 27 . . .	133

1853.	Mrs. Mary Power (aunt of the late rt. hon. Rd. Lalor Shiel), Ursuline convent, Cork, March 20 . . .	116
1858.	James Nolan, Knockardrane, Carlow . . .	116

EXAMPLES FURNISHED BY DR. J. WEBSTER, F.R.S.

Died	Buried at	Aged
1566.	Numas de Cugna, Bengal . . .	350
1588.	Jane Britten Evercreech, Somerset . . .	200
	Thomas Carn, St. Leonard, Shoreditch . . .	207
1621.	J. Torathe, Glamorganshire . . .	180
1652.	Dr. W. Meade, Ware, Herts . . .	148½
1678.	Juan Burtamente, Seville . . .	125
1688.	Elizabeth Torathe, Glamorganshire . . .	177
1711.	Mrs. Scrimshaw, Rosemary-lane . . .	127
1723.	W. Robertson, Edinburgh . . .	137
1724.	Peter Torten, Temeswar, Hungary . . .	185
1726.	Juan de Outeyri, Villa de Fofinanes, in Asturias . . .	146
1736.	John Rousey, Distrey, Scotland . . .	138
1739.	Margaret Patten, Christchurch, Westminster . . .	130
1741.	J. Rovin, Temeswar, Hungary . . .	172
	Jane Rovin, ditto . . .	164
1757.	Alexander M'Culloch, Aberdeen . . .	132
1759.	Donald Cameron, Rannach, Aberdeenshire . . .	130
1763.	Mrs. Taylor, Piccadilly . . .	131
1766.	John Mount, Langham, Dumfries . . .	136
	John Hill, Leadhills, near Edinburgh . . .	130
1771.	Mr. Whalley, Rotherhithe . . .	121
1775.	Widow Jones, Campbell . . .	125
1780.	Mr. Evans, Spitalfields . . .	139
1814.	Mary Cameron, Braemar, Aberdeen . . .	129
1791.	Archbd. Cameron, Keith, Aberdeenshire . . .	122
1851.	Jean Golembeski, Hôtel des Invalides, Paris . . .	126

LONGITUDE, determined by Hipparchus, at Nice, who fixed the first degree in the Canaries, 162 B.C. Harrison made a time-keeper, in A.D. 1759, which in two voyages was found to correct the longitude within the limits required by the act of parliament, 12th Anne, 1714; and obtained the reward. See *Harrison's Time-piece*. Other improvements followed. The chronometers of Arnold, Earnshaw, and Bréguet, are highly esteemed. Chronometers are now received on trial at Greenwich Observatory. The act relating to the discovery of the longitude at sea was repealed in 1828. The Bureau des Longitudes at Paris was established in 1795.

LONG PARLIAMENT met Nov. 3, 1640; was forcibly dissolved by Cromwell April 20, 1653.

LONGWY (N.E. France), a frontier town, was taken by the allied army, Aug. 23, 1792, the beginning of the great war.

LOOKING-GLASSES. See *Mirrors*.

LOOM. The weaver's, otherwise called the Dutch loom, was brought into use in London from Holland, about 1676. There were, in 1825, about 250,000 hand-loom in Great Britain, and 75,000 power-loom, each being equal to three hand-loom, making twenty-two yards each per day. The Jacquard loom was invented about 1800. The steam-loom was introduced in 1807. See *Cotton*, *Electric-loom*, and *Pneumatic-loom*.

LORD. See *Lady*. When printed in the English Bible thus **LORD** stands for Jehovah, the self-existing God, the name first revealed to Moses, 1491 B.C. *Exod.* vi. 3; when in ordinary type, for *Adonai*, a lord or master.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN, CHANCELLOR, &c. See *Chamberlain, Chancellor, &c.*

LORD'S DAY ACT, 29 Charles II. c. 7. See *Sabbath*.

LORD'S SUPPER, instituted by Jesus Christ (*Matt.* xxvi. 17), 33. See *Sacrament* and *Transubstantiation*.

LORDS.* The nobility of England date their creation from 1066, when William Fitz-Osborn, the first peer, is said to have been made by William I. earl of Hereford; and afterwards Walter d'Evreux, earl of Salisbury; Copsi, earl of Northumberland; Henry de Ferrers, earl of Derby; and Gerodus (a Fleming), earl of Chester. Twenty-two other peers were made in this sovereign's reign. The first peer created by patent was lord Beauchamp of Holt Castle, by Richard II. in 1387. In Scotland, Gilchrist was created earl of Angus by Malcolm III. 1037. In Ireland, sir John de Courcy was created baron of Kinsale, &c., in 1181; the first peer after the obtaining of that kingdom by Henry II.

LORDS, HOUSE OF. The peers of England were summoned, *ad consulendum*, to consult, in early reigns, and were summoned by writ, 6 & 7 John, 1205, but the earliest writ extant is 49 Hen. III. 1265. The commons did not form a part of the great council of the nation until some ages after the conquest. See *Parliament*. The house of lords includes the spiritual as well as temporal peers of Great Britain. The bishops are supposed to hold certain ancient baronies under the king, in right whereof they have seats in this house. Some of the temporal lords sit by descent, some by creation, and others by election, since the union with Scotland in 1707, and with Ireland, 1801.—Scotland elects 16 representative peers, and Ireland 4 spiritual lords by rotation of sessions, and 28 temporal peers for life. The house of lords in Nov. 1865 consisted of 3 princes of the blood, 3 archbishops, 20 dukes, 21 marquesses, 129 earls, 27 viscounts, 221 barons, and 28 bishops; in all, 452. The house of lords—

A the death of Charles II.	176 peers.
At the death of William III.	192
At the death of Anne	209
At the death of George I.	216
At the death of George II.	229

At the death of George III.	339 peers.
At the death of George IV.	390
At the death of William IV.	456
In the 18th Victoria, 1855.	448
In the 24th Victoria, 1860	462

The barons enact the constitutions of Clarendon in	1164
Obtain Magna Charta in	1215
Held the government	1264-5
House of lords abolished by the commons, Feb. 6, 1649; restored	1660

Unite with the commons in making William and Mary king and queen	1689
Reject the great reform bill, Oct. 7, 1831; pass it,	June 4, 1832
Oppose successfully the creation of life-peerages,†	Feb. 7, 1856

LORDS JUSTICES. See *Justices*.

LORETTO, near Ancona, Italy. Here is the *Casa Santa*, or Holy House, in which it is pretended the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth, and which was carried by angels into Dalmatia from Galilee in 1291, and brought here a few years after. The lady of Loretto, gaudily dressed, stands upon an altar holding the infant Jesus in her arms, surrounded with gold lamps. Loretto was taken by the French in 1797, and the holy image, which had been carried to France, was brought back with pomp, Jan. 5, 1803.

L'ORIENT (W. France). Lord Bridport off this port defeated the French fleet, June 23, 1795. The loss of the French was severe: that of the British inconsiderable.—The French flag-ship, *L'ORIENT*, blew up during the battle of the Nile, Aug. 1, 1798. Admiral Bruceys and about 900 men perished.

* Peers of England are free from all arrests for debts, as being the king's hereditary counsellors; therefore a peer cannot be outlawed in any civil action, and no attachment lies against his person; but execution may be taken upon his lands and goods. For the same reason, they are free from all attendance at courts leet or sheriffs' turns; or, in case of a riot, from attending the *posse comitatus*. He can act as a justice of the peace in any part of the kingdom. See *Baron, Earl, &c.*

† Peerage for life only, with the title of lord Wensleydale of Wensleydale, was granted to baron sir James Parke, Jan. 10, 1856; the house of lords opposed his sitting and voting as a peer for life, and on July 25, 1856, he was created a peer in the usual way, with the title of lord Wensleydale of Walton.

LORRAINE (formerly Lotharingia), a French province, became a kingdom under Lothaire (son of the emperor Lothaire I.) about 855; it was divided on his death, in 869, part of it being made a duchy. The first hereditary duke, Gerard, was nominated by the emperor Henry III. in 1048. From Gerard descended the illustrious house of Lorraine, represented now by the emperor of Austria, whose ancestor, the empress Maria Theresa, married in 1736 Francis, formerly duke of Lorraine, then of Tuscany. Lorraine had been given to the dethroned king of Poland, Stanislaus I., for life; at his death in 1766, it was united to France.

LOTS. Casting lots was sacred among the Jews, as an appeal to God, *Proverbs* xvi. 33. It was employed in the division of the land of Canaan, about 1444 B.C., by Joshua (xiv.), and in the election of Matthias the apostle, A.D. 33, *Acts* i.—Lots for life or death have been frequently cast. For an instance, see *Wales*, 1649, note.

LOTTERIES are said to have originated in Florence about 1530, and to have been legalised in France in 1539. The first mentioned in English history began drawing at the western door of St. Paul's cathedral, Jan. 11, 1569, and continued day and night until May 6 following. It contained 40,000 "*lots*" at 10s. each lot. The profits were for repairing the harbours on the coast of England, and the prizes were pieces of plate.

A lottery, granted by the king, in special favour for the colony of Virginia (prizes, pieces of plate), drawn near St. Paul's,

June 29—July 20, 1612

First lottery for sums of money took place in . 1630

Lotteries established (for more than 130 years yielded a large annual revenue to the crown) 1693

Lottery for the British Museum . 1753

Cox's museum, containing many rare specimens of art and articles of virtue, disposed of by lottery, by an act of parliament . 1773

An act passed for the sale of the buildings of the Adelphi by lottery . June 16, "

Irish state lottery drawn . 1780

Lottery for the Leverian Museum . 1784-5

For the Pigott diamond, permitted, Jan. 2,

1801; it was afterwards sold at Christie's auction for 9500 guineas . May 10, 1802

For the collection of pictures of alderman Boydell, by act . 1804-5

Lotteries abolished by 5 Geo. IV. c. 60 . Oct. 1826

The last drawn . Oct. 18, "

Act passed declaring that the then pending Glasgow lottery should be the last . 1834

An act passed imposing a penalty of 50l. for advertising lotteries in the British newspapers . 1836

Lotteries suppressed in France . 1793 and 1836

Mr. Dethiers' twelfth-cake lottery, Argyll-rooms, Hanover-square, suppressed Dec. 27, 1860

LOUDON-HILL, or DRUMCLOG. See *Drumclog*.

LOUIS-D'OR, a French gold coin of 24 francs, first struck by Louis XIII. in 1640; its value fluctuated. In 1810 it was superseded by the Napoleon.

LOUISIANA (N. America), one of the United States; discovered by Ferdinand de Soto in 1541; traversed by M. de Salle in 1682, and settled by Louis XIV. (from whom it derived its name) in 1718. It formed the basis of Law's Mississippi scheme. It was ceded to Spain at the peace when all east of the Mississippi was given to England, 1763. Capital, Baton Rouge.

Restored to France . 1801

Sold to the Americans, 1803; and made a state 1812

Gen. Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans . Jan. 8, 1815

Seceded from the Union by ordinance Jan. 25, 1861

Adm. Farragut takes New Orleans for the Federals . April 28, 1862

Louisiana restored to the Union . 1865

LOUVRE. This renowned edifice in Paris is said to have been originally a royal residence in the reign of Dagobert, 628. It was a prison-tower constructed by Philippe Augustus in 1204. It afterwards became a library, and Charles VI. made it his palace (about 1364). Successive kings enlarged and adorned it, particularly Louis XIV.—Napoleon I. turned it into a museum, and deposited here the finest collection of paintings, statues, and treasures of art known in the world. The chief of those brought from Italy have since been restored to the rightful possessors. The magnificent buildings of the new Louvre, begun by Napoleon I. and completed by Napoleon III., were inaugurated by the latter in great state, Aug. 14, 1857.

LOVE FEASTS. See *Agape*.

LOWER EMPIRE. Some historians make it begin with the reign of Valerian, 253; others with that of Constantine, 323.

LOWERING BOAT APPARATUS. See *Life-boats*.

LOW SUNDAY, the first Sunday after Easter, said to derive its name from the contrast between its solemnities and those of Easter Sunday.

LOYALTY LOANS were raised during the revolutionary wars. The term "loyalty loan" was applied to one opened in London on the 5th Dec. 1796, and in fifteen hours and twenty minutes the sum of eighteen millions sterling was subscribed. See *National Association*.

LÜBECK, a city in N. Germany, one of the four republics of the German confederation, was built in the 12th century, and was the chief founder of the Hanseatic league about 1240, which lasted till 1630. Lübeck was declared a free imperial city about 1226; but was frequently attacked by the Danes. The French took it by assault, Nov. 6, 1806, and Napoleon incorporated it into his empire in 1810. On his fall in 1814 it became once more a free imperial city. Population in 1862, 50,614.

LUCANIANS, a warlike people of S. Italy, defeated Alexander of Epirus at Pandosia, 332 B.C.; were subdued by the Romans 227; revolted after the battle of Cannæ, 216; were reduced by Scipio, 201; again revolted, 90; admitted as Roman citizens, 88.

LUCCA (central Italy), a Roman colony 177 B.C., a Lombard duchy 1327 A.D., became a free city about 1370, and took an active part in the civil wars of the Italian republics. It was united with Tuscany, and given in 1805 as a principality to Eliza Bonaparte by her brother Napoleon I. Lucca, as a duchy, was given to Maria Louisa, widow of Louis, king of Etruria, in 1814. It was exchanged by her son Charles-Louis for Parma and Placentia in 1847, was annexed to Tuscany, and with it became part of the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

LUCIA, ST. (West Indies), settled by the French in 1650; taken by the British several times in the subsequent wars. Insurrection of the French negroes, April 1795. St. Lucia was restored to France at the peace of 1802; but was seized by England, 1803, and confirmed to her in 1814. Population in 1861, 26,705.

LUCIFER MATCHES came into use about 1834. In March, 1842, Mr. Reuben Partridge patented machinery for manufacturing the splints. In 1845, Schrötter of Vienna discovered his amorphous phosphorus, by the use of which lucifers are rendered less dangerous, and the manufacture less unhealthy.

LUCKNOW, the capital of Oude. See *India*, 1857.

LUDDITES. Large parties of men under this designation commenced their depredations at Nottingham, breaking frames and machinery, Nov. 1811. Skirmish with the military there, Jan. 29, 1812. Several serious riots occurred again in 1814; and numerous bodies of these people, chiefly unemployed artisans, committed great excesses in 1816 *et seq.* Several of these Luddites were tried and executed.

LUGDUNUM. See *Leyden* and *Lyons*.

LUNATICS. An eminent authority has traced insanity, in a thousand male patients, to the following causes:—

Drunkenness	110	Old age	69	Poisonous effluvia	17
Consequences of disease	100	Chagrin	54	Ill-usage	12
Epilepsy	78	Love	47	Crimes, remorse, and despair	9
Ambition	73	Accidents	39	Malformation of the skull	4
Excessive labour	73	Religious enthusiasm	29	Other and unknown causes	88
Born idiots	71	Unnatural practices	27		
Disfortunes	69	Political events	26	Pretended insanity	5

The king shall have the custody of the lands of natural fools," &c., 17 Edw. II. 1324
 Marriages with lunatics declared void, 15 Geo. II. c. 30. 1742
 Act regarding criminal lunatics passed Aug. 1840
 The numerous laws respecting lunatics were consolidated and amended by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 70, 96, 97. 1853
 A new lunacy act for Scotland passed 1858
 An act to amend the law relating to commissions of lunacy passed (said to be in consequence of the Wyndham case, see *Trials*, 1862) 1862

Enlightened principles of treatment were introduced by Wm. Tuke, at the Society of Friends' "Retreat," at York, and by Pinel, at the Bicêtre, Paris, with very great success 1792
 Esquirol succeeds Pinel, and strongly recommends instruction in the management of mental disorders 1810
 Exposure of enormous cruelties in the Bethlem hospital 1815
 This led to gradual improvements, and at last to the total abolition of mechanical restraints at Lincoln, 1837; and at Hanwell Asylum (under the superintendence of Dr. John Conolly) and at other places 1839
 Psychological journal first published by Dr. Forbes Winslow 1848
 Journal of Mental Science, by Dr. J. C. Bucknill 1852

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

All the end of the last century lunatics were treated with cruel severity. See Conolly "On the Treatment of the Insane," 1856.
 The insane were exhibited at Bethlem as a show, for 1d. or 2d. till 1770

LUNATICS, *continued*.

LUNATICS IN CHARGE IN ENGLAND AND WALES, JAN. 1, 1855.

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
County asylums	132	123	6008	7316	13,579
Hospitals	895	723	91	94	1,803
Licensed houses	1448	1350	1034	1279	5,111
	2475	2196	7133	8689	20,493

On Jan. 1, 1858, there were in charge in England and Wales 22,310 lunatics of all classes; 1859, 22,853; 1860, 17,837; 1861, 23,721; 1862, 26,169; 1864, 28,285; 1865, 29,425.

In 1851, there were in Ireland nearly 15,000 lunatics of all classes; in Scotland in 1851, 3362 in charge; in 1855, 7403; of which only 3328 were under the protection of the law.

LUND-HILL, near Barnsley, in South Yorkshire. While the miners were dining in the pit, Feb. 19, 1857, the inflammable gas took fire and exploded. Above 180 miners perished. In April and May bodies were still being extricated. There had been great laxity of discipline in the pit. 7000*l.* were subscribed for the bereaved.

LUNEBURG. See *Brunswick*.

LUNEVILLE (France), PEACE OF, concluded between the French republic and the emperor of Germany, confirmed the cessions made by the treaty of Campo Formio, stipulated that the Rhine, to the Dutch territories, should form the boundary of France, and recognised the Batavian, Helvetic, Ligurian, and Cisalpine republics, Feb. 9, 1801.

LUPERCALIA, a yearly festival* observed at Rome on Feb. 15, in honour of Pan, destroyer of wolves (*lupi*), instituted by the Romans, according to Plutarch; but according to Livy, brought by Evander into Italy. These feasts are said to have been abolished in 496, by pope Gelasius, on account of their great disorders.

LUSATIA, a marquise in N. Germany, given to John of Bohemia, 1319; obtained by Matthias of Hungary, 1478; and ceded to Saxony in 1635.

LUSIAD. See *Epic*.

LUSITANIA. See *Portugal*.

LUSTRUM, an expiatory sacrifice made for the Roman people, at the end of every five years, after the census had been taken, 472 B.C. Every fifth year was called a *lustrum*; and ten, fifteen, or twenty years, were commonly expressed by two, three, or four *lustra*. The number of Roman citizens was—in 293 B.C., 272,308; 179 B.C., 273,294; 70 B.C., 450,000; 28 B.C., 4,164,060; A.D. 48, 5,984,072.

LUTHERANISM,† the form of Christianity professed by the majority of the people of the north of Germany, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden. The doctrines are mainly embodied in Luther's catechisms, in the Augsburg Confession, and in the *Formula Concordia* of the Lutherans, published in 1580. Their first university was founded at Marburg, in 1527, by Philip, landgrave of Hesse.

LUTZEN, or LUTZENGEN (N. Germany). Here Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, defeated the Imperialists under Wallenstein, Nov. 6, 1632, but was himself killed; and here the French army, commanded by Napoleon, defeated the combined armies of Russia and Prussia, commanded by general Wittgenstein, May 2, 1813. The battles of Bautzen and Würtzchen immediately followed (May 19—21), both in favour of Napoleon. The allies were compelled to pass the Oder, and an armistice was agreed to, and afterwards prolonged; but, unfortunately for the French emperor, did not produce peace.

LUXEMBURG (Holland), capital of the grand duchy of Luxemburg, part of which is subject to Holland and part to Belgium since 1839. Luxemburg, once considered the strongest fortress in the world, was taken and pillaged by the French in 1542-3; by the Spaniards in 1544; by the French in 1684; restored to Spain in 1697; taken by the French in 1701; given to the Dutch as a barrier town, and ceded to the emperor at the peace in 1713.

* Naked youths ran through the streets with whips, lashing all whom they encountered, even women, who received the stripes with inclination, believing that they removed barrenness and eased the pains of childbirth. Augustus forbade all persons above the age of fourteen to appear naked during this festival. Cicero, in his *Philippics*, reproaches Antony for having disgraced the dignity of the consulship by appearing naked on one of these occasions. *Varro*.

† Martin Luther was born at Eisleben, Nov. 10, 1483; studied at Erfurt, 1501; was professor of philosophy at Wittenberg, 1508; resisted the sale of indulgences, 1517; defended himself at Augsburg, 1518; at Worms, 1520; was excommunicated, June 16, 1520; began his German bible, 1521; married Katherine de Bora, 1525; published his German bible complete, 1534; died Feb. 18, 1546.

It withstood several sieges in the last century. It surrendered to the French after a long and memorable siege, June 7, 1795.

LUXOR. See *Thebes*.

LUXURY. Lucullus (died 49 B.C.), at Rome, was distinguished for inordinate luxury. See *Sumptuary Laws*.

LYCEUM (originally a temple of Apollo Lyceus, or a portico, or gallery, built by Lyceus, son of Apollo) was a spot near the Ilissus, in Attica, where Aristotle taught philosophy; and as he generally taught as he walked, his pupils were called *peripatetics*, *walkers-about*, and his philosophy that of the Lyceum, 342 B.C. *Stanley*. See *Theatres*.

LYCIA (Asia Minor) belonged successively to Cræsus (about 560 B.C.), the Persians (546 B.C.), to Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), and to his successors the Seleucidæ. The Romans gave Lycia to the Rhodians (188 B.C.). It became nominally free under the Romans, and was annexed to the empire by Claudius. The marbles, brought from Lycia by sir Charles Fellows, were deposited in the British Museum, 1840-6.

LYDIA, or Mæonia, an ancient kingdom in Asia Minor, under a long dynasty of kings, the last being Cræsus, "the richest of mankind." The coinage of gold and silver money, and other useful inventions, are ascribed to the Lydians. Æsop, the Phrygian fabulist, Aleman, the first Greek erotic poet, Thales of Miletus, Anaximenes, Xenophanes, Anacreon of Teos, Heraclitus of Ephesus, &c., flourished in Lydia.

Argon, a descendant of Hercules, reigns in Lydia. *Herod.* B.C. 1223
The kingdom of Lydia, properly so called, begins under Ardyus I. *Blair* 797
Alyattes I. reigns 761
Meles commences his rule 747
Reign of Candaules 735
Gyges, first of the race Mermnadæ, kills Candaules, marries his queen, usurps the throne, and makes great conquests 718
Ardysus II. reigns, 678; the Cimbri besiege Sardis, the capital of Lydia 635
The Milesian war, commenced under Gyges, is continued by Sadyattes, who reigns 628
Reign of Alyattes II. 617
Battle upon the river Halys, between the Lydians and Medes, interrupted by an almost total eclipse of the sun. This eclipse

had been predicted many years before by Thales of Miletus. *Blair* B.C. May 28, 585
Cræsus, son of Alyattes, succeeds to the throne, and conquers Asia Minor 560-50
Cræsus, dreading the power of Cyrus, whose conquests had reached to the borders of Lydia, crosses the Halys to attack the Medes, with 420,000 men and 60,000 horse 543
He is defeated, pursued, and besieged in his capital by Cyrus, who orders him to be burned alive; the pile is already on fire, when Cræsus calls aloud, *Solon!* and Cyrus hearing him, spares his life. Lydia made a province of the Persian empire 546
Sardis burnt by the Ionians 499
Lydia conquered by Alexander 332
Becomes part of the kingdom of Pergamus 283
Conquered by the Turks A.D. 1326

LYING-IN HOSPITALS. The first, established in Dublin by Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, a physician, amidst strong opposition, was opened March, 1745. See *Hospitals*.

LYMPHATIC VESSELS (concerned in digestion), were discovered by Jasper Asellius in 1622, and described in 1627. Discovered in oviparous animals by Dr. Hewson, who disputed the honour of the discovery with Dr. Munro, 1762.

LYNCH LAW, punishment inflicted by private individuals, independently of the legal authorities, said to derive its name from John Lynch, a farmer, who exercised it upon the fugitive slaves and criminals dwelling in the "dismal swamp," North Carolina, when they committed outrages upon persons and property which the colonial law could not promptly repress. This mode of administering justice began about the end of the 17th century, and still exists in the outlying districts of the United States.

LYONS (S. France), the Roman Lugdunum, founded by M. Plancus, 43 B.C. The city was reduced to ashes in a single night by lightning, A.D. 59, and was rebuilt in the reign of Nero. It was a free city till its union with France in 1307.

Clodius Albinus defeated and slain by Septimius Severus, near Lyons Feb. 19, 197
Two general councils held here 1245, 1274
Silk manufacture commenced 1515
Lyons besieged by the Convention army—surrendered—and awful scenes of blood and rapine followed, Oct. 7; the National Convention decreed the demolition of the city, Oct. 12, 1793
Capitulated to the Austrians, March, 1814, July, 1815

An insurrection among the artisans, which led to great popular excesses; quelled by an army Nov. 21—Dec. 3, 1811
Dreadful riots, put down by military April 15, 1834
Railway to Paris opened April 7, 1839
A dreadful inundation at Lyons. See *Inundations*. Nov. 4, 1840
Another insurrection quelled, with much loss of life June 15, 1849

LYRE. Its invention is ascribed to the Grecian Hermes, the Latin Mercury, who, according to Homer, gave it to Apollo, the first that played upon it with method, and accompanied it with poetry. The invention of the primitive lyre, with three strings, is ascribed to the first Egyptian Hermes. Terpander added several strings to the lyre, making the number seven, 673 B.C. Phrynis, a musician of Mitylene, added two more, making nine, 438 B.C.

M.

MACADAMISING, a system of road-making devised by Mr. John Macadam, and published by him in an essay, in 1819, having practised it in Ayrshire. He received a grant of 10,000*l.* from parliament; was appointed surveyor-general of the metropolitan roads in 1827; and died in 1836.

MACAO (N. China) was given to the Portuguese as a commercial station in 1586, in return for their assistance against pirates.

MACARONI. This name was given to a poem by Theop. Folengo, 1509, and it continues to designate trifling performances, as buffoonery, puns, anagrams, "wit without wisdom, and humour without sense." His poem was so called from an Italian cake of the same name, pleasant to the taste, but without any alimentary virtue. These poems became the reigning taste in Italy and France, where they gave birth to *Macaroni academies*, and reaching England, to *Macaroni clubs* (about 1772), till, in the end, everything ridiculous in dress and manners was called "Macaroni."

MACCABEES, a family of patriotic Jews, who commenced their career during the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, 167 B.C., when Mattathias, a priest, resisted the tyranny of the governor. His son, Judas Maccabæus, defeated the Syrians in three battles, 166, 165 B.C.; but fell in an ambush, 161 B.C. His brother Jonathan made a league with the Romans and Lacedæmonians, and after an able administration was treacherously killed at Ptolemais by Tryphon, 143 B.C. His brother and successor, Simon, was also murdered, 135 B.C. John Hyrcanus, son of Simon, succeeded. His son Judas, called also Aristobulus, took the title of king, 107 B.C. The history of the Maccabees is contained in five books of that name, two of which are included in our Apocrypha. Four are accounted canonical by the Roman Catholic church; none by Protestant communions.

MACDONALD AFFAIR. See *Prussia*, 1861.

MACE, a weapon anciently used by the cavalry of most nations, was originally a spiked club, hung at the saddle-bow, and usually of metal. Maces were also early ensigns of authority borne before officers of state, the top being made in the form of an open crown, and commonly of silver gilt. The lord chancellor and speaker of the house of commons have maces borne before them. Edward III. granted to London the privilege of having gold or silver maces carried before the lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen and corporation, 1354. It was with the mace usually carried before the lord mayor on state occasions, that Walworth, lord mayor of London, knocked the rebel Wat Tyler off his horse, a courtier afterwards despatching him with his dagger, for rudely approaching Richard II., 1381. Cromwell, entering the house of commons to disperse its members and dissolve the parliament, ordered one of his soldiers to "take away that fool's bauble, the mace," which was done, and the doors of the house locked, April 20, 1653.

MACEDON (N. Greece). The first kingdom was founded by Caranus, about 814 B.C. It was an inconsiderable country, sometimes under the protection of Athens, sometimes of Thebes, and sometimes of Sparta, until the reign of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who by his wisdom as a politician, and exploits as a general, made it a powerful kingdom, and paved the way for his son's greatness.

Reigns of Caranus, 814 B.C., or 796, or 748;
Perdiccas I., 729; Argeus I., 684; Philip I.,
640 or 609.

Æropus conquers the Illyrians B.C. 602

Reign of Amyntas, 540; of Alexander I. 500

Macedon conquered by the Persians, 513; de-

livered by the victory of Platæa 479

Reign of Perdiccas II. 454

Potidæa taken by the Athenians 431

Archelaus, natural son of Perdiccas, murders
the legitimate heirs of his father; seizes the
throne, and improves the country 413

He is murdered by a favourite, to whom he
promised his daughter in marriage B.C. 399

Pausanias reigns 394

Reign of Amyntas II., 393; expelled 393

Recovers his throne, and kills Pausanias 397

The Illyrians enter Macedonia, expel Amyntas,
and make Argeus, brother of Pausanias,
king 392

Amyntas again recovers his kingdom 390

Macedonians, a semi-Arian sect, followers of
Macedonius, about 341; condemned by the
council of Constantinople 381

MACEDON, *continued.*

Reign of Alexander II., 369; assassinated B.C.	367	Returns to Babylon, 324; dies B.C.	323
Reign of Perdiccas III., 364; killed in battle	360	Philip Arridaeus III. king	"
Reign of Philip II., and institution of the Macedonian phalanx	359	Alexander's conquests are divided among his generals, 323; his remains are transported to Alexandria, and buried by Ptolemy	322
He defeats the Athenians and Illyrians	360, 359	The Greeks defeated by Antipater and the Macedonians, near Cranon (<i>which see</i>)	"
He takes Amphipolis. See <i>Archery</i>	358	Cassander reigns, 316; rebuilds Thebes	315
He conquers Thrace, Illyria, and Thessaly	356-352	Seleucus recovers Babylon	312
Birth of Alexander the Great	356	Cassander kills Roxana and her son (the last of Alexander's family), and usurps the throne	311
Close of the first Sacred war	346	Battle of Ipsus (<i>which see</i>); Antigonius killed	301
Illyricum overrun by the army of Philip	344	New division of the empire	"
Thrace made tributary to Macedon	343	Death of Cassander	298
Aristotle appointed tutor to Alexander	341	Reign of Alexander V. and Antipater, his sons	"
War against the Athenians	341	Demetrius I., Poliorcetes, son of Antigonius, murders Alexander, and seizes the crown of Macedon	294
Philip besieges Byzantium unsuccessfully	340	Achæan league formed against Macedon	281-243
Battle of Chæroneia; Philip conquers	338	Governments of Pyrrhus, 287; Lysimachus, 286; Ptolemy Ceraunus	281
Philip is assassinated by Pausanias at Egæ during the celebration of games in honour of his daughter's nuptials	336	Irruption of the Gauls; Ptolemy killed	279
Alexander III., surnamed the Great, succeeds The Greeks appoint him general of their armies against the Persians	335	Sosthenes governs	278
The Thebans revolt; he levels Thebes to the ground; the house of Pindar alone left	"	Reign of Antigonius Gonatas, son of Demetrius	277
He passes into Asia, and gains his first battle over Darius at the Granicus May 22.	334	Pyrrhus invades Macedon, defeats Antigonius, and is proclaimed king	274
Sardis surrenders, Halicarnassus taken, and cities in Asia Minor	"	Pyrrhus slain; Antigonius restored	272
Memnon ravages the Cyclades; Darius takes the field with 460,000 infantry, and 100,000 cavalry	333	Antigonius takes Athens	268
Darius defeated at Issus (<i>which see</i>) Nov.	"	The Gauls again invade Macedon	"
Alexander on his way to Egypt, lays siege to Tyre, which is destroyed after seven months	332	Revolt of the Parthians	250
Damascus is taken, and the vast treasures	"	Reign of Demetrius II.	239
Gaza surrenders	"	Philip, his son, 232; set aside by Antigonius	229
Alexander enters Jerusalem; and Egypt is conquered	"	Doson	202
Alexandria founded	"	Philip V., 220; wars unsuccessfully against the Rhodians	202
The Persians totally defeated at Arbela Oct. 1, Alexander master of Asia; enters Babylon	331	Philip defeated by the Romans at Cynocephalæ	197
Alexander sits on the throne of Darius at Susa Parthia, Media, &c., overrun by him	330	Reign of Perseus, his son	178
Thalestris, queen of the Amazons, visits him	329	Perseus defeated by the Romans	171
He puts his friend Parmenio to death, on a charge of conspiracy supposed to be false	"	The consul Æmilius Paulus enters Macedon, and pronounces it a Roman province	168
His expedition to India; Porus, king of India, is defeated and taken; and the country as far as the Ganges is overrun	327	Perseus and his sons made prisoners, walk in chains before the chariot of Æmilius in his triumph for the conquest of Macedon	167
Callisthenes is put to the torture for refusing to render divine homage to Alexander	328	Macedonia plundered by Theodoric the Ostrogoth A D.	482
Voyage of his admiral Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates	328-325	Conquered by the Bulgarians	978
		Recovered by the emperor Basil	1001
		Formed into the Latin kingdom of Thessalonica, by Boniface, of Montferrat	1204
		After various changes, it is finally conquered by the Turks under Amurath II., and annexed to his empire	1430

MACHIAVELLIAN PRINCIPLES, those laid down by Nicholas Machiavelli of Florence (born 1469, died 1527), in his *Practice of Politics and The Prince*. By some they are stigmatised as "the most pernicious maxims of government, founded on the vilest policy;" and by others as "sound doctrines, notwithstanding the prejudice erroneously raised against them." The author said that if he taught princes to be tyrants, he had also taught the people to destroy tyrants. The work appeared at Rome in 1532, and was translated into English in 1761.

MACIEJOVICE (near Warsaw, Poland). Here the Poles were totally defeated by the Russians, and their general, Kosciusko, taken prisoner, Oct. 4, 1794.

MADAGASCAR (S. E. coast of Africa), a large populous island, said to have been discovered by Lorenzo Almeida, 1506.

The French attempted to settle at Antongel-bay in 1774
 Their establishment at Fort Dauphin fell into the hands of the English with Bourbon and Mauritius in 1810-11
 The settlements ceded to king Radama, on his giving up the slave trade 1818
 Radama, who favoured Europeans and encouraged Christianity, died 1828

A reactionary policy under his energetic queen immediately began; the English missionaries who came in 1820 obliged to depart 1836
 The application of the native laws to the European settlers occasioned an unsuccessful attack on the town of Tamatave, by a united expedition from the English at the Mauritius, and the French from the Isle of Bourbon, June, 1845

MADAGASCAR, *continued.*

All amicable intercourse ceases for ten years, during which the native Christians suffer persecution	1864	The queen dies; succeeded by her son Radama II., a Christian	Aug. 1861
The French defeated in an attack on the island,	Oct. 19, 1855	A revolution; the king and his ministers assassinated; the queen proclaimed the sovereign,	May, 1863
The rev. W. Ellis published an interesting account of his three visits to the island, on behalf of the London Missionary Society, in	1854-5-6, 1858	Embassy from Madagascar arrives at Southampton	Feb. 1864
		Disputes with the French continue	Nov. 1865

MADEIRA, an island, N. W. coast of Africa, discovered, it is said, in 1344, by Mr. Macham, an English gentleman, or mariner, who fled from France for an illicit amour. He was driven here by a storm, and his mistress, a French lady, dying, he made a canoe, and carried the news of his discovery to Pedro, king of Arragon, which occasioned the report that the island was discovered by a Portuguese, 1345. It is asserted that the Portuguese did not visit this island until 1419 or 1420, nor did they colonise it until 1431. It was taken by the British in July, 1801; and again by admiral Hood and general Beresford, Dec. 24, 1807, and retained in trust for the royal family of Portugal, which had emigrated to the Brazils. It was restored to the Portuguese in 1814. Since 1852 the renowned vintages here have been totally ruined by the vine disease.

MADIAI PERSECUTION. See *Tuscany.*

MADRAS (S. E. Hindostan), called by the natives Chennapatam, colonised by the English, 1620.

Fort St. George built, 1641; made a presidency	1654	patam, April 5, which is stormed by the British under major-general Baird, and Tippoo Saib killed	May 4, 1799
Bengal placed under Madras	1658	Appointment of sir Thomas Strange, first judge of Madras under the charter	Dec. 26, 1800
Calcutta, hitherto subordinate to Madras, made a presidency	1701	More than 1000 houses in Madras burnt	Feb. 1803
Madras taken by the French	Sept. 14, 1746	The Madras army under general Arthur Wellesley (afterwards duke of Wellington) marches for Poonah (see <i>India</i>)	March, "
Restored to the English	1749	Mutiny among the British forces at Vellore	1806
Vainly besieged by the French under Lally,	Dec. 12, 1758	600 sepoys killed; 200 executed	July 10, "
Hyder marches to Madras and obtains a favourable treaty	April, 1769	Mutiny of the sepoy troops at Madras	1809
Sir John Lindsay arrives	July, 1770	Arrival of lord Minto at Madras, who publishes a general amnesty	Sept. 29, "
He is succeeded by sir R. Hartland	Sept. 1771	Awful hurricane, by which the ships at anchor were driven into the town and seventy sail sunk, many with their crews	May, 1811
Lord Pigot, governor, imprisoned by his own council, Aug. 24, 1776; dies in confinement, April 17, 1777; his enemies convicted and fined 1000 <i>l.</i> each	Feb. 11, 1780	Madras attacked by the Pindares	1817
Sir Eyre Coote arrives	Nov. 5, "	Appointment of the rev. Dr. Corrie, first Bishop of Madras	Feb. 14, 1835
He defeats Hyder	July 1, 1781	Sir Charles Trevelyan,* governor, Jan. 1859; recalled for publishing a minute in opposition to Mr. Jas. Wilson's financial schemes,	May 10, 1860
Lord Macartney arrives as governor	June 22, "	His successor, sir H. Wood, dies at Madras,	Aug. 2, "
The Madras government arrests gen. Stuart for disobedience, and sends him to England,	June, 1783	Sir Wm. Denison appointed governor, Nov. 1860; arrives	Feb. 18, 1861
Lord Cornwallis arrives here	Dec. 12, 1790	[For other events, see <i>India</i> .]	
Sir Charles Oakley succeeds gen. Meadows as governor	Aug. 1, 1792		
Lord Mornington (afterwards the marquess Wellesley) visits here	Dec. 1798		
General Harris with the Madras army enters Mysore, March 5; and arrives at Seringa-			

MADRID (New Castile). Mentioned in history as Majerit, a Moorish castle.

Sacked by the Moors	1109	Joseph Bonaparte enters Madrid as king of Spain, but soon retires	July 20, 1808
Made the seat of the Spanish court	1516	Madrid retaken by the French, Dec. 2, 1808; and retained till it is entered by Wellington and his army	Aug. 12, 1812
Taken by lord Galway	1706	Ferdinand VII. restored	May 14, 1814
The Escorial was built	1563 <i>et seq.</i>	Population, in 1857, 483,795.	
The old palace was burnt down	1734	See <i>Spain</i> , 1840 <i>et seq.</i>	
Madrid taken by the French	March, 1808		
The citizens rise up in arms to expel the French, and a dreadful conflict takes place	May 2, 1808		

MAESTRICHT (Holland). It revolted from Spain 1570, and was taken by the prince of Parma in 1579, when a dreadful massacre took place. In 1632, the prince of Orange reduced it after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch in 1648; Louis XIV. took it in 1673; William, prince of Orange, invested it in vain in 1676; but in 1678 it was restored to the Dutch. In 1748 it was besieged by the French, who were permitted to take possession of the city on condition of its being restored at the peace then negotiating. At the com-

* Appointed financial secretary and a member of the Indian council at Calcutta, Oct. 1862.

mencement of 1793, Maestricht was unsuccessfully attacked by the French, but they became masters of it towards the end of the following year. In 1814, it was made part of the kingdom of the Netherlands ; it now belongs to Holland.

MAGAZINE, at first a miscellaneous periodical publication. There are now magazines devoted to nearly every department of knowledge. The following are the dates of the first publication of the principal magazines. In Jan. 1865, 544 magazines were being published in Great Britain and Ireland. See *Reviews and Newspapers*.

Gentleman's Magazine	1731	European Magazine	1782	Fraser's Magazine	1830
London	1732	Methodist	1784	Metropolitan	1831
Scots	1739	Evangelical	1792	Penny	1832
Royal	1759	Monthly	1796	Tait's	1833
Court	1760	Philosophical	1798	Cornhill	1859
Gospel	1768	Blackwood's	1817	Macmillan's	"
Lady's	1772	New Monthly	1814	Temple Bar ; and St. James's	1860

MAGDALENS AND MAGDALENETTES, communities of nuns and women, the latter class consisting chiefly of penitent courtesans. The order of penitents of St. Magdalen was founded 1272, at Marseilles. The convent of Naples was endowed by queen Sancha, 1324. That at Metz was instituted in 1452. At Paris, 1492. The Magdalen at Rome was endowed by pope Leo X., in 1515, and favoured by Clement VIII., in 1594. The Magdalen Hospital, London, was founded in 1758, principally under the direction of Dr. Dodd. The Asylum in Dublin was opened in June, 1766.

MAGDEBURG (Prussia). The archbishopric was founded about 967. The city suffered much during the religious wars in Germany. It was blockaded for seven months by the Imperialists, under Wallenstein, in 1629; and was barbarously sacked by Tilly on May 10, 1631. It was given to Brandenburg in 1648; was taken by the French Nov. 8, 1806, and annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia; but was restored to Prussia in 1813.*

MAGELLAN, STRAITS OF (connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans), was passed by Fernando de Magelhaens (Magellan), a Portuguese, on Nov. 27, 1520. He gave the latter ocean its name on account of its calmness. Magellan completed the first voyage round the world, with a fleet of discovery fitted out by the emperor Charles V., but was killed in 1521. The Spaniards had a fort here, called Cape Famine, because the garrison perished for want.

MAGENTA, a small town in Lombardy, memorable for the victory of the French and Sardinian army over the Austrians, June 4, 1859. The emperor Louis Napoleon commanded, and he and the king of Sardinia were in the thickest of the fight. It is said that 55,000 French and Sardinians, and 75,000 Austrians were engaged. The former are asserted to have lost 4000 killed and wounded, and the Austrians 10,000, besides 7000 prisoners; these numbers are still doubtful. The French generals Espinasse and Clerc were killed. The arrival of general M'Mahon during a deadly struggle between the Austrians and the French, greatly contributed to the victory. The contest near the bridge of Buffalora was very severe. The Austrians fought well, but were badly commanded. The emperor and king entered Milan on June 8 following; M'Mahon and Regnault d'Angely were created marshals of France.—The red dye, rosaniline, obtained by chemists from gas-tar, is termed *magenta*. See *Aniline*.

MAGI, OR WORSHIPPERS OF FIRE. The Persians adored the invisible and incomprehensible God as the principle of all good, and paid homage to fire, as the emblem of his power and purity. They built no altars nor temples; their sacred fires blazed in the open air, and their offerings were made upon the earth. The Magi, their priests, are said to have had skill in astronomy, &c.; hence the term Magi was applied to all learned men, till they were finally confounded with the magicians. Zoroaster, king of Bactria, was the reformer of the sect of the Magi; he flourished about 1080 B.C.; others say 550 B.C. Their religion was superseded in Persia by Mahometanism, A.D. 652. The Parsees at Bombay are descendants of the Guebres or fire-worshippers.

MAGIC. See *Alchemy, Witchcraft, &c.* The invention of the **MAGIC LANTERN** is ascribed to Roger Bacon, about 1260, but more correctly to Athanasius Kircher, who died 1680.

* The *Magdeburg Experiment* is shown by means of a hollow sphere, composed of two hemispheres, fitting air-tight. When the air is exhausted by the air-pump, the hemispheres are held together by the pressure of the atmosphere, and require great force to separate them. The apparatus was suggested by Otto von Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump. He died in 1686. *Brande*.

MAGISTRATES. See *Justices*. The present arrangement of metropolitan police magistrates (the chief sitting at Bow-street) was made by act of parliament in 1792. Henry Fielding, the novelist, was acting magistrate for Westminster and at Bow-street. He was succeeded by his half-brother, sir John Fielding, in 1761.

By Sir William Addington . . . 1780	Sir Nathaniel Conant . . . 1813	Sir Frederick Roe . . . 1827
Sir Richard Ford . . . 1800	Sir Robert Baker . . . 1820	Mr. T. J. Hall . . . 1839
Mr. Read . . . 1806	Sir Richard Birnie . . . 1821	Sir Thomas Henry . . . 1864

Stipendiary borough magistrates were appointed by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76, 1835.

MAGNA CHARTA. The fundamental parts of the great charter of English liberty were derived from Saxon Charters, continued by Henry I. and his successors. It was signed by John at Runnymede, near Windsor, June 15, 1215,* &c. It was many times confirmed, and frequently violated, by Henry III. This last king's grand charter was granted in 1224, and was assured by Edward I. See *Forests*.

MAGNA GRÆCIA, the independent states founded by Greek colonists in South Italy, Sicily, &c., beginning in 974 B.C. Pandosia and Metapontum were built in 774 B.C. Cumæ, in Campania, is said to have been founded in 1034 B.C. These states were ruined through siding with Hannibal when he invaded Italy, 216 B.C.

Syracuse founded . . . B.C. 734	Crotona . . . B.C. 710	Lipara " . . . B.C. 627
Leontium and Catana . . . 730	Tarentum . . . 708	Agrigentum . . . 582
Sybaris . . . 721	Loeri Epizephyrii . . . 673	Thurium . . . 432

MAGNESIA (Asia Minor). Here Antiochus the great, king of Syria, was defeated by the Scipios, 190 B.C.—*Magnesia alba*, the white alkaline earth used in medicine, of gently purgative properties, was in use in the beginning of the 18th century. Its properties were developed by Dr. Black in 1755.

MAGNESIUM, a metal first obtained from magnesia by sir Humphrey Davy, about 1807, and since produced in larger quantities by Bussy, Deville, and especially by Mr. E. Sonstadt, in 1862-4. Its light when burnt is very brilliant, and is so rich in chemical rays that it may be used in photography. Lamps have been made for burning magnesium wire, which is so employed by the excavators of the tunnel through Mount Cenis. By its light photographs of the interior of the Pyramids were taken in 1865.

MAGNETISM. Magnes, a shepherd, is said to have been detained on Mount Ida by the nails in his boots. The attractive power of the loadstone or magnet was early known, and is referred to by Homer, Aristotle, and Pliny; it was also known to the Chinese and Arabians. The Greeks are said to have obtained the loadstone from Magnesia in Asia, 1000 B.C. Roger Bacon is said to have been acquainted with its property of pointing to the north (1294). The invention of the mariner's compass is ascribed to Flavio Gioia, a Neapolitan, about 1320; but it was known in Norway previous to 1266; and is mentioned in a French poem, 1150. See under *Electricity*.

Robert Norman, of London, discovered the dip of the needle about . . . 1576
 Gilbert's treatise "De Magnete," published . . . 1600
 Halley's theory published . . . 1683
 Marcel observed that a bar of iron becomes temporarily magnetic by position . . . 1722
 Artificial magnets made by Dr. G. Knight . . . 1746
 The variation of the compass was observed by Bond, about 1668; the diurnal variation by Graham, 1722; on which latter Canton made 4000 observations previous to . . . 1756
 Coulomb constructed a torsion balance for determining the laws of attraction and repulsion, 1786; also investigated by Michel, Euler, Lambert, Robison, and others . . . 1750-1800
 The deflection of the magnetic needle by the voltaic current was discovered by Ørsted . . . 1820
 Mr. Abraham invents a magnetic guard for persons engaged in grinding cutlery . . . 1821
 The magnetic effects of the violet rays of light exhibited by Morichini, 1814; polarity of a sewing needle so magnetized shown by Mrs. Somerville . . . 1825

Mr. Christie proved that heat diminishes magnetic force . . . about 1825
 Sir W. Snow Harris invents various forms of the compass . . . 1831
 Electricity produced from a magnet by professor Faraday, 1831: his researches on the action of the magnet on light, on the magnetic properties of flame, air, and gases (published 1845), on dia-magnetism (1845), on magne-crystalline action (1848), on atmospheric magnetism (1850), on the magnetic force . . . 1851-2
 Magnetic observations established in the British colonies under the superintendence of col. Edward Sabine . . . 1840 *et seq.*
 Prof. Tyndall proves the existence of dia-magnetic polarity . . . 1856
 In the present century our knowledge of the phenomena of magnetism has also been greatly increased by the labours of Arago, Ampère, Hansteen, Gauss, Weber, Poggen-dorff, Sabine, Lamont, Du Moncel, &c.† See *Animal Magnetism*.

* On Nov. 20, 1214, the archbishop of Canterbury and the barons met at St. Edmondsbury. On Jan. 6, 1215, they presented their demands to the king, who deferred his answer. On May 19 they were censured by the pope. On May 24 they marched to London, and the king was compelled to yield.

† In the Royal Institution, London, is a magnet by Logeman, of Haarlem, constructed on the prin-

MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY, the discovery of professor Faraday. See *Electricity*. Magneto-electricity has been recently applied to telegraphic and to lighthouse purposes.*

MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia glauca* was brought here from N. America, 1688. The laurel-leaved Magnolia, *Magnolia grandiflora*, from N. America about 1734. The dwarf Magnolia, *Magnolia pumila*, from China in 1789; and (also from China) the brown stalked, 1789; the purple, 1790; and the slender, 1804.

MAGYARS. See *Hungary*.

MAHARAJPOOR (India). Here sir Hugh Gough severely defeated the Mahratta army of Gwalior, Dec. 29, 1843. Lord Ellenborough was present.

MAHOGANY is said to have been brought to England by Raleigh, in 1595; and to have come into general use about 1720.

MAHOMETANISM embodied in the Koran, includes—the unity of God, the immortality of the soul, predestination, a last judgment, and a sensual paradise. Mahomet asserted that the Koran was revealed to him by the angel Gabriel during a period of twenty-three years. He enjoined on his disciples circumcision, prayer, alms, frequent ablution, and fasting, and permitted polygamy and concubinage.

Mahomet, or Mohammed, born at Mecca . . . 569
Announced himself as a prophet about . . . 611
Fled from his enemies to Medina (his flight is called the Hégira) . . . 622
Overcomes his enemies, the Koreish, the Jews, &c. . . 623
Defeats the Christians at Muta . . . 629
Is acknowledged as a sovereign . . . 630
Dies, it is said, of slow poison, administered by a Jew to test his divine character . . . June 7, 632
The Mahometans are divided into several sects, the two chief being the *Sunnites*, or the Orthodox, who recognised as caliph Abubeker, the father-in-law of Mahomet, in preference to Omar and Ali; and the *Shiites* (Sectaries), or *Fatimites*, the followers of Ali, who married Fatima, the prophet's daughter.
The Ottoman empire is the chief seat of the *Sunnites*, the sultan being considered the representative of the caliphs; while Persia has been for centuries the stronghold of the *Shiites*.

The Mahometans conquered Arabia, North Africa, and part of Asia, in the 7th century; in the 8th they invaded Europe, conquering Spain, where they founded the Califat of Cordova, which lasted from 756 to 1031, when it was broken up into smaller governments, the last of which, the kingdom of Grenada, endured till its subjugation by Ferdinand in 1492; but the Mahometans were not finally expelled from Spain till . . . 1609
Their progress in France was stopped by their defeat at Tours by Charles Martel, in . . . 732
After a long contest, the Turks under Mahomet II. took Constantinople; he made it his capital and the chief seat of his religion. . . 1453
Though considered to be declining, Mahometanism is calculated as including 100 millions amongst its votaries.
Coomrooden Tyabjee, a Mahometan, after serving his articles, was duly admitted to practise as an attorney, having taken the oaths upon the Koran. Lord chief-justice Campbell wished him success in his profession Nov. 1858

MAHRATTAS, a people of Hindostan, who originally dwelt north-west of the Deccan, which they overran about 1676. They endeavoured to overcome the Mogul, but were restrained by the Afghans. They entered into alliance with the East India Company in 1767, made war against it in 1774, again made peace in 1782, and were finally subdued in 1818. Their last prince, Sindiah, is now a pensioner of the British government.

MAID. See *Holy Maid*, Elizabeth Barton, and *Joan of Arc*, Maid of Orleans.

MAIDA (Calabria), where the French, commanded by general Regnier, were signally defeated by the British under major-general sir John Stuart, July 4, 1806.

MAIDEN. See *Guillotine*.

MAIDS OF HONOUR. Anne, daughter of Francis II. duke of Brittany, and queen of Charles VIII. and Louis XII. of France, was the first to have young and beautiful ladies about her person, called maids of honour. *Phil. de Commines*. When Charles died (1498), she put a *cordelier* (a black knotted lace) round her coat of arms, as a token of mourning, which introduced the custom. The queen of Edward I. of England is said to have had four maids of honour; queen Victoria has eight.

MAIL. Coaches for the conveyance of letters were first set up at Bristol by Mr. John

ciples of Dr. Elias, which weighs 100 lbs., and can sustain 430 lbs. Hæcker, of Nuremberg, constructed a magnet weighing 36 grains, capable of sustaining 146 times its own weight. This was exhibited in 1851, also at the Royal Institution.

* The South Foreland lighthouse, near Dover, was illuminated by the magneto-electric light in the winters of 1858-9 and 1859-60, and at Dungeness in 1861-2. The light excels all other artificial lights in brilliancy, continuance, &c.

Palmer, of Bath, Aug. 2, 1784. They were employed for other routes in 1785, and soon became general in England. The mails were first sent by *rail* in 1838.

MAIMING AND WOUNDING. See *Coventry Act*.

MAINE, a province, N.W. of France, was seized by William I. of England in 1069. It acknowledged prince Arthur, 1199; and was taken from John of England by Philip of France, 1204; was recovered by Edward III. in 1357; but given up, 1360. After various changes it was finally united to France by Louis XI. in 1481.—MAINE (N. America), was discovered by Cabot, 1497; and colonised by the English in 1638; it became a state of the union in 1820. The boundary line between the British and the United States territories in Maine was settled by the Ashburton treaty, concluded Aug. 9, 1842. The Maine liquor law, prohibiting the manufacture and use of intoxicating drinks, with certain exceptions, was enacted in 1851.

MAJESTY. Among the Romans, the emperor and imperial family were thus addressed, and also the popes and the emperors of Germany. The style was given to Louis XI. of France in 1461. *Voltaire*. Upon Charles V. being chosen emperor of Germany in 1519, the kings of Spain took the style. Francis I. of France, at the interview with Henry VIII. of England, on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, addressed the latter as Your Majesty, 1520. James I. used the style "Sacred," and "Most Excellent Majesty."

MAJORCA. See *Balearic Isles* and *Minorca*. Majorca rebelled against Philip V. of Spain in 1714; but submitted, July 14, 1715.

MALABAR (W. coast of Hindostan). The Portuguese established factories here in 1505; the English did the same in 1601.

MALACCA, on the Malay peninsula, E. Indies, was a flourishing Portuguese settlement in 1511. The Dutch factories were established in 1640. It now forms part of the British "Straits" settlements, the Dutch government having exchanged it for Bencoolen in Sumatra.

MALAKHOFF, a hill near Sebastopol, on which was situated an old tower, which the Russians strongly fortified during the siege of 1854-55. The allied French and English attacked it on June 17 and 18, 1855, and after a conflict of forty-eight hours were repulsed with severe loss; that of the English being 175 killed and 1126 wounded; that of the French 3338 killed and wounded. On Sept. 8, the French again attacked the Malakhoff; at eight o'clock the first mine was sprung, and at noon the French flag floated over the conquered redoubt. See *Sebastopol*. In the Malakhoff and Redan were found 3000 pieces of cannon of every calibre, and 120,000 lbs. of gunpowder.

MALDON (Essex), built 28 B.C., is supposed to have been the first Roman colony in Britain. It was burnt by queen Boadicea, and rebuilt by the Romans. It was burnt by the Danes, A.D. 991, and rebuilt by the Saxons. Maldon was incorporated by Philip and Mary. The singular custom of Borough-English is kept up here, by which the youngest son, and not the eldest, succeeds to the burgage tenure on his father's death.—See *Borough-English*.

MALEGNANO, or MELEGNANO, modern names of Marignano, *which see*.

MALICIOUS DAMAGES. The law respecting them was consolidated and amended by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 97. This act protects works of art, electric telegraphs, &c., 1861.

MALO, ST. (N. W. France). This port sustained a tremendous bombardment by the English under admiral Benbow in 1693, and under lord Berkeley in July, 1695. In 1758 the British landed in considerable force in Cancalle bay, and went up to the harbour, where they burnt upwards of a hundred ships, and did great damage to the town, making a number of prisoners. It is now defended by a very strong castle, and the harbour is most difficult of access.

MALPLAQUET (N. France). Here the allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene defeated the French commanded by marshal Villars, Sept. 11, 1709. Each army consisted of nearly 120,000 choice soldiers. There was great slaughter on both sides, the allies losing 18,000 men, which loss was but ill repaid by the capture of Mons.

MALT, barley prepared for brewing and distillation. A duty was laid upon malt in 1667, 1697, *et seq.* Important acts for the regulation of malt duties were passed in 1830 and 1837. In March, 1858, there were 6157 licensed maltsters in the United Kingdom. The duty on malt in 1863 amounted to 6,273,727*l.* An act was passed in 1865 allowing the excise duty to be charged according to the weight of the grain used.

MALT, *continued.*

BUSHEL'S OF MALT MADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS:—

1825.	England	<i>Bushels</i> 29,572,742	1840.	England	<i>Bushels</i> 33,376,720
	Scotland	3,925,847		Scotland	4,374,328
	Ireland	2,705,862		Ireland	1,915,584
		36,205,451			39,666,632

Made in the United Kingdom in 1835, 42,892,012 *bushels*; in 1847, 35,307,815; in 1850, 40,744,752; in 1857, 45,967,461; in 1861, 47,914,614

MALTA (formerly Melita), an island in the Mediterranean, held successively by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Romans, which last conquered it, 259 B.C. The apostle Paul was wrecked here, A.D. 62 (*Acts* xxvii. xxviii.). Malta was taken by the Vandals, 534; by the Arabs, 870; and by the Normans from Sicily, 1090. With Sicily it became successively part of the possessions of the houses of Hohenstaufen, Anjou (1266), and Aragon (1260). In 1530 Charles V. gave it to the Knights Hospitallers, who defended it most courageously and successfully against the Turks in 1551 and 1565, when the Turks were obliged to abandon the enterprise after the loss of 30,000 men. The island was taken by general Bonaparte in the outset of his expedition to Egypt, June 12, 1798. He found in it 1200 pieces of cannon, 200,000 lbs. of powder, two ships of the line, a frigate, four galleys, and 40,000 muskets; besides an immense treasure collected by superstition; and 4500 Turkish prisoners, whom he set at liberty. Malta was surrendered to the British under Pigot, Sept. 5, 1800. At the peace of Amiens, it was stipulated that it should be restored to the knights. The British, however, retained possession, and the war recommenced between the two nations: but by the treaty of Paris, in 1814, the island was guaranteed to Great Britain. La Valetta, the capital, was founded in 1557 by the grand master La Valetta, and completed and occupied by the knights, Aug. 18, 1571. The Protestant College was founded in 1846.

MALTA, KNIGHTS OF. A military-religious order, called also Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights of St. John, and Knights of Rhodes. Some merchants of Malfi, trading to the Levant, obtained leave of the caliph of Egypt to build a house for those who came on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and whom they received with zeal and charity, 1048. They afterwards founded a hospital for the reception of pilgrims, from whence they were called Hospitallers (Latin *hospes*, a guest). The military order was founded about 1099; confirmed by the pope in 1113. In 1119 the knights defeated the Turks at Antioch. After the Christians had lost their interest in the East, and Jerusalem was taken, the knights retired to Acre, which they defended valiantly in 1290. They next followed John, king of Cyprus, who gave them Limisso in his dominions, where they stayed till 1310, in which year they took Rhodes, under their grand master De Vallaret, and the next year defended it under the duke of Savoy against an army of Saracens; since when, his successors have used F. E. R. T. for their device, that is, *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, or, His valour kept Rhodes. From this they were called *knights of Rhodes*; but Rhodes being taken by Solymán in 1522, they retired into Candia, thence into Sicily. Pope Adrian VI. granted them the city of Viterbo for their retreat; and in 1530 the emperor Charles V. gave them the isle of Malta. The order was suppressed in England in 1540; restored in 1557; and again suppressed in 1559. St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, a relic of their possessions, still exists. The emperor Paul of Russia declared himself grand master of the order in June, 1799.

MAMELUKES, originally Turkish and Circassian slaves, established by the sultan as a body-guard, 1230. They advanced one of their own corps to the throne, about 1250, and continued to do so until Egypt became a Turkish province, in 1517, when the beys took them into pay, and filled up their ranks with renegades from various countries. On the conquest of Egypt by Bonaparte, in 1798, they retreated into Nubia; but, assisted by the Arnauts, they once more wrested Egypt from the Turkish government. On March 1, 1811, they were decoyed into the power of the Turkish pacha, Mehemet Ali, and slain at Cairo to the number of 1600. In 1804, Napoleon embodied some of them in his guard.

MAMMOTH, an extinct species of elephant. An entire mammoth, flesh and bones, was discovered in Siberia, in 1799. Remains of this animal have since been found at Harwich in 1803, and at places in Europe, Asia, and America.

MAN, ANTIQUITY OF. In 1846, M. Boucher de Perthes found some rude flint implements, which he believed to be of human manufacture, mingled with bones of extinct animals, in the old alluvium near Abbeville in Picardy, France. Similar flints have since

been found in Sicily by Dr. Falconer, at Brixham by Mr. Pengelly, and lately in various parts of the world. Hence many geologists infer that man existed on the earth many ages earlier than has been hitherto believed. Sir Charles Lyell's "Antiquity of Man" was published in 1863, and sir John Lubbock's "Prehistoric Times" in 1865.

MAN, ISLE OF, was subdued by Edwin, king of Northumberland, 621; by Magnus of Norway, 1092; ceded to the Scots, 1266; and taken from them in 1314, by Montacute, afterwards earl of Salisbury, to whom Edward III. gave the title of king of Man, in 1343. It was afterwards subjected to the earl of Northumberland, on whose attainder Henry IV. granted it in fee to sir John Stanley, 1406; it was taken from this family by Elizabeth, but was restored in 1608, to the earl of Derby, through whom it fell by inheritance to the duke of Athol, 1735. He received 70,000*l.* from parliament for the sovereignty in 1765; and the nation was charged with the further sum of 132,944*l.* for the purchase of his interest in the revenues of the island in Jan. 1829. The countess of Derby held the isle against the parliament forces in 1651. The bishopric is said to have been presided over by Amphibalus about 360. Some assert that St. Patrick was the founder of the see, and that Germanus was the first bishop, about 447. It was united to Sodor in 1113. The bishop has no seat in the house of lords; but lord Auckland (bishop, 1847-54), sat by right of his barony. Present income, 2000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF SODOR AND MAN.

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|---|--|
| 1784. Claudius Crigan; died in 1813. | 1841. Thos. Vowler Short, translated to St. Asaph in 1846. |
| 1813. George Murray, translated to Rochester in 1827. | 1846. Walter Augustus Shirley; died in 1847. |
| 1828. William Ward; died in 1838. | 1847. John Eden (lord Auckland), translated to Bath in 1854. |
| 1838. James Bowstead, translated to Lichfield in Dec. 1839. | 1854. Hon. Horatio Powys (PRESENT bishop). |
| 1840. Henry Pepys, translated to Worcester in 1841. | |

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Virginia, United States, an important military position, where the Alexandria and Manassas Gap railways meet, near a creek named BULL RUN. It was held by the confederates in 1861, when they were attacked by the Federal general Irvin McDowell. He began his march from Washington on July 16, and gained some advantage on the 18th at Centreville. On the 21st was fought the *first* battle of Bull Run. The Federals, who began the fight, had the advantage till about three o'clock, P.M., when the Confederate general Johnston brought up reinforcements, which at first the Federals took for their own troops. After a brief resistance, the latter were seized with sudden panic, and, in spite of the utmost efforts of their officers, fled in disgraceful rout, abandoning a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and baggage. The Confederate generals Johnston and Beauregard did not think it prudent to pursue the fugitives, who did not halt till they arrived at Washington. The Federal army is said to have had 481 killed, 1011 wounded, 1216 missing. The loss of the Confederates was stated to be about 1500.—In March, 1862, when the army of the Potomac, under general McClellan, marched into Virginia, they found that the Confederates had quietly retreated from the camp at Manassas. On Aug. 30, 1862, this place was the site of another great battle between the northern and southern armies. In August, general "Stonewall" Jackson, after compelling the Federate general Pope to retreat, defeated him at Cedar mountain on the 9th, turned his flank on the 22nd, and arriving at Manassas repulsed his attacks on the 29th. On the 30th general R. E. Lee (who had defeated general McClellan and the invading northern army before Richmond, June 26 to July 1), joined Jackson with his army, and Pope received reinforcements from Washington. A desperate conflict ensued, which ended in the Confederates gaining a decisive victory, compelling the Federals to a hasty retreat to Centreville, where they were once more routed, Sept. 1. The remains of their army took refuge behind the lines of Washington on Sept. 2. Pope was at once superseded, and McClellan resumed the command to march against the Confederates, who had crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland. See *United States*.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire), in the time of the Druids, was one of their principal stations, and had the privilege of sanctuary attached to its altar, in the British language *Meyne*, a stone. It was one of the seats of the Brigantes, who had a castle, or stronghold, called *Mancenion*, or the place of tents, near the confluence of the rivers Medlock and Irwell, the site of which, still called the "Castle Field," was, about 79, selected by the Romans as the station of the *Cohors Prima Frisiorum*, and, called by them *Mancunium*; hence its Saxon name *Mancaestre*, from which its modern appellation is derived. *Lewis*.

Mancenion taken from the Britons	488	The town taken by the Danes, 877; retaken . . .	923
Captured by Edwin of Northumbria	620	The charter (<i>Magna Charta</i> of Manchester),	
The inhabitants become Christians about . . .	627	May 14, 1301	

MANCHESTER, *continued.*

"Manchester cottons" introduced	1352	In a tumult here, a factory burnt, and much machinery destroyed	May 3, 1829
The church made collegiate	1421	New concert-room established	" "
Free Grammar-school founded	1516	The races established	1830
Privilege of sanctuary moved to Chester, about	1541	Manchester and Liverpool railway opened—Mr. Huskisson killed—(see <i>Liverpool</i>)	Sept. 15, "
An aulnager (measurer) stationed here	1565	Manchester a parliamentary borough	June 7, 1832
Sir Thomas Fairfax takes the town	1643	Choral Society established	1833
The walls and fortifications razed	1652	Statistical Society formed, the first in England,	Sept. 2, "
Cheetham College, or Blue-coat hospital, founded	1653	Church-rate refused	Sept. 3, 1834
Tumult raised by "Syddall, the barber," who is afterwards hanged	1715	Manchester incorporated, by Municipal Reform act	1836
Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, makes it his quarters	Nov. 28, 1745	Manchester and Leeds railway act passed	1838
Queen's Theatre first built	1753	Geological Society instituted	183
The Infirmary instituted, 1752; built	1755	Charter of incorporation	Oct. 23, "
The inhabitants discharged from their obligation to grind their corn at Irk mill	1759	Manchester police act	Aug. 26, 1839
Cotton goods first exported	1760	Great disorders in the midland counties among artisans: they extend to this town	Aug. 1842
Manchester navigation opened	1761	British Association meeting here	June 23, "
Lunatic asylum founded	1765	Great free-trade meetings held here (see <i>Corn Laws</i>)	Nov. 14, 1843
Agricultural Society instituted	1767	Important meeting held at the Athenæum (see <i>Athenæum</i>)	Oct. 3, 1844
Christian, king of Denmark, visits Manchester, and puts up at the Bull Inn	1768	Great Anti-corn Law meeting, at which 64,984 ¹ were subscribed in four hours	Dec. 23, 1845
The Queen's Theatre rebuilt	1775	The Queen's-park, Peel-park, and Philip's-park, opened	Aug. 1846
Subscription concerts established	1777	Manchester made a bishopric	Aug. 10, 1847
Riots against machinery	Oct. 9, 1779	Opening of Owens Collegiate Institution, to which foundation the late Mr. John Owens bequeathed 100,000 ^l	March 10, 1851
Manufacture of muslin attempted here about	1780	The queen's visit to Manchester	Oct. 7, "
Philosophical Society established	1781	Great meeting in the Free-trade hall to greet M. Kossuth	Nov. 11, "
New Bailey Bridge completed	1785	The Engineers' strike	Jan. 3—April 26, 1852
Queen's Theatre burnt down	June 19, 1789	The Guild of Literature entertained at a banquet by the citizens	Aug. 31, "
And re-erected	1790	Opening of the Free Library	Sept. 2, "
New Bailey built	" "	Great Free-trade banquet	Nov. 2, "
Assembly rooms, Mosley-street, built	1792	Manchester declared to be a city, and formally so gazetted	April 16, 1853
Philological Society instituted	1803	Great strike of minders and piecers	Nov. 7, 1855
Fever hospital erected, 1805; Theatre Royal	1806	EXHIBITION OF ART TREASURES ² determined on, May 20, 1856; opened by prince Albert, May 5; visited by the queen, June 29, 30; closed,	Oct. 17, 1857
The portico erected	" "	Sir John Potter, a benefactor to the town, died,	Oct. 25, 1858
The weavers' riot	May 24, 1808	British Association meet here (2nd time),	Sept. 4, 1861
Exchange and Commercial-buildings erected,	Jan. 1809	Great county meeting: 130,000 ^l subscribed to the Lancashire Relief fund	Dec. 2, 1862
Manchester & Salford water-works established	" "	Meeting of the Church Congress	Oct. 13-15, 1863
Blanketeers' meeting	1817		
Lock hospital established	1819		
Manchester Reform Meeting*	Aug. 16, "		
New Brunswick-bridge built	1820		
Chamber of Commerce established	" "		
Law Library founded	" "		
Natural History Society projected	1821		
New Quay Company founded	1822		
Deaf and Dumb School instituted	1823		
Royal Institution formed	" "		
Floral and Horticultural Society established	" "		
Mechanics' Institution founded	1824		
Musical festival first held	1828		
At the launch of a vessel which keeled and upset, upwards of 200 persons precipitated into the river; 51 perished	Feb. 29, "		

MANCHESTER, BISHOPRIC OF. An order in council in Oct. 1838, declared that the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor should be united on the next vacancy in either, and that the bishopric of Manchester should be immediately created within the jurisdiction of the archiepiscopal see of York; the county of Lancaster for that purpose to be detached from Chester. By act 10 Vict. (1847) the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor were to exist undisturbed, and that of Manchester was to be created. The rev. Dr. James Prince Lee (the present bishop) was appointed in 1847, and consecrated in 1848. Income, 4200^l.

* Called *Peterloo*. The assembly consisted of from 60,000 to 100,000 persons, men, women, and children. Mr. Hunt, who took the chair, had spoken a few words, when the meeting was suddenly assailed by a charge of the Manchester cavalry, assisted by a Cheshire regiment of yeomanry, and a regiment of hussars, the outlets being occupied by other military detachments. The unarmed multitude were in consequence driven one upon another, by which many were killed, ridden over by the horses, or cut down by their riders. The deaths were 11 men, women, and children, and the wounded about 600.

† The temporary building consisted of a hall upwards of 700 feet long and 100 feet wide, and, including a transept, covered an area of 80,000 square feet. It cost above 25,000^l. It contained the most extraordinary collection of works of art (valued at 6,000,000^l.) ever brought together in this country. The collection of national portraits was very remarkable. There were 1,300,000 visitors. The expenses of the undertaking amounted to 99,500^l.; the receipts to 93,500^l.

MANES, the name applied by the ancients to the soul when separated from the body. The Manes were reckoned among the infernal deities, and were generally supposed to preside over the burial-places and monuments of the dead. They were solemnly worshipped by the Romans, and invoked by the augurs; Virgil (22 B.C.) introduces his hero as sacrificing to the Manes. The Romans superscribed their epitaphs with *D. M., Diis Manibus*.

MANGANESE. Black oxide of manganese, long used to decolorise glass, and called *Magnesia nigra*, was formerly included among the ores of iron. Its distinctive character was proved by the researches of Pott (1740), Kaim and Winterl (1770), and Scheele and Bergmann (1774); it was first eliminated by Gahn. Manganese combined with potassium is called mineral chameleon, from its rapid change of colour under certain circumstances. Forchammer employed it as a test for the presence of organic matter in water; and Dr. Angus Smith successfully applied this test to air in 1858.

MANICHEANS, a sect founded by Manes, which began to infest the East about 261. It spread into Egypt, Arabia, and Africa, and particularly into Persia. A rich widow, whose servant Manes had been, left him much wealth, after which he assumed the title of apostle, or envoy of Jesus Christ, and announced that he was the paraclete or comforter that Christ had promised to send. He maintained two principles, the one good and the other bad; the first he called light, which did nothing but good, and the second he called darkness, which did nothing but evil. He rejected the Old Testament, and composed a system of doctrine from Christianity and the dogmas of the ancient fire-worshippers. He obtained many followers. Sapor, king of Persia, believed in him at one time; but afterwards banished him. He was burnt alive by Bahram or Varanes, king of Persia, 274. His followers spread themselves over the Roman empire, and several sects sprang from them.

MANILLA (built about 1573), capital of the Philippine Isles, a great mart of Spanish commerce. Manilla was taken by the English in 1757; and again in Oct. 1762, by storm. The archbishop engaged to ransom it for about a million sterling; never wholly paid. Manilla has suffered greatly by earthquakes. It is stated that nearly 3000 persons perished by one in 1645. On Sept. 22, 1852, the city was nearly destroyed, and on June 3, 1863, several thousand lives were lost.

MANNHEIM (S. Germany), founded in 1606, became the court residence of the Palatine of the Rhine in 1719; but his becoming elector of Bavaria in 1777 caused the removal of the court to Munich. Mannheim surrendered to the French, under command of general Pichegru, Sept. 20, 1795. On Oct. 31, the Austrians under general Wurmser defeated the French near the city. Several battles were fought with various success in the neighbourhood during the late wars. Kotzebue, the popular dramatist, was assassinated at Mannheim, by a student of Wurtzburg, named Sand, April 2, 1819.

MANORS are as ancient as the Saxon constitution, and imply a territorial district with the jurisdiction, rights, and perquisites belonging to it. They were formerly called baronies, and still are lordships. Each lord was empowered to hold a court called the court-baron for redressing misdemeanors, and settling disputes between the tenants. *Cabinet Lawyer*.

MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON. The residence of the lord mayor. It is situate at the east end of the Poultry, on the site of the ancient Stocks-Market. It was built of Portland stone by Dance the elder, 1739-53. See *Mayor*.

MANSOURAH (Lower Egypt). Here Louis IX. was defeated by the Saracens and taken prisoner, April 5, 1250. He gave Damietta and 400,000 livres for his ransom.

MANTINEA (Arcadia, Greece), **BATTLES** here—(1) Athenians and Argives defeated by Agis II. of Sparta, 418 B.C. (2) Between Epaminondas and the Thebans, and the combined forces of Lacedæmon, Achaia, Elis, Athens, and Arcadia, 362 B.C. The Theban general was victorious, but was killed in the engagement, and from that Thebes lost its power and consequence among the Grecian states. The emperor Adrian built a temple at Mantinea in honour of his favourite Alcinous. The town was also called Antigonia. Other battles were fought in the neighbourhood.

MANTUA (N. Italy). Virgil was born at a village near this city, 70 B.C. Hence he is often styled the Mantuan bard. Mantua was ruled by the Gonzagas, lords of Mantua, from 1328 to 1708, when it was seized by the emperor Joseph I. It has since been held by the Austrians. Mantua surrendered to the French, Feb. 2, 1797, after a siege of eight months.

It was retaken by the Austrian and Russian army, July 30, 1799, after a short siege. In 1800, after the battle of Marengo, the French again obtained possession of it. It was included in the kingdom of Italy till 1814, when it was restored to the Austrians.

MANUFACTURES. See *Silk, Cotton, &c.*

MAORIS. See *New Zealand.*

MAPLE-TREE. The *Acer rubrum*, or scarlet maple, was brought here from N. America, before 1656. The *Acer Negundo*, or ash-leaved maple, before 1688. From the *Acer saccharinum* (introduced here in 1735) the Americans make very good sugar.

MAPS. See *Charts and Mercator.*

MARATHON (in Attica). Here, on Sept. 28 or 29, 490 B.C., the Greeks, only 10,000 strong, defeated the Persian army amounting to 500,000, who had 200,000 killed. The former were commanded by Miltiades, Aristides, and Themistocles. Among the slain was Hippas, the instigator of the war. The Persian army was forced to retreat to Asia.

MARBLE. Dipœnus and Scyllis, statuarys of Crete, were the first artists who sculptured marble, and polished their works; all statues previously being of wood, 568 B.C. *Pliny*. The edifices or monuments of Rome were constructed of, or ornamented with, fine marble. The ruins of Palmyra are chiefly of white marble. The marble arch, London, was removed from Buckingham-palace to Hyde-park, March, 1851.

MARBURG (W. Germany). The cathedral was founded, 1231; and the first Protestant university in 1527. It suffered much during the Seven years' war, 1753-60.

MARCH, the first month of the year, until Numa added January and February, 713 B.C. Romulus, who divided the year into months, gave to this month the name of his supposed father, Mars; though Ovid observes, that the people of Italy had the month of March before the time of Romulus, but that they placed it very differently in the calendar. The year formerly commenced on the 25th day of this month. See *Year*.

MARCHFELD (Austria). Here Ottocar II. of Bohemia was defeated and slain by his rival, the emperor Rodolph of Hapsburg, Aug. 26, 1278. See *Bohemia*.

MARCHES, LORDS OF, noblemen who lived on boundaries settled between England and Wales, and England and Scotland, and, according to Camden, had their laws, and power of life, death, &c., like petty princes. These powers were abolished, 1535, and 1547.

MARCIONITES, heretics, followers of Marcion, about 150, who preceded the Manichees, and taught similar doctrines. *See* *Cave*.

MARCOMANNI, a people of Southern Germany, expelled the Boii from Bohemia, and, united with other tribes, invaded Italy about 167, but were repelled by the emperors Antoninus and Verus; defeated by the Legion called, from a fabled miracle, the Thundering Legion, 179; and finally driven beyond the Danube by Aurelian, 271.

MARENGO (N. Italy). Here the French army, commanded by Bonaparte, attacked the Austrians, June 14, 1800; his army was retreating, when the arrival of general Dessaix turned the fortunes of the day. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful. By a treaty between the Austrian general Melas and Bonaparte, signed June 15, the latter obtained twelve strong fortresses, and became master of Italy.

MARESCHALS, or MARSHALS, in France, were the esquires of the king, and originally had the command of the vanguard to observe the enemy and to choose proper places for its encampment. Till the time of Francis I., in 1515, there were but two marshals, who had 500 livres per annum in war, but no stipend in time of peace. The rank afterwards became of the highest military importance, the number was without limit, and the command supreme. Napoleon's marshals were renowned for skill and courage. *See* *Marshal*.

MARIAN PERSECUTION. *See* *Protestants*.

MARIGNANO (now MALEGNANO), N. Italy, near Milan. Three battles have been fought near here—1. Francis I. of France defeated the duke of Milan and the Swiss, Sept. 13, 14, 1515; above 20,000 men were slain. This conflict has been called the Battle of the Giants.—2. Near here was fought the battle of Pavia (*which see*).—3. After the battle of Magenta, June 4, 1859, the Austrians entrenched themselves at Malegnano. The emperor sent marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers with 16,000 men to dislodge them, which he did with a loss of about 850 killed and wounded, on June 8. The Austrians are said to have lost 1400 killed and wounded, and 900 prisoners, out of 18,000 engaged.

MARINER'S COMPASS. See *Compass and Magnetism*.

MARINES were first established with the object of forming a nursery to man the fleet. An order in council, dated Oct. 16, 1664, authorised 1200 soldiers to be raised and formed into one regiment. In 1684, the 3rd regiment of the line was called the Marine Regiment; but the system of having soldiers exclusively for sea-service was not carried into effect until 1698, when two marine regiments were formed. More regiments were embodied in subsequent years; and in 1741 the corps consisted of ten regiments, each 1000 strong. In 1759 they numbered 18,000 men. In the latter years of the French war, ending in 1815, they amounted to 31,400, but there were frequently more than 3000 supernumeraries. The *jollies*, as they are called, frequently distinguished themselves. The "Royal Marine Forces" now comprehend artillery and light infantry. The vote for 1857 was for 16,000 marines, inclusive of 1500 artillery. *P. H. Nicolas*.

MARINO, SAN, a republic in Central Italy, has existed since the 6th century. Its independence was confirmed by pope Pius VII. in 1817. Population, in 1858, about 8000.

MARK, a silver coin of the northern nations, and the name *mark-lubs* is still retained in Denmark. In England, the mark means the sum of 13s. 4d., and here the name is also retained in law courts.

MARKET. See *Smithfield and Metropolitan Cattle Market*.

MARK'S, ST. (Venice). The church was erected in 829; the piazza in 1592.

MARLBOROUGH, STATUTES OF, were enacted in the castle of Marlborough, in Wiltshire, 1267.—**MARLBOROUGH-HOUSE**, Pall Mall, London, was built by Wren for the duke of Marlborough, 1709-10; was bought for the princess Charlotte and prince Leopold in 1817; held by queen Adelaide till 1849, and became the residence of the prince of Wales, 1863.

MARONITES, Christians in the East, followers of one Maron in the 5th century; they are said to have embraced the errors of the Jacobites, Nestorians, and Monothelites: in 1180 they numbered 40,000 living in the neighbourhood of Mount Libanus, and, being a brave people, they were of great service to the Christian kings of Jerusalem. They were reconciled to the church of Rome about the 12th century. For an account of the massacres of the Maronites in 1860, see *Druses*.

MAROONS, a name given in Jamaica to runaway negroes. When the island was conquered from the Spaniards, a number of their negroes fled to the hills and became very troublesome to the colonists. A war of eight years' duration ensued, when the Maroons capitulated on being permitted to retain their free settlements, about 1730. In 1795 they again took arms, but were speedily put down and many were transported to other colonies. *Brande*.

MAR-PRELATE TRACTS, virulently attacking episcopacy, were written, it is believed, by Henry Penry, who was cruelly executed, May 29, 1693, for having written seditious words against the queen (found about his person when seized). The tracts appeared about 1586. Some had very singular titles: such as "An Almand for a Parrat," "Hay any Worke for Cooper?" &c. They were collected and reprinted in 1843.

MARQUE, LETTERS OF. See *Privateer*.

MARQUESAS ISLANDS (Polynesia) were discovered in 1595 by Mendana, who named them after the viceroy of Peru, Marquesa de Mendoza. They were visited by Cook in 1774, and were taken possession of by the French admiral Dupetit Thouars, May 1, 1842.

MARQUESS, a dignity, called by the Saxons Markin-Reve, by the Germans Markgrave, took its original from Mark or March, a limit or bound (see *Marches*); the office being to guard or govern the frontiers of a province. Marquess is the next place of honour to a duke, and was introduced several years after that title had been established in England. The first on whom it was conferred was the favourite of king Richard II., Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, created marquess of Dublin, and placed in parliament between the dukes and earls, 1385. James Stewart, second son of James III. of Scotland, was made marquess of Ormond, in 1476, without territories; afterwards earl of Ross.

MARRIAGE was instituted by God (*Gen. ii.*), and confirmed by Christ (*Mark x.*), who performed a miracle at the celebration of one (*John ii.*). Matrimonial ceremonies among the Greeks are ascribed to Cecrops, king of Athens, 1554 B.C.

Law favouring marriage passed at Rome	B.C.	18	It was forbidden to bishops in 692, and to priests in 1015; and these latter were obliged to take the vow of celibacy in
Priests forbidden to marry after ordination	A.D.	325	
Marriage was forbidden in Lent		364		1073

MARRIAGE, *continued.*

The celebration of marriage (as a sacrament) in churches was ordained by pope Innocent III. about 1199

Marriages were solemnised by justices of the peace under an act of the commons in Oliver Cromwell's administration . . . 1653

A tax was laid on marriages, viz. : on the marriage of a duke, 50*l.*; of a common person, 2*s.* 6*d.* . . . 1695

Irregular marriages prohibited (see *Fleet Marriages*) . . . 1753

Marriages were again taxed in . . . 1784

New marriage act, 1822; repealed . . . 1823

Acts prohibiting marriages by Roman Catholic priests in Scotland, or other ministers not belonging to the Church of Scotland, repealed 1834

Act to render the children of certain marriages within forbidden degrees of kindred legitimate; and marriage with deceased wife's sister prohibited . . . 1835

The present Marriage act for England, authorising marriages with religious ceremony, by registrar's certificate, or in a dissenting chapel, passed 1836 [amended in 1837 and 1856]

Marriage Registration act . . . 1837

Amendment acts passed in . . . 1840 and 1856

A bill to suppress irregular marriages in Scotland (see *Gretna*) passed in . . . "

A court established for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which has the power of giving sentence of judicial separation for adultery, cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years and upwards. (See *Divorce*) . . . 1857

It has frequently been attempted to legalise a marriage with a deceased wife's sister, without success. The Marriage Law Reform association was instituted for this exclusive object, Jan 15, 1851. A bill for this purpose passed the commons, July 2; was rejected by the lords, July 23, 1858; and again rejected in . . . 1862

In the case of Brook v. Brook, it was decided that such a marriage celebrated in a foreign country was not valid . . . April 17, 1858

This decision confirmed on appeal to the house of lords, on . . . March 18, 1861

A commission appointed to inquire into the working of the marriage laws in Scotland and Ireland, in consequence of the Yelverton case. (See *Trials*, 1861) . . . 1865

NUMBER OF REGISTERED MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

1750	40,300	1830	102,437
1800	73,228	1840	121,083
1810	84,473	1845	143,743
1815	91,946	1848	138,230
1820	96,883	1850*	152,744
1825	98,378	1853	164,520

1854	159,727	1860	170,156
1855 <i>Crimean war</i>	152,113	1861 (<i>cotton famine</i>)	163,706
1856	159,337	1862	164,030
1857	159,097	1863	173,510
1858	156,070	1864	180,263
1859	167,723		

ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT was passed in 1772, in consequence of the marriage of the duke of Gloucester, the king's brother, with the widow of the earl Waldegrave, and of the duke of Cumberland with the widow of colonel Horton and daughter of lord Irnham. [By this act, none of the descendants of George II., unless of foreign birth, can marry under the age of 25, unless with the consent of the king; at and after that age, the consent of parliament is necessary to render the marriage valid.] The marriage of the duke of Sussex with the lady Augusta Murray, solemnised in 1793, was pronounced illegal, and the claims of their son, sir Augustus d'Este, declared invalid, by the house of lords, July 9, 1844.

HALF MARRIAGE. *Semi-Matrimonium*. Among the Romans concubinage was a legitimate union, not merely tolerated but authorised. The concubine had the name of *semi-conjux*. Men might have either a wife or a concubine, provided they had not both together. Constantine the Great checked concubinage, but did not abolish it. This ancient custom of the Romans was preserved, not only among the Lombards, but by the French when they held dominion in that country. Cujas assures us that the Gascons and other people bordering on the Pyrenean mountains had not relinquished this custom in his time, 1590. The women bore the name of "wives of the second order." *Hénault*. See *Morganatic Marriages*.

DOUBLE MARRIAGES. There are some instances of a husband and two wives (but they are very rare) in

countries where polygamy was interdicted by the state. The first Lacedæmonian who had two wives was Anaxandrides, the son of Leon, about 510 B.C. Dionysius of Syracuse married two wives, viz. : Doris, the daughter of Xenetus, and Aristomache, sister of Dion, 398 B.C. It is said that the count Gleichen, a German nobleman, was permitted, under peculiar circumstances, by Gregory IX., in A.D. 1237, to marry and live with two wives. The Mormons practise and encourage polygamy.

FORCED MARRIAGES. The statute 3 Henry VII. (1487) made the principal and abettors in marriages with heiresses, &c., contrary to their will, equally guilty as felons. By 39 Eliz. (1596) such felons were denied the benefit of clergy. This offence was made punishable by transportation, 1 Geo. IV. (1820). The remarkable case of Miss Wharton, heiress of the house of Wharton, whom captain Campbell married by force, occurred in William III.'s reign. Sir John Johnston was hanged for seizing the young lady, and the marriage was annulled by parliament, 1690.—Edward Gibbon Wakefield was tried at Lancaster, and found guilty of the felonious abduction of Miss Turner, March 24, 1827; and his marriage with her was immediately dissolved by act of parliament.

MARRIAGES BY SALE. Among the Babylonians, at a certain time every year, the marriageable females were assembled, and disposed of to the best bidder. This custom is said to have originated with Atossa, daughter of Belochus, about 1433 B.C.

FLEET MARRIAGES. See *Fleet*.

MARSEILLAISE HYMN. The words and music are ascribed to Rouget de Lille, a French engineer officer, who composed it at the request of marshal Lucknow, in 1791, to cheer the conscripts at Strasburg. It derived its name from a body of troops from Marseilles marching into Paris in 1792 playing the tune, it being then not much known. *Brande*.

* Of these marriages, it is stated in the registrars' returns that 47,570 men and 70,601 women could not write, and that they signed the marriage register with their marks.—In France, the marriages were 208,893 in 1820; 243,674 in 1825; and 259,177 in 1830. As respects Paris, the statistics of that city, which are very minute and curious, furnish the following classes as occurring in 7754 marriages:—Bachelors and maids, 6456; bachelors and widows, 368; widowers and maids, 703; widowers and widows, 222.

MARSEILLES, the ancient *Massilia* (S. France), a maritime city, founded by the Phœceans about 600 B.C.; was an ally of Rome, 218 B.C. Cicero styled it the Athens of Gaul, on account of its excellent schools.

Taken by Julius Cæsar after a long and terrible siege, 45 B.C.; and by Euric, the Visigoth, A.D. 470; sacked by the Saracens . . . A.D. 839
 Marseilles a republic . . . 1214
 Subjected to the counts of Provence . . . 1251
 United to the crown of France . . . 1482
 The plague rages . . . 1649 and 1720-1

[It carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. The bishop Belsunce devotedly exerted himself to relieve the sufferers.]
 Revolutionary commotions here . . . April 30, 1789
 Marseilles opposes the revolutionary government, and is reduced . . . Aug. 1793

MARSHALS. Two were appointed in London to clear the streets of vagrants, and to send the sick, blind, and lame to asylums and hospitals for relief, 1567. *Northouck*.

MARSHALS, BRITISH FIELD-. This rank was first conferred upon John, duke of Argyle, and George, earl of Orkney, by George II. in 1736. See *Mareschal*.

MARSHALS OF FRANCE, &c., appointed by Napoleon I. during his wars, 1804-14.

Arrighi, duke of Padua.
 Augereau, duke of Castiglione.
 Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo; afterwards king of Sweden.
 Berthier, prince of Neufchâtel and Wagram, committed suicide at Bamberg, 1815.
 Bessières, duke of Istria.
 Davoust, prince of Eckmühl and duke of Auerstadt.
 Jourdan, peer of France.
 Junot, duke of Abrantes, suicide 1813.
 Kellerman, duke of Valmy.
 Lannes, duke of Montebello, killed at Aspern, 1809.
 Lefebvre, duke of Dantzie.
 Macdonald, duke of Tarento.
 Marmont, duke of Ragusa.
 Massena, prince of Essling and duke of Rivoli.
 Moncey, duke of Conegliano. [1835.
 Mortier, duke of Treviso, killed by Fieschi, July 28,

Murat, king of Naples, executed Oct. 13, 1815.
 Ney, prince of Moskwa, executed Dec. 7, 1815.
 Oudinot, duke of Reggio.
 Soult, duke of Dalmatia.
 Suchet, duke of Albuera.
 Victor, duke of Belluno.

OFFICERS OF STATE.

Cambacères, duke of Parma.
 Caulaincourt, duke of Vicenza.
 Champagne, duke of Cadore.
 Duroc, duke of Friuli, killed at Bautzen, 1813.
 Fouché, duke of Otranto.
 Le Brun, duke of Piacenza.
 Maret, duke of Bassano.
 Savary, duke of Rovigo; and
 Talleyrand de Perigord, prince of Benevento, died 1838.

MARSHALSEA COURT of the Queen's house was very ancient, of high dignity, and coeval with the common law. Since the decision of the case of the Marshalsea (see *Lord Coke's 10 Rep.* 68) no business had been done in this court; but it was regularly opened and adjourned at the same time with the Palace court, the judges and other officers being the same. These courts were abolished by parliament, and were discontinued, Dec. 31, 1849.

MARSI, a brave people of Southern Italy, who, after several contests, yielded to the Romans, about 301 B.C. During the civil wars they and their allies rebelled, having demanded and been refused the rights of Roman citizenship, 91 B.C. After many successes and reverses, they sued for and obtained peace and the rights they required, 87 B.C. The Marsi being *Socii* of the Romans, this was called the *Social war*.

MARSTON MOOR (near York). The Scots and parliamentary army were besieging York, when prince Rupert, joined by the marquess of Newcastle, determined to raise the siege. Both sides drew up on Marston-moor, on July 2, 1644, and the contest was long undecided. Rupert, commanding the right wing of the royalists, was opposed by Oliver Cromwell, at the head of a body of troops disciplined by himself. Cromwell was victorious; he drove his opponents off the field, followed the vanquished, returned to a second engagement and a second victory. The prince's artillery was taken, and the royalists never recovered the blow.

MARTELLO TOWERS were circular buildings of masonry erected in the beginning of the present century, on the coast of England, as defences against invasion.

MARTIAL LAW. See *Courts-Martial* and *Military Law*.

MARTINESTI. See *Rimnik*.

MARTINIQUE (West Indies), settled by France, 1635. This and the adjacent isles of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and the Grenadines, were taken by the British from the French in Feb. 1762. They were restored to France at the peace of the following year. They were again taken, March 16, 1794; were restored at the peace of Amiens in 1802; and were again captured, Feb. 23, 1809. A revolution took place in this island in favour of Napoleon, but it was finally suppressed by the British, June 1, 1815, and Martinique reverted to its French masters. Severe earthquakes occurred here in 1767 and 1839.

MARTINMAS, Nov. 11, the feast of St. Martin, bishop of Tours, in the 4th century. In parts of the north of England and in Scotland it is quarter day.

MARTIN'S HALL, ST., Long Acre, London, was opened as a concert-room for Mr. John Hullah, on Feb. 11, 1850; burnt down, Aug. 26, 1860; and rebuilt, 1861.

MARTYRS. Stephen, the first Christian martyr, was stoned, 37. The festivals of the martyrs, of very ancient date, took their rise about the time of Polycarp, who suffered martyrdom about 166. St. Alban is the English protomartyr, 286. See *Persecutions and Protestants*.

MARYLAND, one of the first thirteen United States of North America, was granted in 1632 to lord Baltimore, and settled by a company of English Romanists in 1634. It contains the district of Colombia, in which Washington is situate. It continued in the Union when the other slave states seceded in 1860 and 1861. The Confederate army, under general Lee, after their victory at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862, crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland. They were followed by the Federal army under McClellan. Severe conflicts ensued, especially on Sept. 17, at Antietam Creek, with great loss on both sides, each claiming the victory. The Confederates retired into Virginia in good order, and it is said with much booty.

MASKS. Poppæa, the wife of Nero, is said to have invented the mask to guard her complexion from the sun; but theatrical masks were in use among the Greeks and Romans. Horace attributes them to Æschylus; yet Aristotle says the inventor and time of their introduction were unknown.—Modern masks, and muffs, fans, and false hair for the women, were devised in Italy, and brought to England from France in 1572. *Stow*.

MASQUERADES were in fashion in the court of Edward III., 1340; and in the reign of Charles, 1660, masquerades were frequent among the citizens. The bishops preached against them, and made such representations as occasioned their suppression, 9 Geo. I. 1724. [No less than six masquerades were subscribed for in a month at this time.] They were revived, and carried to shameful excess by connivance of the government, and in direct violation of the laws, and tickets of admission to a masquerade at Ranelagh were on some occasions subscribed for at twenty-five guineas each, 1776. *Mortimer*. At the close of a bal masqué, March 5, 1856, Covent-garden theatre was destroyed by fire.

MASS, in the Roman church, is the office or prayers used at the celebration of the eucharist, in memory of the passion of Christ, and to this every part of the service alludes. The general division consists in high and low; the first is that sung by the choristers, and celebrated with the assistance of a deacon and sub-deacon; low masses are those in which the prayers are badly rehearsed without singing. Mass was first celebrated in Latin about 394; it was introduced into England in the 7th century. Prostration was enjoined at the elevation of the host in 1201.*

MASSACHUSETTS (New England, N. America), the seat of the first English settlements, 1620. It joined the first congress of the States in 1774. See *United States*.

MASSACRES. The following are among the most remarkable :—

BEFORE CHRIST.

Of all the Carthaginians in Sicily, 397.
2000 Tyrians crucified and 8000 put to the sword for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander; 331.
Of 2000 Capuans, friends of Hannibal, by Gracchus, 211.
A dreadful slaughter of the Teutones and Ambrones, near Aix, by Marius, the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 102.
The Romans throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 88.
A great number of Roman senators massacred by Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius, 87.
Again, under Sylla and Catiline, his minister of vengeance, 82.

At Perusia, Octavianus Cæsar ordered 300 Roman senators and other persons of distinction to be sacrificed to the manes of Julius Cæsar, 40.

AFTER CHRIST.

At the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,100,000 of Jews are said to have been put to the sword, 70.
The Jews, headed by one Andræ, put to death 100,000 Greeks and Romans, in and near Cyrene, 115.
Cassius, a Roman general, under the emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 300,000 of the inhabitants of Seleucia, 165.
At Alexandria, many thousands of citizens were massacred by order of Antoninus, 215.

* Dr. Daniel Rock, in his work entitled "The Church of our Fathers" (1849), gives a full account of an ancient MS. of "The Service of the Mass, called the Rite of Salisbury," compiled for that cathedral, by St. Osmund and others, from the end of the 11th to the end of the 12th century.

MASSACRES, *continued.*

The emperor Probus is said to have put to death 400,000 of the barbarian invaders of Gaul, 277.
 Of the Gothic hostages by Valens, 378.
 Of Thessalonica, when 7000 persons invited into the circus were put to the sword, by order of Theodosius, 390.
 Of the circus factions at Constantinople, 532.
 Massacre of the Latins at Constantinople, by order of Andronicus, 1184.
 Of the Albigenses and Waldenses, commenced at Toulouse, 1208. Thousands perished by the sword and gibbet of the French in Sicily, 1282. See *Sicilian Vespers*.
 At Paris, of the Armagnacs, at the instance of John, duke of Burgundy, 1418.
 Of the Swedish nobility, at a feast, by order of Christian II., 1520.
 Of Protestants at Vassy, March 1, 1562.
 Of 70,000 Huguenots, or French protestants, in France (see *St. Bartholomew*), Aug. 24, 1572.
 Of the Christians in Croatia by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, 1592.
 Of the pretender Demetrius, and his Polish adherents, May 27, 1606.
 Of Protestants at Thorn, put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a Roman Catholic procession, 1724. All the Protestant powers in Europe interceded to have this unjust sentence revoked, but unavailingly.
 At Batavia, 12,000 Chinese were massacred by the natives, Oct. 1740, under the pretext of an intended insurrection.
 At the taking of Ismail by the Russians, 30,000 old and young were slain, Dec. 1790. See *I-smail*.
 Of French Royalists (see *Septembriziers*), Sept. 2, 1792.
 Of Poles, at Praga, 1794.
 In St. Domingo, where Dessalines made proclamation for the massacre of all the whites, March 29, 1804, and many thousands perished.
 Insurrection at Madrid, and massacre of the French, May 2, 1808.
 Massacre of the Mamelukes, in the citadel of Cairo, March 1, 1811.
 Massacre of Protestants at Nismes, perpetrated by the Catholics, May, 1815.
 Massacre at Seio, April 22, 1822. See *Chios*.
 Destruction of the Janissaries at Constantinople, June 14, 1826.
 600 Kabyles suffocated in a cave in Algeria, June 18, 1845. See *Dahra*.
 Massacre of Christians at Aleppo, Oct. 16, 1850.

Of Maronites, by the Druses, in Lebanon, June, 1860; and of Christians, by the Mahometans, at Damascus, July 9-11, 1860. See *Druses and Damascus*.

MASSACRES IN BRITISH HISTORY.

Of 300 English nobles, on Salisbury Plain, by Hengist, about 450.
 Of the monks of Bangor, to the number of 1200, by Ethelfrid, king of Bernicia, 607 or 612.
 Of the Danes in the southern counties of England, in the night of Nov. 13, 1002, and the 23rd Ethelred II. At London it was most bloody, the churches being no sanctuary. Amongst the rest was Gunilda, sister of Swein, king of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded. *Baker's Chronicle*.
 Of the Jews, in England. Some few pressing into Westminster hall at Richard I.'s coronation, were put to death by the people; and a false alarm being given that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England slew all they met. In York 500, who had taken shelter in the castle, killed themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the multitude, 1189.
 Of the Bristol colonists, at Cullen's Wood, Ireland (see *Cullen's Wood*), 1209.
 Of the English factory at Amboyna, in order to dispossess its members of the Spice Islands, Feb. 1624.
 Massacre of the Protestants in Ireland, in O'Neill's rebellion, Oct. 23, 1641. Upwards of 30,000 British were killed in the commencement of this rebellion. *Sir William Petty*. In the first three or four days of it, forty or fifty thousand of the Protestants were destroyed. *Lord Clarendon*. Before the rebellion was entirely suppressed, 154,000 Protestants were massacred. *Sir W. Temple*.
 Of the Macdonalds of Glencoe (see *Glencoe*), Feb. 13, 1692.
 Of 184 men, women, and children, chiefly Protestants, burnt, shot, or pierced to death by pikes; perpetrated by the insurgent Irish, at the barn of Scullabogue, Ireland, in 1798. *Musgrave*.
 Of Europeans at Meerut, Delhi, &c., by mutineers of the native Indian army (see *India*), May and June, 1857.
 Of Europeans at Kalangan, on the south coast of Borneo, May 1, 1859.
 Of the Europeans at Morant bay, Jamaica, by the infuriated negroes, Oct. 11, 12, 1865.

MASSAGETÆ, an ancient Scythian people (probably the ancestors of the Goths), who invaded Asia about 635. In a conflict with them Cyrus the Great was killed, 529 B.C.

MASSANIELLO REVOLUTION, 1647. See *Naples*, note.

MASSILIA. See *Marseilles*.

MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES. See *Ceremonies*.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY, chosen from the equity bar, were first appointed it is said to assist the extreme ignorance of sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor of England, in 1588. The office was abolished in 1852.

MASTER OF THE GREAT WARDROBE, an officer of great antiquity and dignity. The establishment was abolished in 1782, and the duties transferred to the lord chamberlain.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS, an equity judge, derives his title from having the custody of all charters, patents, commissions, deeds, and recognizances, made into rolls of parchment; his decrees are appealable to the court of chancery. The repository of public papers, called the Rolls, is in Chancery-lane. They were formerly kept in a chapel founded for the converted Jews; but after the Jews were expelled the kingdom, it was annexed for ever to the office of the mastership of the rolls. Here were kept all the records since the beginning of the reign of king Richard III., 1483; all prior to that period being kept in the

Tower of London. See *Records*. The first recorded master of the rolls was either John de Langton, appointed 1286, or Adam de Osgodeby, appointed Oct. 1, 1295; but it is clear that the office was in existence long before. *Hardy*. The duties were defined in 1833, and the salary regulated in 1837.

MASTERS OF THE ROLLS.

Sir Wm. Grant appointed	May 27, 1801	Sir John Leach	May 3, 1827
Sir Thomas Plumer	Jan. 6, 1818	Sir C. Pepys (<i>aft.</i> lord Cottenham)	Sept. 29, 1834
Robert, lord Gifford	April 5, 1824	Henry Bickersteth (<i>aft.</i> lord Langdale)	Jan. 19, 1836
Sir J. S. Copley (<i>aft.</i> lord Lyndhurst)	Sept. 14, 1826	Sir John Romilly (<i>the PRESENT</i> , 1865)	March 28, 1851

MATHEMATICS formerly meant all kinds of learning; but the term is now applied to the sciences relating to numbers and quantity. See *Arithmetic*. Among the most eminent mathematicians were Euclid, 300 B.C.; Archimedes, 287 B.C.; Descartes, died 1650; Barrow, died 1677; Leibnitz, died 1716; sir Isaac Newton, died 1727; Euler, died 1783; Lagrange, died 1813; Laplace, died 1827; and Dr. Peacock, died 1858. Dr. Whewell, Mr. G. B. Airy (astronomer royal), professor de Morgan, I. Todhunter, and Mary Somerville, born 1790, author of the "Mechanism of the Heavens," are eminent living mathematicians.

MATINS. The service or prayers first performed in the morning or beginning of the day in the Roman Catholic church. The *French Matins* imply the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572. The *Matins of Moscow* were the massacre of prince Demetrius, and the Poles his adherents, at six o'clock in the morning of May 27, 1606.

MATTERHORN, a part of the main ridge of the Alps, about 14,836 feet high, S. Switzerland. After various fruitless attempts by professor Tyndall, Mr. Whympier, and other eminent climbers, in 1860, the summit was reached on July 14, 1865, by Mr. Edward Whympier and others. During their descent, four of the party were killed. Mr. Hadow fell; the connecting rope broke, and he himself, lord Francis Douglas, the rev. Mr. Hudson, and Michael Croz, a guide, slipped down, and fell from a precipice nearly 4000 feet high.

MAUNDAY-THURSDAY (derived by Spelman from *mande*, a hand-basket, in which the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor; by others from *dies mandati*, the day on which Christ gave his grand *mandate*, that we should love one another), the Thursday before Good Friday. *Wheatley*. On this day it was the custom of our kings or their almoners to give alms, food, and clothing to as many poor men as they were years old. It was begun by Edward III., when he was fifty years of age, 1363, and is still continued by our sovereign.

MAUR, ST. See *Benedictines*.

MAURITANIA (N. Africa), with Numidia, became a Roman province, 45 B.C., with Sallust for pro-consul. Augustus created (30 B.C.) a kingdom formed of Mauritania and part of Getulia, for Juba II., a descendant of the ancient African princes. Suetonius Paulinus suppressed a revolt here, A.D. 42. The country was subjugated by the Vandals and Greeks, and fell into the hands of the Arabs, about 667. See *Morocco* and *Moors*.

MAURITIUS, or ISLE OF FRANCE (in the Indian Ocean), was discovered by the Portuguese, 1505; but the Dutch were the first settlers in 1598. They called it after prince Maurice, their stadtholder, but on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope, they deserted it; and it continued unsettled until the French landed, and gave it the name of one of the finest provinces in France, 1715. This island was taken by the British, Dec. 2, 1810, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris in 1814. Sir Henry Barkly became governor in 1863. Population in 1861, 313,462.

MAUSOLEUM. Artemisia married her own brother, Mausolus, king of Caria, Asia Minor, 377 B.C. At his death she drank in liquor his ashes after his body had been burned, and erected to his memory at Halicarnassus a monument, one of the seven wonders of the world (350 B.C.), termed *Mausoleum*. She invited all the literary men of her age, and proposed rewards to him who composed the best elegiac panegyric upon her husband. The prize was adjudged to Theopompus, 357 B.C. She died 352 B.C. The statue of Mausolus is among the antiquities brought from Halicarnassus by Mr. C. T. Newton in 1857, and placed in the British Museum. A mausoleum for the royal family of England was founded by the queen at Frogmore, March 15, 1862.

MAUVE (French for *malva*, mallow), a dye produced by Dr. Stenhouse from lichens in 1848; now produced from *Aniline* (*which see*).

MAY, the fifth month of the year, received its name, some say, from Romulus, who gave it this appellation in respect to the senators and nobles of his city, who were denominated *maiores*; others supposed it was so called from Maia, the mother of Mercury, to whom they offered sacrifices on the first day. The ancient Romans used to go in procession to the grotto of Egeria on May-day. See *Evil May-day*.*

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE (Ireland), founded by parliament, 1795, and endowed by a yearly grant voted for the education of students designed for the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland. An act for its government was passed in 1800. It contains about 500 students. Permanent endowment of this college (30,000*l.* for the enlargement of the buildings and 26,000*l.* annually) was granted by parliament, June 1845. This occasioned much controversy in England, a motion being made for its abolition almost every session. The college was repaired and enlarged in 1860.

MAYORS OF THE PALACE were high officers in France, and had great influence during the later Merovingian kings. They were Pepin the Old (or de Landen), 622 *et seq.*; Pepin Héristal, 687-714; Charles Martel, 714-741; Pepin le Bref, 741-752, who shut up Childeric III. in a monastery, and himself took the kingdom. In this quality Charles Martel ruled with despotic sway, 735 *et seq.*—MAYORS OF CORPORATIONS. At the time of the Norman conquest, 1066, the chief officer of London was called *port-grave*, afterwards softened into *port-reeve*, from Saxon words signifying chief governor of a harbour. He was afterwards called provost; but in Henry II.'s reign the Norman title of *maire* (soon after *mayor*) was brought into use. At first the mayor was chosen for life, but afterwards for periods of irregular duration; now he is chosen annually, but is eligible for re-election. He must be an alderman, and must have previously filled the office of sheriff. His duties commence on Nov. 9. The prefix LORD is peculiar to the chief civic officer of London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and also York (since 1389, when a new charter was granted).

The first mayor of London, Henry Fitz-Alwhyn, appointed in 1189; held office for 24 years.
First presented to the barons of the exchequer 1251
The prefix of *lord* granted by Edward III., with the style of right honourable . . . 1354
Sir Henry Pickard, who had been lord mayor of London in 1357, sumptuously entertained in one day four monarchs: Edward, king of England; John, king of France; the king of Cyprus; and David, king of Scotland; the Black Prince and many of the nobility being present. *Stow*. . . 1363
Sir John Norman, the first lord mayor who went by water to be sworn at Westminster, and lord mayor's show instituted . . . 1453

The more costly pageants and triumphs of the show laid aside . . . 1685
The lord mayor entertained the prince regent of England, the emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, and numerous foreigners of high rank . . . June 18, 1814
The lord mayor, Farncombe, gave a banquet to prince Albert and the mayors of most of the boroughs of the United Kingdom, in furtherance of the project of the great International Industrial Exhibition to be held in 1851, . . . March 21, 1850
The lord mayor, sir F. Moon, entertained the emperor and empress of the French April 19, 1855
The "*Lord Mayor's court*" is very ancient.

LORD MAYORS OF LONDON.

1800-1. Sir William Staines, bart.
1801-2. Sir John Eamer, bart.
1802-3. Charles Price.
1803-4. John Perring.
1804-5. Peter Perchard.
1805-6. Sir James Shaw.
1806-7. Sir William Leighton, bt.
1807-8. John Ainsley.
1808-9. Sir Charles Flower, bart.
1809-10. Thomas Smith.
1810-11. Joshua Jonathan Smith.
1811-12. Sir Claudius S. Hunter, bt.
1812-13. George Scholey.
1813-14. Sir William Domville, bt.
1814-15. Samuel Birch.
1815-16. Matthew Wood.

1816-17. Matthew Wood again.
1817-18. Christopher Smith.
1818-19. John Atkins.
1819-20. George Brydges.
1820-1. John T. Thorpe.
1821-2. Christopher Magnay.
1822-3. William Heygate.
1823-4. Robert Waithman.
1824-5. John Garratt.
1825-6. William Venable.
1826-7. Anthony Browne.
1827-8. Matthias Prime Lucas.
1828-9. William Thompson.
1829-30. John Crowder.
1830-1. Sir John Key, bart.
1831-2. Sir John Key, bt. again.

1832-3. Sir Peter Laurie.
1833-4. Charles Farebrother.
1834-5. Henry Winchester.
1835-6. William Taylor Copeland.
1836-7. Thomas Kelly.
1837-8. Sir John Cowan, bart.
1838-9. Samuel Wilson.
1839-40. Sir Chapman Marshall, bt.
1840-1. Thomas Johnson.
1841-2. John Pirie.
1842-3. J. Humphery.
1843-4. Sir W. Magnay, bart.
1844-5. Michael Gibbs.
1845-6. John Johnson.
1846-7. Sir George Carroll.
1847-8. John K. Hooper.

* Mrs. Elizabeth Montague (who died in 1800) gave for many years, on May-day, an entertainment at her house in Portman-square, to the chimney-sweepers of London. They were regaled with roast beef and plum pudding, and a dance succeeded. Upon their departure, each guest received a shilling from the mistress of the feast. It is said, though the statement is much doubted, that this entertainment was instituted to commemorate the circumstance of Mrs. Montague's having once found a boy of her own, or that of a relation, among the sooty tribe. In allusion to this incident, perhaps, a story resembling the adventures of this lost child is pathetically related by Montgomery, in "*The Chimney-Sweeper's Boy*."

MAYORS, *continued.*

1848-9.	Sir James Duke, bt., M.P.	1854-5.	Sir Fras. G. Moon, bart.	1860-1.	William Cubitt, M.P.
1849-50.	Thomas Farncombe.	1855-6.	David Salomons.	1861-2.	William Cubitt, again.
1850-1.	Sir John Musgrove.	1856-7.	Thomas Quested Finnis.	1862-3.	W. A. Rose.
1851-2.	William Hunter.	1857-8.	Sir Robt. W. Carden, bt.	1863-4.	Wm. Lawrence.
1852-3.	Thomas Challis, M.P.	1858-9.	David W. Wire.	1864-5.	Warren S. Hale.
1853-4.	Thomas Sidney.	1859-60.	John Carter.	1865-6.	Benj. Sam. Phillips.

LORD MAYORS OF DUBLIN.

John le Dezer was appointed first provost in 1308; a gilded sword was granted to be borne before the provost by Henry IV. . . . 1407
 Thomas Cusack appointed first mayor . . . 1409
 The collar of SS. and a foot company granted by Charles II. to the mayors . . . 1660
 Sir Daniel Bellingham, the first mayor honoured

with the title of lord, by Charles II., who granted 500*l.* per annum, in lieu of the company of foot . . . 1665
 A new collar of SS. granted by William III. to the mayor, value 1000*l.*, the former having been lost in James II.'s time . . . 1697

MEAL-TUB PLOT, against the duke of York, afterwards James II., contrived by one Dangerfield, who secreted a bundle of seditious letters in the lodgings of colonel Maunsell, and then gave information to the custom-house officers to search for smuggled goods. Oct. 23, 1679. After Dangerfield's apprehension, on suspicion of forging these letters, papers were found concealed in a *meal-tub* at the house of a woman with whom he cohabited, which contained the scheme to be sworn to, accusing the most eminent persons in the Protestant interest, who were against the duke of York's succession, of treason,—particularly the earls of Shaftesbury, Essex, and Halifax. On Dangerfield being whipped the last time, as part of his punishment, June 1, 1685, one of his eyes was struck out by a barrister named Robert Francis: this caused his death, for which his assailant was hanged.

MEASURES. See *Weights.*

MEATH (Ireland), BISHOPRIC OF. Many episcopal sees in Meath (as Clonard, Duleek, Kells, Trim, Ardbraccan, Dunshaughlin, and Slane, and others of less note) were fixed at Clonard, before 1151-2, when the division of the bishoprics in Ireland was made by John Paparo, then legate from pope Eugene III. Meath was valued, 30 Henry VIII., at 373*l.* 12*s.* per annum.

MECCA (in Arabia), the birth-place of Mahomet, 569. The temple is a gorgeous structure, much visited by pilgrims. On one of the neighbouring hills is a cave, where it is asserted Mahomet usually retired to perform his devotions, and where the greatest part of the Koran was brought to him by the angel Gabriel, 604. Two miles from the town is the hill where, they say, Abraham went to offer up Isaac, 1871 B.C. Mecca after being vainly besieged by Hosein for the Caliph Yezid, A.D. 682, was taken by Abdelmelek, 692. In 1803 it fell into the hands of the Wahabees, a Mahometan sect. It is said that 160,000 pilgrims visited Mecca in 1858, and only 50,000 in 1859.

MECHANICS. The simple mechanical powers have been ascribed to heathen deities; the axe, wedge, wimble, &c., to Dædalus. See *Steam Engine.*

Aristotle writes on mechanics about . . . B.C.	320	Theory of the inclined plane investigated by Cardan, about . . .	1540
The properties of the lever, &c., demonstrated by Archimedes, who died about . . .	287	Work on Statics, by Stevinus . . .	1586
[He laid the foundations of nearly all those inventions, the further prosecution of which is the boast of our age. <i>Wallis</i> (1695).]		Theory of falling bodies, Galileo . . .	1638
The hand-mill, or quern, was very early in use; the Romans found one in Yorkshire . . .	**	Laws of collision, Wallis, Wren, about . . .	1668
Cattle mills, <i>mole jumentaria</i> , were also in use by the Romans . . .	**	Theory of oscillation, Huygens . . .	1670
The water-mill was probably invented in Asia; the first that was described was near one of the dwellings of Mithridates . . .	70	Epicycloidal form of the teeth of wheels, Roemer . . .	1675
A water-mill is said to have been erected on the river Tiber, at Rome . . .	50	Percussion and animal mechanics, Borelli; he died . . .	1679
Pappus wrote on mechanics, about . . . A.D.	350	Application of mechanics to astronomy, paralogism of forces, laws of motion, &c., Newton, Hooke, &c. . .	"
Floating-mills on the Tiber . . .	636	Problem of the catenary with the analysis, Dr. Gregory . . .	1697
Tide-mills were, many of them, in use in Venice about . . .	1078	Spirit level (and many other inventions), by Dr. Rooke, from 1660 to . . .	1702
Wind-mills were in very general use in the 12th century . . .	**	D'Alembert's researches on dynamics, about . . .	1743
Saw-mills are said to have been in use at Augsburg . . .	1332	Borgnis' Dictionnaire de Mécanique appliquée aux Arts, 10 vols. . .	1818-23
		[Among the best modern writers on the science of mechanics are Poncelet, Whewell, Barlow, Moseley, Delaunay, and Bartholomew Price.]	

MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS. One was founded by Dr. Birkbeck in London, and another in Glasgow, in 1823; and soon after others arose in different parts of the empire. They have revived since 1857, many noblemen and gentlemen giving lectures in them.

MECKLENBURG (N. Germany), formerly a principality in Lower Saxony, now independent as the two grand duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (population in 1863, 551,884), and Mecklenburg-Strelitz (population in 1860, 99,060). The house of Mecklenburg is among the most ancient in Europe, as it claims to be descended from Genseric the Vandal, who ravaged the western empire in the 5th century, and died 477. During the thirty years' war, Mecklenburg was conquered by Wallenstein, who became its duke, 1628; it was restored to its own duke in 1630. After several changes, the government was settled in 1701 as it now exists in the two branches of Schwerin and Strelitz. In 1815, the dukes of Mecklenburg were made grand-dukes.—The royal family of England for a century has been intimately allied with the house of *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*. King George III. married Charlotte, a daughter of the duke, in 1761; their son, the duke of Cumberland (afterwards king of Hanover) married princess Frederica Caroline, a daughter of the duke, in 1815; and princess Augusta of Cambridge married June 28, 1843, Frederic, the present grand-duke.

GRAND-DUKES OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

1815. Frederic-Francis I.	<i>Heir</i> : his son, Frederic-Francis, born March 19, 1851.
1842. Frederic-Francis II., March 7; born Feb. 28, 1823 (PRESENT grand-duke).	

GRAND-DUKES OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

1815. Charles.	<i>Heir</i> : his son, Adolphus-Frederic, born July 22, 1848.
1816. George, born Aug. 12, 1779; succeeded Nov. 6.	
1860. Frederic, Sept. 6; born Oct. 17, 1819 (the PRESENT grand-duke).	

MEDALS. See *Numismatics*. There is hardly any record of medals or decorations as rewards in the army or navy before the time of the commonwealth. The house of commons resolved to grant rewards and medals to the fleet whose officers (Blake, Monk, Penn, and Lawson) and men gained a glorious victory over the Dutch fleet, off the Texel, in 1653. Blake's medal of 1653 was bought by his majesty William IV. for 150 guineas. In 1692 an act was passed for applying the tenth part of the proceeds of prizes for medals and other rewards for officers, seamen, and marines. Subsequent to lord Howe's victory, June 1, 1794, it was thought expedient to institute a naval medal. Medals were presented by the queen to persons distinguished in the war in the Crimea, May 18, 1855.

MEDIA, a province of the Assyrian empire, revolted 711 B.C.

Revolt of the Medes B.C. 711	War with the Lydians (see <i>Halys</i>) B.C. 603
Deioces, founder of Ecbatana, reigns 709	Astyages reigns 594
Phraortes, or Arphaxad, reigns; (he conquers Persia, Armenia, and other countries) 656	Astyages deposed by Cyrus, 550; who established the empire of Persia (<i>which see</i>) 560
Warlike reign of Cyaxares 632-594	

MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE (Epsom, Surrey), opened in 1855 by the prince consort. It provides an asylum for 20 pensioners male and female; and 40 foundation scholars (sons of medical men) are fed, clothed, and educated.

MEDICAL COUNCIL. In 1858 an act was passed "to regulate the qualifications of practitioners in medicine and surgery;" amended in 1860. It established "the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom." The first meeting of this council took place on Nov. 23, 1858, when sir B. C. Brodie was elected first president (who on Nov. 30 was elected president of the Royal Society). He was succeeded by Mr. J. H. Green in June, 1860; by Dr. George Burrows, Jan. 1864. The first Medical Register was issued in July, 1859. In 1862 the council was incorporated by parliament, and authorised to prepare and sell a new Pharmacopœia, which was published as the "British Pharmacopœia," in 1864.

MEDICI FAMILY, illustrious as the restorers of literature and the fine arts in Italy, were chiefs or *signori* of the republic of Florence from 1434, in which year Cosmo de' Medici, who had been banished from the republic, was recalled and made its chief; he presided over it for thirty years. Lorenzo de' Medici, styled "the Magnificent," and the "Father of Letters," ruled Florence from 1469 to 1492. John de' Medici (pope Leo X.) was the son of Lorenzo. *Roscoe*. From 1569 to 1737 the Medici family were hereditary grand-dukes of Tuscany (*which see*). Catherine de' Medici became queen of France in 1547, and regent in 1550. She plotted with the duke of Alva to destroy the Protestants in 1565.

MEDICINE. See *Physic*.

MEDINA (Arabia Deserta), famous for the tomb of Mahomet, in a large mosque, lighted by rich lamps. Medina was called the City of the Prophet, because here Mahomet was protected when he fled from Mecca, July 15, 622. See *Hegira*. Medina was taken by the Wahabees in 1804.

MEEANEE. The Hyderabad Ameer, amounting to 30,000 infantry, with 15 guns and 5000 cavalry, posted in a formidable position at Meeanee, were attacked on Feb. 17, 1843, by lieut.-gen. sir Charles Napier, with 2600 men of all arms. This insignificant force fell so impetuously upon the enemy, that after a severe contest the Ameer gave way, and retreated in tolerable order. Their loss was enormous.

MEGARA, a city of ancient Greece, was subdued by the Athenians in the 8th century B.C. Pericles suppressed a revolt, 445 B.C. The Megarians founded Byzantium 657 B.C. and sent a second colony 628 B.C. The Megarian (Eristic or disputatious) school of philosophy was founded by Euclid and Stilpo, natives of Megara.

MEISTERSINGERS. See *Minnesingers*.

MELAZZO (W. Sicily). Here Garibaldi, on July 20 and 21, 1860, defeated the Neapolitans under general Bosco, who lost about 600 men; Garibaldi's loss being 167. The latter entered Messina; and on July 30 a convention was signed, by which it was settled that the Neapolitan troops were to quit Sicily. They held the citadel of Messina till March 13, 1861.

MELBOURNE (Australia), capital of Victoria (*which see*). It was laid out as a town by orders of sir R. Bourke, in April, 1837. The first land sale took place in June, and speculation commenced and continued till it caused wide-spread insolvency in 1841-2.

Made a municipal corporation, 1842; a bishopric 1847
First legislative assembly of Victoria meets 1852
Gold found in great abundance about 80 miles
from Melbourne in the autumn of 1851, and
immense numbers of emigrants flocked there
in consequence, causing an enormous rise in
the prices of provisions and clothing . . . "
Population 23,000 in 1851; about 100,000 at the
end of . . . "
The city greatly improved with public buildings,
handsome shops, &c. 1853
The Victoria bank, Ballarat, broken open, and
14,300*l*. in money and 200 ounces in gold dust

carried off [one of the robbers was taken in
England, sent back to Melbourne, and there
tried and hanged] . . . Oct. 8, 1854
Monster meeting held at Ballarat respecting
the collection of the gold licenses, followed by
riots, during which the Southern Cross flag
was raised; intervention of the military; 26
rioters and three soldiers killed, and many
wounded . . . Nov. 30, "
The mayor comes to London to congratulate
the queen on the marriage of the princess
royal . . . 1858
See *Victoria*.

MELBOURNE ADMINISTRATIONS. On the retirement of earl Grey, July 9, 1834, viscount Melbourne became first minister of the crown. On the accession of viscount Althorpe to the earldom of Spencer, on his father's decease, Nov. same year, lord Melbourne waited on the king to receive his majesty's commands as to the appointment of a new chancellor of the Exchequer, when his majesty said he considered the administration at an end. Sir Robert Peel succeeded, but was compelled to resign in 1835, and lord Melbourne returned to office. His administration finally terminated, Aug. 30, 1841, sir Robert Peel again coming into power. See *Administrations*.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, July, 1834.

Viscount Melbourne, ** first lord of the treasury*.
Marquess of Lansdowne, *lord president*.
Earl Mulgrave, *privy seal*.
Viscount Althorpe, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Viscount Duncannon, viscount Palmerston, and Mr.
Spring Rice (afterwards lord Monteagle), *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.
Lord Auckland, *admiralty*.
Mr. Charles Grant (afterwards lord Glenelg), and
Mr. C. P. Thomson (afterwards lord Sydenham),
boards of control and trade.
Lord John Russell, *paymaster of the forces*.
Lord Brougham, *lord chancellor*.
Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Ellice, marquess of Conyngham, Mr. Littleton, &c.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, April, 1835.

Lord Melbourne, *first lord of the treasury*.
Marquess of Lansdowne, *lord president*.
Visct. Duncannon, *privy seal, and woods and forests*.
Mr. Rice, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Lord John Russell, viscount Palmerston, and lord
Glenelg, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.
Earl of Minto, *admiralty*.
Sir John Hobhouse, and Mr. Poulett Thomson,
boards of control and trade.
Lord Holland, *duchy of Lancaster*.
Viscount Howick, *secretary-at-war*.
Mr. Labouchere, sir Henry Parnell, lord Morpeth, &c.
The chancellorship in commission; sir C. Pepys
(afterwards lord Cottenham) became *lord chancellor*,
Jan. 1836.

* Wm. Lamb, born in 1779; became M.P. for Westminster, 1812; secretary for Ireland, 1827; succeeded his father as viscount Melbourne, 1828; died Nov. 24, 1848.

MELEGNANO. See *Marignano*.

MELODRAMA originated with or was introduced by Mr. Holcroft in 1793.

MEMEL, an important commercial port in Prussia, built about 1279. It was taken by the Teutonic knights, about 1328. It has suffered much by fire, and was almost totally destroyed October 4, 1854. The loss was estimated at 1,100,000*l*.

MEMORY. See *Mnemonics*.

MEMPHIS, an ancient city of Egypt ("of which the very ruins are stupendous"), is said to have been built by Menes, 3890 B.C.; or by Misraim, 2188 B.C. It was restored by Septimus Severus, A.D. 202. In the 7th century, under the dominion of the Saracens, it fell into decay. The invasion of Cambyzes, 526 B.C., began the ruin of Memphis, and the founding of Alexandria, 332, completed it.

MENAI STRAIT (between the Welsh coast and the isle of Anglesey). Suetonius Paulinus, when he invaded Anglesey, transported his troops across this strait in flat-bottomed boats, while the cavalry swam over on horseback, and attacked the Druids in their last retreat. Their horrid practice of sacrificing their captives, and the opposition he met with, so incensed the Roman general, that he gave the Britons no quarter, throwing all that escaped from that battle into fires which they had prepared for the destruction of himself and his army, A.D. 61.—In crossing this strait, a ferry-boat was lost, and fifty persons, chiefly Irish, Dec. 4, 1785. The road from London to Holyhead has long been regarded as the highway from the British metropolis to Dublin; Mr. Telford was applied to by the government to perfect this route by the London and Holyhead mail-coach road, which he did by erecting beautiful suspension bridges over the river Conway and the Menai Strait, commenced in July, 1818, and finished in July, 1825. The Britannia tubular bridge over the Menai was constructed by Stephenson and Fairbairn in 1849-50. See *Tubular Bridges*.

MENDICANT FRIARS. Several religious orders commenced alms-begging in the 13th century, in the pontificate of Innocent III. They spread over Europe and embraced many communities; but at length by a general council, held by Gregory X. at Lyons, in 1272, were confined to four orders—Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustines. The Capuchins and others branched off. See *Franciscans, &c.*

MENDICITY SOCIETY (Red Lion-square, London), was established in 1818 for the suppression of public begging, and other impositions. Tickets received from the society are given by subscribers to beggars, who obtain relief at the society's house, if deserving. The society has caused above 23,000 vagrants to be convicted as impostors. In 1857, 54,074 meals, in 1860, 42,912, and in 1864, 55,265 were distributed. In 1857, 3785, and in 1864, 3680 begging letters were investigated.

MENSURATION. The various properties of conic sections were discovered by Archimedes, to whom the chief advancement in mensuration may be attributed. He also determined the ratio of spheres, spheroids, &c., about 218 B.C. See *Arithmetic*.

MENTZ (S.W. Germany), the Roman *Moguntiacum*. The archbishopric was founded by Boniface, 745. Many diets have been held here; and here John Faust established a printing-press in 1442. A festival in honour of John Guttenburg was celebrated here in 1837.

MENU, INSTITUTES OF, the very ancient code of India. Sir Wm. Jones, who translated them into English (1794), considers their date should be placed between Homer (about 962 B.C.) and the Roman Twelve Tables (about 449 B.C.).

MERCANTILE MARINE ACT was passed in Aug. 1850, and amended Aug. 1851.

MERCATOR'S CHARTS. The true inventor of these charts is said to have been a Mr. Wright, who made several voyages; in his absence Gerard Mercator published the charts in his own name, 1556. They are, however, now confidently ascribed to Mercator's own ingenuity.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT was passed in 1862 to punish forgeries of tradesmen's marks, whereby much injury had been done.

MERCHANT. An attempt was made by queen Anne's ministry to exclude merchants from sitting in the house of commons in 1711; but it failed. The MERCHANT ADVENTURERS' society (see *Adventurers*) was established by the duke of Brabant in 1296; it extended to England in Edward III.'s reign; and was formed into an English corporation in 1564.—The MERCHANT-TAILORS, a rich company of the city of London, of which many

kings have been members, were so called after the admission of Henry VII. into their company, 1501, but were incorporated in 1466. Their school was founded in 1561. *Stow.*

MERCIA. See under *Britain.*

MERCURY. See *Quicksilver* and *Calomel.*

MERCY, ORDER OF (in France), was established with the object of accomplishing the redemption of Christian captives, by John de Matha in 1198. *Hénault.* Another order was formed by Pierre Nolasque, Spain, 1223.

MERIDA (Spain), a town in Estremadura (built by the Romans), was taken by the French, Jan. 1811. Near this town, at Arroyos Molinos, the British army under general (afterwards lord) Hill defeated the French under general Girard, after a severe engagement, Oct. 28, 1811. The British took Merida from the French in January, 1812, general Hill leading the combined forces of English and Spanish troops.

MEROE, an ancient city and country of inner Africa, near the sources of the Nile, said to have flourished under sacerdotal government in the time of Herodotus, about 450 B.C.

MEROVINGIANS, the first race of French kings, 418-752. See *Mayors* and *France.*

MERRIMAC. See *United States*, 1862.

MERRY-ANDREW. The name is said to have been first given to Andrew Borde, a physician, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII., and who, on some occasions, on account of his facetious manners, appeared at court, 1547.

MERTHYR-TYDVIL (Glamorganshire). Riots commenced here June 3, 1831, and continued for several days; many persons were killed and wounded.

MERTON (Surrey). At an abbey here, the barons under Henry III., Jan. 23, 1236, held a parliament which enacted the statutes called the Provisions of Merton, the most ancient body of laws next after Magna Charta. They were repealed in 1863. See *Bastards.*

MESMERISM. Frederick Anthony Mesmer, a German physician, of Mersburg, published his doctrines in 1766, contending, by a thesis on planetary influence, that the heavenly bodies diffused through the universe a subtle fluid which acts on the nervous system of animated beings. Quitting Vienna for Paris, in 1778, he gained numerous proselytes to his system in France, where he received a subscription of 340,000 livres. The government appointed a committee of physicians and members of the Academy of Sciences to investigate his pretensions. Among these were Franklin and Bailly, and the results appeared in an admirable paper drawn up by the latter, 1784, exposing the futility of animal magnetism, as the delusion was then termed. Mesmerism excited attention again about 1848, when Miss Harriet Martineau and others announced their belief in it.*

MESSALIANS, a sect (about 310) professing to adhere to the very letter of the Gospel. They refused to work, quoting this passage, "Labour not for the food that perisheth."

MESSENIA (now *Maura-Matra*), a country of the Peloponnesus. The kingdom commenced by Polycaon, 1499 B.C. It had long sanguinary wars against Sparta (see *next article*), and once contained a hundred cities, most of whose names even are now unknown. It was at first governed by kings; after its restoration to power in the Peloponnesus, it formed a republic, under the protection first of the Thebans, and afterwards of the Macedonians; but it never rose to eminence.

The first Messenian war began 743 B.C.; was occasioned by violence offered to some Spartan women in a temple of devotion common to both nations; the king of Sparta being killed in his efforts to defend the females. Eventually, Ithome was taken, and the Messenians became slaves to the conquerors. B.C. 723

The second war was commenced about 682 B.C., to throw off the galling Spartan yoke, ending in the defeat of the Messenians, who fled to Sicily. B.C. 662
The third war took place 490 B.C.; and the fourth 465-455

MESSINA (Sicily), so named by the Samians, who seized this city, then called Zancle, 671 B.C. It belonged for many ages to the Roman empire, but fell to the Saracens, about A.D. 829. *Priestley.* In the 11th century Roger the Norman took it by surprise, and delivered it from Mahometan oppression. See *Sicily.*

* In 1850, the Mesmeric Infirmary issued its tenth annual report, archbishop Whately being president, and the earl of Carlisle and Mr. Monckton Milnes (since lord Houghton) among the vice-presidents.

MESSINA, *continued.*

Revolt against Charles of Anjou, and is suc-		Half destroyed by an earthquake	1783
coured by Peter of Arragon	1282	Head-quarters of the British forces in Sicily,	
Revolt in favour of Louis XVI. of France, who		prior to	1814
is proclaimed here, 1676; the Spaniards punish		An insurrection here, subdued	Sept. 7, 1848
it severely	1678	Garibaldi enters Messina after his victory at	
Almost ruined by an earthquake and eruption		Melazzo	July 20-21, 1860
of Etna	1693	The citadel surrenders to general Cialdini,	
Nearly depopulated by a plague	1740	March 13, 1861	

METALS. The metals and metalloids are now above fifty in number. Tubal-Cain is mentioned as an "instructor of every artificer in brass and iron." (*Gen.* iv.) Moses and Homer speak of the seven metals, and Virgil of the melting of steel. The Phœnicians had great skill in working metals. See *Mines, Iron*, and the other metals. Bunsen and Kirchhoff's method of chemical analysis by means of the spectrum has added Cæsium, Rubidium, Thallium, and Indium to the known metals.

METAMORPHISTS in the 15th century affirmed that Christ's natural body, with which he ascended into heaven, was wholly deified.

METAPHYSICS, the science of abstract reasoning, or that which contemplates the existence of things without relation to matter. The term, literally denoting "after physics," originated from these words having been put at the head of certain essays of Aristotle, which follow his treatise on Physics. *Mackintosh*. Modern metaphysics arose in the 15th century—the period when an extraordinary impulse was given to the human mind in Europe, commonly called the "revival of learning." Hobbes, Cudworth, S. T. Coleridge, Dugald Stewart, and sir W. Hamilton, were eminent British metaphysicians, and Descartes, Pascal, Kant, and Fichte, foreign ones. See *Philosophy*.

METAURUS, a river in Central Italy, where Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, was defeated and slain, 207 B.C., when marching with abundant reinforcements. The Romans were led by Livius and Claudius Nero, the consuls. The latter commanded the head of Hasdrubal to be thrown into his brother's camp. This victory saved Rome.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, a doctrine attributed to Pythagoras, 528 B.C., supposes the transmigration of the soul from one body to another. It is also ascribed to the Egyptians, who would eat no animal food lest they should devour the body into which the soul of a deceased friend had passed. They had also an idea that so long as the body of the deceased was kept entire, the soul would not transmigrate; and therefore embalmed the dead.

METEOROLOGY (from the Greek *meteōros*, aerial), the science which treats of the phenomena which have their origin in the air, such as rain, lightning, meteors, fogs, &c. Bacon, Boyle, and Franklin wrote on the subject.

John Dalton's essay on meteorology appeared in 1793.

Luke Howard's work on the clouds appeared in 1802, and his "Barometrographia" in 1848.

Sir W. Reid published his work on the "law of storms" in 1838. The works of Daniell (1845), Kämtz (1845), and Müller (1847) are esteemed.

Mr. James Glaisher, the energetic secretary of the British Meteorological Society (established in 1850) is the most eminent meteorologist of the day. By his exertions the apparatus at Greenwich was erected; and meteorology has appeared in the "Greenwich Observations" since 1848. See *Balloon—Scientific Ascents*.

Meteorological observatories have been erected in all parts of the globe within the last 20 years.

The meteorological department of the board of trade, established in 1855, under admiral FitzRoy, commenced the publication of reports in 1857.* It has issued apparatus and instruction books to

captains of ships, and established observatories in many places in the empire. The Kew meteorological observatory was given to the British Association in April, 1860.

At the recommendation of M. Le Verrier and admiral FitzRoy, meteorological information, obtained by the telegraph from the principal places in the United Kingdom, has been transmitted daily to Paris, and thence to other parts of Europe since Sept. 1, 1860.

Meteorological observations appear in the *Times* daily.

Storm-warnings first sent to the coast by the Board of Trade, Feb. 6; and first published, July 31, 1861.

Daily international bulletin of the imperial observatory at Paris, under the direction of M. Le Verrier, first published, Nov. 1862.

See *Barometer, Thermometer, &c.*

METHODISTS. See *Wesleyans*.

METHUEN TREATY, a treaty for regulating the commerce between Great Britain and Portugal, made in 1703, concluded by Paul Methuen, our ambassador at Lisbon. It was abrogated in 1834.

* The admiral published his "Weather-Book" in 1863. His exertions are said to have overworked his brain; and on April 30, 1865, he died by his own hand.

METHYL, a colourless inodorous gas, a compound of hydrogen and carbon, was obtained first in the free state by Frankland and by Kolbe, in 1849.

METHYLATED SPIRITS. By an act passed in 1855 a mixture of spirits of wine with 10 per cent. of its bulk of wood-naphtha, or methylic alcohol, is allowed to be made duty free for use in the arts and manufactures, not less than 450 gallons being made at one time. In 1861 an act was passed permitting the methylated spirits to be retailed by licence.

METONIC CYCLE, a period of 19 years, or 6940 days, at the end of which the changes of the moon fall on the same days. See *Calippic Period*.

METRIC SYSTEM. Before the Revolution there was no uniformity in French weights and measures. On May 8, 1790, the Constitutional Assembly charged the Academy of Sciences with the organisation of a better system. The committee named for the purpose by the Academy included the illustrious names of Berthollet, Borda, Delambre, Lagrange, Laplace, Méchain, and Prony. Delambre and Méchain were charged with the measurement of an arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona, and from their calculations the *mètre*, which is equal to a ten-millionth part of the distance between the poles and the equator (3·2808 English feet) was made the unit of length and the base of the system by law on April 7, 1795. The system was completed in 1799, and made by law the only legal one on Nov. 2, 1801. A decree on Feb. 12 accommodated the old measures to the new system; but on July 4, 1837, it was decreed that after Jan. 1, 1840, the metric and decimal system in its primitive simplicity should be used in all business transactions. The example of France has been followed by the greater part of Europe, and will probably in time be adopted in the British empire.

Unit of **SURFACE**, *centiare*=a square *mètre*=1·1960 English yard (a square *décamètre* or *are*=100 square *mètres*).

Unit of **VOLUME** or **SOLIDITY**, *stère*=a cubic *mètre*.

Unit of **CAPACITY**, *litre*=a cubic *décimètre* (or 10th of a *mètre*)=1·76077 English pint.

Unit of **WEIGHT**, *gramme*=weight of a cubic centi-

mètre (the 100th part of a *mètre*) of distilled water =0·56438 English dram.

Unit of **MONEY**, the *franc*, a piece of silver weighing 5 grammes.

The multiples of these units are expressed by Greek numerals (*deca*-, 10; *hecto*-, 100; *kilo*-, 1000; *myria*-, 10,000. The divisors are expressed by Latin numerals (*deci*-, 10; *centi*-, 100; *milli*-, 1000).

Sir John Wrottesley brought the subject before parliament Feb. 25, 1824

A commission of inquiry appointed at the instance of the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Spring Rice (since lord Monteagle) May, 1838

Another commission was appointed (both consisted of eminent scientific men, and reported strongly in favour of the change) June 20, 1843

A committee of the house of commons reported to the same effect Aug. 1, 1853

Mr. Gladstone, admitting the advantages of the system, thought its introduction premature.

The Decimal Association was formed for the

purpose of obtaining the adoption of the system June, 1854

Another commission for inquiry was appointed, consisting of lords Monteagle and Overstone, and Mr. J. G. Hubbard, who published a preliminary report (with evidence), but expressed no opinion Nov. 1855

An International Decimal Association formed in The decimal currency adopted in Canada, Jan. 1, 1858

The new weights and measures bill (an approximation to the decimal system) was passed 1862

An act passed "to render permissive the use of the metric system of weights and measures"

July 29, 1864

METRONOME, to regulate time in the performance of music, was patented in England by John Mälzel, Dec. 5, 1815.

METROPOLIS ROADS ACT (passed in 1863) transferred the management of certain roads north of the Thames from the commissioners to the parishes, and abolished certain turnpikes and tollbars.

METROPOLITAN (from the Greek *metropolis*), a title given at the council of Nice, 325, to certain bishops who had jurisdiction over others, in a province. The dignity is said to have arisen in the 2nd century, through the dissentient bishops in a district referring to one of superior intellect.

METROPOLITAN BOARD or **WORKS**, was established by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120 (1855), amended in 1862. It held its first meeting and elected Mr. (now sir) John Thwaites as chairman, Dec. 22, 1855. The office is in Spring-gardens. In 1858, its powers were extended in order to effect the purification of the Thames by constructing a new main drainage for the metropolis. The Board was authorised to raise a loan and levy 3*d*. in the pound on the property in the metropolis. The works are now in progress (1865). It is also authorised to construct the Thames Embankment. In 1861 the Board received nearly a million pounds, and expended 900,000*l*. See *Sewage and Thames*.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, inaugurated by the lord mayor and corporation on Wednesday, June 13, 1855, in presence of the prince consort. It is situated in Copenhagen-fields, an elevated site north of London, occupying an area of about fifteen acres, larger by nine acres than Smithfield, and capable of containing 30,000 sheep, 6400 bullocks, 1400 calves, and 900 pigs. In the centre is a circular building, let to bankers and others having business connected with graziers and cattle-agents. Within and around the market are erected several large taverns. A place is set apart for slaughtering animals, with approved appliances for purposes of health, by ventilation, sewerage, &c.; there is also a place for poultrystands. Sales commenced on Friday, June 15, 1855.—An act for establishing a meat and poultry market in Smithfield (*which see*) was passed in 1860.

METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE, and **HOUSELESS POOR**. See *Fire Brigade* and *Houseless Poor*.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY (*Underground*), between Paddington and Victoria-street, near Holborn. The act for it passed in 1853; the construction began in the spring of 1860; and it was opened for traffic, Jan. 10, 1863. Many serious difficulties were overcome with great skill and energy by the contractors, Jay, Smith, and Knight. In the first six months of 1865, there were 7,462,823 passengers.

METTRAY. See *Reformatory Schools*.

METZ. See *Austrasia*.

MEXICO (N. America), discovered in 1517, conquered by the Spaniards under Fernando Cortez, 1521. The territory was named New Spain. The mint of Mexico was begun in 1535. This country rebelled in war against the viceroy in 1816; and under Iturbide gained its independence in 1821. Benito Juarez was appointed president, Feb. 11, 1858; made absolute dictator, June 30, 1861. See *below*. Population, in 1862, about 7,500,000.

Became independent by the treaty of Aquala,	Aug. 23, 1821	Benito Juarez declared constitutional president at Vera Cruz	Feb. 11, 1858
Augustin Iturbide, president of a provisional junto; Mexico formed into an empire; the crown declined by Spain; Iturbide made emperor, Feb. 1822; compelled to abdicate,	March 26, 1823	Civil war; several engagements	Aug. to Nov. "
Mexican republic proclaimed	Oct. 4, "	General Miguel Miramon nominated president at Mexico by the Junto	Jan. 6, 1859
Iturbide went to England; returns and endeavours to recover his dignity; shot,	July 19, 1824	Zuloaga abdicates	Feb. 2, "
Federal constitution established	Oct. "	In consequence of injury to British subjects, ships of war sent to Mexico	Feb. "
Treaty of commerce with Great Britain, April	1825	Miramon forces the lines of the liberal generals, enters the capital, assumes his functions as governor, and governs without respect to the laws of life and property	April 10, "
Expulsion of the Spaniards decreed	March, 1829	Juarez confiscates the church property, July 13,	"
Spanish expedition against Mexico surrendered	Sept. 26, "	Miramon and the clerical party defeat the liberals under Colina	Dec. 21, "
Mexican revolution: the president Guerrero deposed	Dec. 23, "	He besieges Vera Cruz, March 5: bombards it; compelled to raise the siege	March 21, 1860
Independence of Mexico recognised by Brazil, June, 1830; by Spain	Dec. 28, 1836	General Zuloaga deposes Miramon, and assumes the presidency	May 1, "
Declaration of war against France	Nov. 30, 1838	Miramon arrests Zuloaga, May 9; the diplomatic bodies suspend official relation with the former	May 10, "
This war terminated	March 9, 1839	Miramon defeated by Degollado	Aug. 10, "
War with the United States	June 4, 1845	He governs Mexico with much tyranny; the foreign ministers quit the city	Oct. "
The Mexicans defeated at Palo Alto, May 8; and subsequently at Matamoras	1846	He is compelled to retire; Juarez enters Mexico, and re-elected president	Jan. 19, 1861
Santa Fé captured, Aug. 22: and Monterey,	Sept. 24, "	Juarez made dictator by the congress, June 30,	"
Battle of Buena Vista; the Mexicans defeated by general Taylor, with great loss, after two days' fighting	Feb. 23, 1847	The Mexican congress decides to suspend payments to foreigners for two years	July 17, "
The Americans, under general Scott, defeat the Mexicans, making 6000 prisoners	April 18, "	Which leads to the breaking off diplomatic relations with England and France	July 27, "
Various actions followed. Treaty between Mexico and the United States ratified,	May 19, 1848	In consequence of many gross outrages on foreigners, the British, French, and Spanish governments, after much vain negotiation, claiming efficient protection of foreigners, and the payment of arrears due to fundholders, sign a convention engaging to combined hostile operations against Mexico	Oct. 31, "
Political convulsions	Sept. 1852	The Mexican congress dissolves, after conferring full powers on the president, Dec. 15,	"
President Arista resigns, Jan. 6; and St. Anna is invited to return	Feb. 1853	Spanish troops land at Vera Cruz, Dec. 8; it surrenders	Dec. 17, "
St. Anna becomes dictator	March 17, "	A British naval and French military expedition arrives	Jan. 7, 8, 1862
He abdicates; Carera elected president	Jan. 1855	The Mexicans determine on resistance, and invest Vera Cruz; their taxes are raised 25 per cent.	Jan. "
Who also abdicates; succeeded first by Alvarez, and afterwards by general Comonfort	Dec. "		
Property of the clergy sequestrated	March 31, 1856		
New constitution	Feb. 5, 1857		
Comonfort chosen president	July, "		
Coup d'état; Comonfort compelled to retire, Jan. 11; general Zuloaga takes the government	Jan. 21-26, 1858		

MEXICO, *continued.*

- Miramon arrives, but is sent back to Spain by the British admiral Feb. 1862
- Project of establishing a Mexican monarchy for archduke Maximilian of Austria, disapproved of by the British and Spanish governments, Feb. "
- Negotiation ensues between the Spanish and Mexicans; convention between the commissaries of the Allies and the Mexican general Doblado, at Soledad Feb. 19, "
- The Mexican general Marquez takes up arms against Juarez; and general Almonte joins the French general Lorencez; Juarez demands a compulsory loan, and puts Mexico in a state of siege March, "
- Conference between plenipotentiaries of the Allies at Orizaba; the English and Spanish declare for peace, which is not agreed to by the French, April 9; who declare war against Juarez April 16, "
- The Spanish and British forces retire; the French government sends reinforcements to Lorencez May, "
- The French, induced by Marquez, advance into the interior; severely repulsed by general Zaragoza, at Fort Guadalupe, near Puebla, May 5, "
- The French defeat the Mexicans at Cerro de Borgo, near Orizaba June 13, 14, "
- The Mexican liberals said to be desirous of negotiation Aug. "
- Gen. Forey and 2500 French soldiers land, Aug. 28, "
- Letter from the emperor Napoleon to Lorencez disclaiming any intention of imposing a government on Mexico announced Sept. "
- Death of Zaragoza, a great loss to the Mexicans, Sept. 8, "
- Gen. Forey deprives Almonte of the presidency at Vera Cruz, and appropriates the civil and military power to himself Oct. "
- Ortega takes command of the Mexican army, Oct. 19, "
- The Mexican congress assembles, and protests against the French invasion Oct. 27, "
- The French evacuate Tampico Jan. 13, 1863
- Forey marches towards Mexico Feb. 24, "
- Siege of Puebla, bravely defended, March 29; severe assault, March 31 to April 3; it is surrendered at discretion by Ortega May 18, "
- The republican government remove to San Luis de Potosi May 31, "
- Mexico occupied by the French, under Bazaine, June 5; Forey and his army enter June 10, 1863
- Assembly of notables at Mexico decide on the establishment of a limited hereditary monarchy, with a Roman Catholic prince as emperor; and offer the crown to the archduke Maximilian of Austria; a regency established July 10, "
- The French re-occupy Tampico Aug. 11, "
- Marshal Forey resigns his command to Bazaine, and returns to France Oct. 1, "
- The archduke Maximilian accepts the crown, under conditions Oct. 31, "
- The Mexican general Comonfort surprised and shot by partisans Nov. 12, "
- Successful advance of the imperialists; Juarez retires from San Luis de Potosi, Dec. 18; it is entered by the imperialists Dec. 24, "
- The French occupy various places, Jan. & Feb. 1864
- The ex-president, general Santa-Anna, lands at Vera Cruz, professing adhesion to the empire, Feb. 27; dismissed by Bazaine March 12, "
- Juarez enters Monterey, which becomes the seat of the republican government April 3, "
- The archduke Maximilian definitively accepts the crown from the Mexican deputation at Miramar April 10, "
- The emperor and empress land at Vera Cruz, May 29; enter the city of Mexico June 12, "
- The emperor visits the interior; grants a free press Aug. "
- The republicans defeat the imperialists at San Pedro Dec. 27, "
- Juarez, at Chihuahua, exhorts the Mexicans to maintain their independence Jan. 1, 1865
- The emperor institutes the order of the Mexican eagle Jan. 18, "
- Surrender of Oaxaca to marshal Bazaine Feb. 9, "
- A temporary constitution promulgated April 10, "
- Ortega, at New York, enlists recruits for the republican army, May; discountenanced by the U. S. government June, "
- The emperor proclaims the end of the war, and martial law against all armed bands of men, Oct. "

EMPEROR.

1864. Maximilian I. (brother to the emperor of Austria), born July 6, 1832; accepted the crown April 10, 1864; married July 27, 1857, to princess Charlotte, daughter of Leopold I., king of the Belgians; adopts Augustus Iturbide as his heir, Sept. 1865.

MEZZOTINTO. See *Engraving*.

MHOW COURT-MARTIAL. See *Trials*, Nov. 1863.

MICHAELMAS, Sept. 29, the feast of St. Michael, the reputed guardian of the Roman Catholic church, under the title of "St. Michael and All Angels." Instituted according to Butler, 487.*

MICHIGAN, a north-west state of N. America, settled in 1670; admitted into the union, Jan. 26, 1837. Capital, Lansing.

MICROMETER, an astronomical instrument used to discover and measure any small distance and the minuter objects in the heavens, such as the apparent diameters of the planets, &c.; its invention is ascribed by some to M. Huygens, 1652; but our countryman Gascoyne's instrument is prior to that time.

MICROSCOPES, said to have been invented by Fontana, in Italy, and by Drebbel, in Holland, about 1621. Those with double glasses were made at the period when the law of refraction was discovered, about 1624. Solar microscopes were invented by Dr. Hooke. In

* The custom of eating goose at Michaelmas has been erroneously attributed to queen Elizabeth's eating of the bird at dinner on Sept. 29, 1588, at the house of sir Neville Umfreyville, at the time she heard of the destruction of the Spanish Armada. The custom is of much older date, and is observed on the continent.—*Clavis Calendaria*.

England great improvements were made in the microscope by Benjamin Martin (who invented and sold pocket microscopes about 1740), by Henry Baker, F.R.S., about 1763, and still greater during the present century by Wollaston, Ross, Jackson, Varley, Powell, and others. Diamond microscopes were made by Andrew Pritchard in 1824; and the properties of "test-objects" to prove the qualities of microscopes, discovered by him and Goring in 1824-40. A binocular microscope (*i.e.*, for two eyes), was constructed by professor Biddel in 1851. Wenham's improvements were made known in 1861. Treatises on the microscope by J. Quekett (1848), by Dr. W. B. Carpenter (1856), by Dr. Lionel Beale (1858-64), and Griffith and Henfrey's "Micrographic Dictionary" (1856) are valuable. The Microscopical Society of London was established in 1839. In 1865 Mr. H. Sorby exhibited his spectrum-microscope by which the millionth of a grain of blood was detected.

MIDDLE AGES. See *Dark Ages*. Henry Hallam's "Middle Ages" appeared in 1818.

MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATION. See *Education* (1858).

MIDDLE LEVELS. See *Levels*.

MIDIANITES, an eastern people, descendants of Midian, a son of Abraham.—Having enticed the Israelites to idolatry they were severely chastised, 1452 B.C. They invaded Canaan about 1249 B.C., and were thoroughly defeated by Gideon.

MIDWIFERY. Women were the only practitioners of this art among the Hebrews and Egyptians. Hippocrates, who practised medicine in Greece, 460 B.C., is styled by some the father of midwifery, as well as of physic.* It advanced under Celsus, who flourished A.D. 37, and of Galen, who lived, 131. In England midwifery became a science about the period of the institution of the College of Physicians, 10 Hen. VII., 1518.†

MILAN. Mediolanum, capital of the ancient Liguria, now Lombardy, is reputed to have been built by the Gauls, about 408 B.C.

Conquered by the Roman consul Marcellus B.C.	222
Seat of government of the western empire A.D.	286
Council of Milan.	346
St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan	375
Milan plundered by Attila	452
Included in the Ostrogothic kingdom, 489; in the Lombard kingdom	569
Becomes an independent republic	1101
The emperor Frederic I. takes Milan, and appoints a podestà	1158
It rebels; and is taken by Frederic and destroyed	1162
Rebuilt and fortified	1169
The Milanese defeated by the emp. Frederic II.	1237
The Visconti become paramount in Milan	1277
John Galeazzo Visconti takes the title of duke	1395
Francesco Sforza, son-in-law of the last of the Visconti, subdues Milan and becomes duke	1450
Milan conquered by Louis XII. of France	1499
The French expelled by the Spaniards	1525
Milan annexed to the crown of Spain	1540
Ceded to Austria	1714
Conquered by the French and Spaniards	1743
Reverts to Austria, upon Naples and Sicily being ceded to Spain	1748

Seized by the French	June 30, 1796
Retaken by the Austrians	1799
Regained by the French	May 31, 1800
Made the capital of the kingdom of Italy, and Napoleon Bonaparte crowned with the iron crown here	May 26, 1805
The Milan decree of Napoleon against all continental intercourse with England	Dec. 17, 1807
Insurrection against the Austrians; flight of the viceroy	March 18, 1848
Another revolt promptly suppressed and rigorously punished	Feb. 6, <i>et. seq.</i> 1853
Milan visited by the emperor of Austria	Nov. 1856
Amnesty for political offences granted	Dec. 1857
After the defeat of the Austrians at Magenta, June 4, Louis Napoleon and the king of Sardinia enter Milan	June 8, 1859
Peace of Villafranca; a large part of Lombardy transferred to Sardinia	July 12, "
Victor-Emmanuel enters Milan as king, Aug. 8, 1860	
Reactionary plots of Neapolitan soldiery suppressed	April 29, 30, 1861

See *Italy*.

MILETUS, a Greek city of Ionia, Asia Minor, founded about 1043 B.C. During the war with Persia it was taken, 494, but restored, 449. Here Paul delivered his celebrated charge to the elders of the church of Ephesus, A.D. 60 (*Acts xx.*).

MILFORD HAVEN (Wales). Here the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed on his enterprise against Richard III. whom he defeated at Bosworth, 1485. The

* Agnodice, an Athenian virgin, disguised her sex to learn medicine. She was taught by Hierophilus, her father, the art of midwifery, and, when employed, always discovered her sex to her patients. This brought her into so much practice, that the males of her profession, who were now out of employment, accused her, before the Areopagus, of corruption. She confessed her sex to the judges, and a law was made to empower all free-born women to learn midwifery. The whole story is doubtful.

† The celebrated Dr. Harvey personally engaged in the practice of it, about 1603; and, after his example, the calling in of men in all difficult cases followed. Astruc affirms that the epoch of the employment of men-midwives goes no further back than the first lying-in of madame de la Vallière, mistress of Louis XIV., 1663. She sent for Julian Clement, an eminent surgeon, who was conducted with great secrecy to the house. The same surgeon was employed in the subsequent labours of this lady, and he being very successful, men-midwives afterwards came into repute, the name of accoucheur being given to them.

packets from this port to Ireland, sailing to Waterford, were established in 1787. The dock-yard, established here in 1790, was removed to Pembroke in 1814.

MILITARY OR MARTIAL LAW is built on no settled principle, but is entirely arbitrary, and, in truth, no law; but sometimes indulged rather than allowed, as law. *Sir Matthew Hale*. It has been several times proclaimed in these kingdoms, and in 1798 was almost general in Ireland, where it was proclaimed in 1803.

MILITARY ASYLUM, ROYAL, at Chelsea, "for the children of the soldiers of the regular army." The first stone was laid by the duke of York, June 19, 1801.

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR. See *Poor Knights of Windsor*.

MILITIA, the standing national force of these realms, is traced to king Alfred, who made all his subjects soldiers, 872 to 901.

First commission of array to raise a militia	1122	General militia act for England and Scotland,	
Revived by Henry II.	1176	1802; for Ireland	1809
Again revived	1557	Enactment authorising courts-martial to inflict	
Said to amount to 160,000 men	1623	imprisonment instead of flogging passed	1814
The present militia statutes established, 1661 to 1663		Acts to consolidate the militia laws	1852*-4
Supplemental militia act passed	1797	Militia embodied on account of the Russian	
Irish militia offered its services in England,		war, 1854; and on account of the Indian	
March 28, 1804		mutiny	1857

MILKY WAY (Galaxy) in the heavens. Juno is said by the Greek poets to have spilt her milk in the heavens after suckling Mercury or Hercules. Democritus (about 428 B.C.) taught that the *via lactea* was a multitude of stars; proved by Galileo by means of the telescope.

MILLENNARIANS suppose that the world will end at the expiration of the seven thousandth year from the creation; and that during a thousand years (millennium) Christ and the saints will reign upon the earth. See *Rev. xx*. The doctrine was very generally inculcated as early as the 2nd and 3rd centuries, by Papias, Justin Martyr, and others. *Burnett*.

MILLENNARY PETITION, presented to king James on his accession, 1603, on behalf of a thousand Puritan ministers against the "human rites and ceremonies" of the church of England.

MILLS. Moses forbade mill-stones to be taken in pawn, because it would be like taking a man's life to pledge. *Deut. xxiv. 6*. The hand-mill was in use among the Britons previously to the conquest by the Romans. The Romans introduced the water-mill. Cotton mills moved by water were erected by sir Richard Arkwright, at Cromford, Derbyshire. He died in 1792.

MINCIO, a river of Lombardy. Here the Austrians were repulsed by the French under Brune, Dec. 25-27, 1800; and by Eugène Beauharnais, Feb. 8, 1814.

MINDEN (Prussia)-**BATTLE OF**, Aug. 1, 1759, between the English, Hessians, and Hanoverians (commanded by prince Ferdinand of Brunswick), and the French, who were beaten and driven to the very ramparts of Minden. Lord George Sackville (afterwards lord George Germaine) who commanded the British and Hanoverian horse, for some disobedience of orders was tried by a court-martial on his return to England, found guilty, and dismissed the service, April 22, 1760. He was afterwards restored to court favour, and became secretary of state, 1776.

MINES. Strabo and Tacitus enumerate gold and silver as among the products of England. The earliest instance of a claim to a mine royal being enforced occurs 47 Hen. III. 1262. It related to mines containing gold, together with copper, in Devonshire; and in Edward I.'s reign, according to Mr. Ruding, the mines in Ireland, which produced silver, were supposed to be so rich that the king directed a writ for working them to Robert de Ufford, lord justice, 1276. The lead mines of Cardiganshire, from which silver has ever since been extracted, were discovered by sir Hugh Middleton in the reign of James I.

A British Mineralogical Society established in	1800	A Miners' Protection Association proposed by	
Hatty's "Traité de Minéralogie" appeared in	1801	Mr. William Gurney and others in	March, 1862
The government School of Mines, &c., Jermyn-street, St. James's, opened in	Nov. 1851	Value of the mineral produce of the United	
An act for the regulation of mines passed in	1860	Kingdom estimated at 25,961,649 <i>l.</i> in	1857;
		and at 39,979,837 <i>l.</i> in	1864

* This militia act was consequent upon the then prevailing opinion of the necessity of strengthening our national defences against the possibility of French invasion. The act empowered her majesty to raise a force not exceeding 80,000 men, of which number 50,000 were to be raised in 1852, and 30,000 in 1855; the quotas for each county or riding to be fixed by an order in council.

MINIÉ RIFLE, invented at Vincennes, about 1833, by M. Minié (born about 1800). From a common soldier he raised himself to the rank of chef d'escadron. His rifle is considered to surpass all made previous to it, for accuracy of direction and extent of range. It was adopted by the French, and, with various modifications, by the British army in 1852.

MINISTER OF WAR. See *War Minister*.

MINISTERS. See *Administrations*.

MINNESINGERS, lyric German poets, of the 12th and 13th centuries, who wrote to entertain knights and barons of the time. The *Meister-singers* in the 14th century devoted themselves to citizens. Some of their songs have been collected and published.

MINNESOTA, a western state of N. America, was organised as a territory, March 3, 1849, and admitted into the union in 1857. On Aug. 17, 1862, the Sioux Indians commenced a series of outrages at Acton, in Messler county, desolating the country and massacring above 500 persons, of both sexes, and of all ages. General Sibley beat the Indians in two battles, and rescued many captives. Thirty-eight Indians were executed as assassins.

MINORCA AND MAJORCA, the Balearic Isles (*which see*). Minorca was captured by lieutenant-general Stanhope and sir John Leake in Aug. 1708, and was ceded to the British by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It was retaken by the Spanish and French in July, 1756. Admiral Byng fell a victim to public indignation for not relieving it. See *Byng*. It was restored to the British at the peace in 1763; besieged by the Spaniards, and taken Feb. 5, 1782. It was again captured by the British under general Stuart, without the loss of a man, Nov. 15, 1798; but was given up at the peace of Amiens in 1802.

MINSTRELS, originally pipers appointed by lords of manors to divert their copyholders while at work, owed their origin to the glee-men or harpers of the Saxons, and continued till about 1560. John of Gaunt erected a court of minstrels at Tutbury in 1380. So late as the reign of Henry VIII. they intruded without ceremony into all companies, even at the houses of the nobility; but in Elizabeth's reign they sank into neglect, and were adjudged rogues and vagabonds (1597).

MINT. Athelstan first enacted regulations for the government of the mint about 928. There were several provincial mints under the control of that of London. Henry II. is said to have instituted a mint at Winchester, 1125. Stow says the mint was kept by Italians, the English being ignorant of the art of coining, 7 Edw. I. 1278. The operators were formed into a corporation by the charter of king Edward III., in which condition it consisted of the warden, master, comptroller, assay-master, workers, coiners, and subordinates. The first entry of gold brought to the mint for coinage occurs in 18 Edw. III. 1343. Tin was coined by Charles II. 1684; and gun-metal and pewter by his successor James. Sir Isaac Newton was warden, 1699-1727, during which time the debased coin was called in, and new issued at the loss of the government. Between 1806 and 1810, grants amounting to 262,000*l.* were made by parliament for the erection of the present mint, which was completed in 1813; it was injured by fire, Oct. 31, 1815. The new constitution of the mint, founded on the report of the hon. Wellesley Pole, took effect in 1817.

MASTERS OF THE MINT.

1817. Wellesley Pole.
1823. Thomas Wallace.
1827. George Tierney.
1828. J. C. Herries.
1830. Lord Auckland.

1834. James Abercrombie.
1835. Alexander Baring.
" Henry Labouchere.
1841. William E. Gladstone.

1845. Sir George Clerk.
1846. Richard L. Shiel.
1850. Sir John F. Herschel, F.R.S.
1855. Thomas Graham, F.R.S.

MINUS. See *Plus*.

MIRRORS. In ancient times mirrors were made of metal; those of the Jewish women of brass. Mirrors in silver were introduced by Praxiteles, 328 B.C. Mirrors or looking-glasses were made at Venice, A.D. 1300; and in England, at Lambeth, near London, in 1673. The improvements in manufacturing plate-glass, and that of very large size, has cheapened looking-glasses very much. Various methods of coating glass by a solution of silver, thus avoiding the use of mercury, so injurious to the health of the workmen, have been made known; by M. Petitjean in 1851; and by M. Cimeg in 1861.

MISSIONS. Among the Romanists, the religious orders of St. Dominic, St. Francis, St. Augustin, &c., had missions to the Levant and to America. Marco Polo is said to have introduced missionaries into China, 1275. The Jesuits had missions to China (*which see*) and to most other parts of the world. Among the Protestants, an early undertaking of this

kind was a Danish mission, planned by Frederick IV. in 1706. But the Moravian Brethren may be said to have led the way to the new Christian missions about 1732. The London Missionary Society held their first meeting, Nov. 4, 1794.*

MISSISSIPPI, a great river, N. America. The Mississippi trade was begun in England, in Nov. 1716. The celebrated Mississippi scheme or bubble in France, which was commenced about the same period, exploded in 1720; at which time the nominal capital is said to have amounted to 100,000,000*l.* The ruin of thousands of families, dupes of this iniquitous scheme, soon followed in both countries. See *Law's Bubble*.—The North American state, MISSISSIPPI, was settled in 1716; admitted as a state of the union, 1817; and seceded from it by ordinance, Jan. 8, 1861. Capital, Jackson.

MISSOLOGHI, a town in Greece, heroically and successfully defended against the Turks by Marco Botzaris in 1822. It was taken in 1826 after a year's siege.—Here lord Byron died in 1824. It was surrendered to the Greeks in 1829.

MISSOURI, a south-western state in N. America, was settled in 1763, and admitted into the union, Aug. 10, 1821. It decided on neutrality in the conflict of 1861, but was invaded by both the confederate and federal forces in June of that year, and became one of the seats of war. Capital, Jefferson city. See *United States*, 1861, *et seq.*—For the MISSOURI COMPROMISE, see *Slavery in America*.

MITHRIDATE, a physical preparation in the form of an electuary, supposed to be an antidote to poison and the oldest compound known, is said to have been invented by Mithridates, king of Pontus, about 70 B.C.

MITHRIDATIC WAR, caused by the massacre of 100,000 Romans, by Mithridates, king of Pontus, 88 B.C., and remarkable for its duration, its many battles, the destruction of human life it occasioned, and the cruelties of its commanders. Mithridates having taken the consul Aquilius, made him ride on an ass through a great part of Asia, crying out as he rode, "I am Aquilius, consul of the Romans." He ultimately despatched him by ordering melted gold to be poured down his throat, in derision of his avarice, 85 B.C. Mithridates was defeated by Pompey, 66 B.C.; and committed suicide, 63 B.C.

MITRE. The cleft cap or mitre was worn by the Jewish high-priest, 1491 B.C. It had on it a golden plate inscribed "HOLINESS TO THE LORD." *Exodus xxxix. 28*. The most ancient mitre that has the nearest resemblance to the present one is that upon the seal of the bishop of Laon, in the 10th century. *Fosbroke*. Anciently the cardinals wore mitres, but at the council of Lyons, in 1245, they were directed to wear hats.

MNEMONICS, artificial memory, was introduced by Simonides the younger, 477 B.C. *Arund. Marbles*. In modern times, mnemonics have been elaborately treated; "Mnemonica" was published by John Willis in 1618; and the *Memoria Technica* of Dr. Grey first appeared in 1730. A system of mnemonics was announced in Germany, in 1806-7.

MÖCKERN (Prussia). Here the French army under Eugène Beauharnois defeated the allied Russian and Prussian army with great loss, April, 1813; and here Blücher defeated the French, Oct. 16, 1813.

MODELS. The first were figures of living persons, and Dibutades, the Corinthian, is the reputed inventor of those in clay. His daughter, known by the appellation of the Corinthian Maid, being about to be separated from her lover, who was going on a distant journey, traced his profile by his shadow on the wall; her father filled up the outline with clay, which he afterwards baked, and thus produced a figure of the object of her affection, giving rise to an art till then unknown, about 985 B.C.†

MODENA (formerly Mutina), till lately capital of the duchy in Central Italy; was governed by the house of Este, from 1288 till 1796, when the last male of that house, the reigning duke Hercules III., was expelled by the French. By the treaty of Campo Formio,

* Our missionaries abroad have not unfrequently suffered grievous hardships and privations. Commander Allan Gardner, R.N., who left England in the *Ocean Queen* in Sept. 1850, on the Patagonian mission, with Mr. Williams, surgeon, Mr. Maidment, catechist, and four others, died on Picton Island, at the mouth of the Beagle Channel, to the south of Tierra del Fuego, having been starved to death, all his companions having previously perished, Sept. 6, 1851.—M. Schoffer, a missionary to Cochim-China, was publicly executed at Son-Tay, by order of the grand mandarin, for preaching Christianity, such preaching being prohibited by the law of that country, May 4, 1851.

† A beautiful model of the new town of Edinburgh, before the building began, was formed in wood. A model was made of a bridge over the Neva, of uncommon strength as well as elegance; and of the mountains of Switzerland, by general Pfiffer (1766-85). M. Choffin's model of Paris also was remarkable for its precision.

the Modenese possessions were incorporated with the Cisalpine republic, 1797. The archduke Francis of Este, son of the archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and of Mary, the heiress of the last duke, was restored in 1814. Modena, in accordance with the voting by universal suffrage, was annexed to Sardinia on March 18, 1860. Population, in 1857, 604,512.

RECENT GRAND-DUKES OF MODENA.

1814. Francis IV. An invasion of his states by Murat was defeated, April 11, 1815. He was expelled by his subjects in 1831, but was restored by the Austrians.

1846. Francis V. (born June 1, 1819) succeeds Jan. 21. His subjects rose against him soon after the Italian war broke out, in April, 1859. He fled

to Verona, establishing a regency, June 11; which was abolished June 13; Farini was appointed dictator, July 27; a constituent assembly was immediately elected, which offered the duchy to the king of Sardinia, Sept. 15. He incorporated it with his dominions, March 18, 1860.

MOESIA (now Bosnia, Servia, and Bulgaria), was finally subdued by Augustus. It was successfully invaded by the Goths, 253 B.C., who eventually settled here. See *Goths*.

MOGULS. See *Tartary*.

MOHAMMERAH, a Persian town near the Euphrates, captured, after two hours' cannonading, by sir James Outram, during the Persian war, March 26, 1857. News of the peace arrived there on the 4th of April.

MOHATZ (Lower Hungary). Here, Louis, king of Hungary, defeated by the Turks under Solyman II. with the loss of 22,000 men, was suffocated by the fall of his horse in a muddy brook, Aug. 29, 1526. Here also prince Charles of Lorraine defeated the Turks, Aug. 12, 1687.

MOHILOW (in Russia). Here the Russian army, under prince Bagration, was signally defeated by the French under marshal Davoust, prince of Eckmühl, July 23, 1812.

MOHOCKS, ruffians, who went about London at night, wounding and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women. One hundred pounds were offered by royal proclamation, in 1712, for apprehending any one of them. *Northouck*.

MOLDAVIA. See *Danubian Principalities*.

MOLINISTS, a Roman Catholic sect. followers of Louis Molina, a Jesuit, born 1535. He maintained the reconciliability of the doctrines of predestination and freewill.

MOLUCCAS, an archipelago in the Indian Ocean (the chief island, Amboyna), discovered by the Portuguese, about 1511, and held by them secretly till the arrival of the Spaniards, who claimed them till 1629, when Charles V. yielded them to John III. for a large sum of money. The Dutch conquered them in 1607, and have held them ever since,—except from 1810 to 1814, when they were subject to the English.

MOLWITZ (in Prussian Silesia). Here the Prussians, commanded by Frederick II., obtained a great victory over the Imperialists, April 10 (O. S. March 30), 1741.

MOLYBDENUM, a whitish, brittle, almost infusible metal. Scheele, in 1778, discovered molybdic acid in a mineral hitherto confounded with graphite. Hjelm, in 1782, prepared the metal from molybdic acid; and in 1825 Berzelius described most of its chemical characters. *Gmelin*.

MONACHISM (from the Greek *monos*, alone). Catholic writers refer to the prophet Elijah, and the Nazarenes mentioned in *Numbers*, ch. vi., as early examples. The first Christian ascetics appear to be derived from the Jewish sect of the Essenes, whose life was very austere, practising celibacy, &c. About the time of Constantine (306-22) numbers of these ascetics withdrew into the deserts, and were called *hermits*, *monks*, and *anchorites*;* of whom Paul, Anthony, and Pachomius were most celebrated. Simeon, the founder of the Stylite (or pillar saints), died 451. He is said to have lived on a pillar thirty years. St. Benedict, the great reformer of western monachism, published his rules and established his monastery at Monte Casino, about 529. The Carthusians, Cistercians, &c., are varieties of Benedictines. In 964, by decree of king Edgar, all married priests were to be replaced by monks. See *Abbeys* and *Benedictines*.

MONACO, a principality, N. Italy, held by the Genoese family Grimaldi since 968. By treaty, on Feb. 2, 1861, the prince ceded the communes of Roquebrune and Mentone,

* The anchorites of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries must not be confounded with the anchorites, or hermits. The former were confined to solitary cells; the latter permitted to go where they pleased.

the chief part of his dominions, to France, for 4,000,000 francs. The present prince, Charles III., born Dec. 8, 1818, succeeded June 20, 1856. Population about 1200.

MONARCHY. Historians reckon four grand monarchies — the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman (*which see*).

MONASTERIES. See *Abbeys*.

MONDOVI (Piedmont). Here the Sardinian army, commanded by Colli, was defeated by Napoleon Bonaparte, April 22, 1796.

MONEY is mentioned as a medium of commerce in *Genesis* xxiii., 1860 B.C., when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulchre for Sarah. The coinage of money is ascribed to the Lydians. Moneta was the name given to their silver by the Romans, it having been coined in the temple of Juno-Moneta, 269 B.C. Money was made of different metals, and even of leather and other articles, both in ancient and modern times. It was made of paste-board by the Hollanders so late as 1574. See *Coin*; *Gold*; *Silver*; *Copper*; *Mint*; *Banks*, &c. For *Money Orders*, see *Post Office*.

MONEYERS are mentioned in Alfred's "Domesday-Book." They travelled with our early kings, and coined money as required.

MONGOLS. See *Tartary*.

MONK. See *Monachism*.

MONMOUTH'S REBELLION. James, duke of Monmouth (born at Rotterdam, April 9, 1649), a natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Waters, was banished England for his connexion with the Rye-house plot, in 1683. He invaded England at Lyme, June 11, 1685; was proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20; was defeated at Sedgemoor, near Bridgewater, July 6; and beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15.

MONOLITH, Greek for single stone. See *Obelisk*.

MONOPHYSITES. See *Eutychians*.

MONOPOLIES, reached to such a height in England, that parliament petitioned against them, and many were abolished, about 1601-2. They were further suppressed by 21 Jas. I., 1624. In 1630, Charles I. established monopolies of soap, salt, leather, and other common things, to supply a revenue without the help of parliament. It was decreed that none should be in future created by royal patent, 16 Chas. I., 1640.

MONOTHELITES, heretics who affirmed that Jesus Christ had but one will, were favoured by the emperor Heraclius, 630; they merged into the Eutychians (*which see*).

MONROE DOCTRINE, a term applied to the determination expressed by James Monroe, president of the United States, 1817-24, not to permit any European power to interfere in restraining the progress of liberty in North or South America. This doctrine was referred to in 1859, with the view of weakening the influence of Great Britain and Spain on the American continent, and, in 1865, in relation to the new Mexican empire.

MONSTER, THE. Renwick Williams, who prowled nightly through the streets of London, secretly armed with a double-edged knife, with which he shockingly wounded many females. He was tried and convicted, July 8, 1790. See *Mohocks*.

MONTALEMBERT'S TRIAL. See *France*, 1858.

MONTANISTS, followers of Montanus, of Ardaba, in Mysia, about 171; who was reputed to have the gift of prophecy, and proclaimed himself the Comforter promised by Christ. He condemned second marriages as fornication, permitted the dissolution of marriage, forbade the avoiding martyrdom, and ordered a severe fast of three lents; he hanged himself with Maximilla, one of his women-scholars, before the close of the 2nd century. *Cave*. The eloquent father, Tertullian, joined the sect, 204.

MONT BLANC, in the Swiss Alps, is the highest mountain in Europe, being 15,781 feet above the level of the sea. The summit was first reached by Saussure, aided by a guide named Balma, on Aug. 2, 1787. The summit was attained by Dr. Hamel (when three of his guides perished) in 1820, and by many other persons before and since. Accounts of the ascents of Mr. John Aldjo, Charles Fellows (1827), and of professor Tyndall (1857-8) have been published. See *Alps*.

MONTABELLO, a village in Piedmont, where Lannes defeated the Austrians, June 9, 1800, and acquired his title of duke of Montebello; and where (May 20, 1859), after a contest of six hours, the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians, who lost about 1000

killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners. The French lost about 670 men, including general Beuret.

MONTE CASINO (Central Italy). Here Benedict formed his first monastery, 529.

MONTEM. See *Eton*.

MONTENEGRO, an independent principality in European Turkey, was conquered by Solyman II. in 1526. It rebelled in the last century, and established an hereditary hierarchical government in the family of Petrovitch Njegosh,—endured, but not recognised by the Porte.

The nephew and successor of the Vladika, Peter II., declined to assume the ecclesiastical function, and declared himself a temporal prince, with the title of Daniel I., 1851; and began war with Turkey. 1852
Montenegro put in a state of blockade, Dec. 14, "
After several indecisive encounters, tranquillity restored by the influence of the arms and negotiations of Omar Pacha, the general of the Turkish army; he left the province, Feb. 25, 1853
Blockade raised April 10, "
War again broke out; the Turks defeated at Grahovo June, 1858

Peace restored Nov. 1858
The country much disturbed through the tyrannical conduct of prince Daniel, who was assassinated (aged 35) Aug. 13, 1860
He is succeeded by his nephew Nicolas (married) Nov. 8, "
An insurrection in the Herzegovina, favoured by the Montenegrines; the blockade of Montenegro April 4, 1861
Omar Pacha invaded the province with an army of 32,000 men in Aug. "
Many conflicts with various success; but latterly in favour of the Turks; peace made 1862
See *Herzegovina*.

MONTENOTTE, a village in Piedmont, memorable as being the site of the first victory gained over the Austrians by Napoleon Bonaparte, April 12, 1796.

MONTEREAU (near Paris). Here the allied armies were defeated by the French, commanded by Napoleon, with great loss in killed and wounded; but it was one of his last triumphs, Feb. 18, 1814.—On the bridge of Montereau, at his meeting with the dauphin, John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, was killed by Tanneguy de Châtel in 1419. This event led to our Henry V. subduing France, the young duke Philip joining the English.

MONTEREY (Mexico), was taken by general Taylor after a three days' conflict with the Mexicans, Sept. 21-3, 1846.

MONTE VIDEO (S. America), was taken by storm by the British forces under sir Samuel Auchmuty, but with the loss of nearly one-third of our brave troops, Feb. 3, 1807. It was evacuated July 7, the same year, in consequence of the severe repulse the British met with at Buenos-Ayres. See *Buenos-Ayres*. Monte Video, a subject of dispute between Brazil and Buenos-Ayres, was given up to Uruguay, 1828. See *Brazil*, for recent war.

MONTFERRAT (Lombardy), **HOUSE OF**, celebrated in the history of the Crusades, began with Alderan, who was made marquis of Montferrat, by Otho, about 967. Conrad of Montferrat became lord of Tyre, and reigned from 1187 till 1191, when he was assassinated. William IV. died in a cage at Alexandria, having been thus imprisoned nineteen months, 1292. Violante, daughter of John II., married Andronicus Palæologus, emperor of the East. Their descendants ruled in Italy amid perpetual contests till 1533, when John George Palæologus died without issue. His estates passed after much contention to Frederic II. Gonzaga, marquis of Mantua, in 1536.

MONTGOMERY, capital of Alabama, United States, founded 1817. Here the state convention passed the ordinance of secession from the union on Jan. 11, 1861; here the confederate congress met on Feb. 4, and elected Jefferson Davis president, and Alexander Stephens vice-president, of the confederate states of North America; and here they were inaugurated on Feb. 18. On May 21, the congress adjourned to meet on July 20 at Richmond, in Virginia, that state having joined the confederates and become the seat of war.

MONTI DI PIETÀ, charitable institutions for advancing money on pledges, were first established at Perugia, Florence, Mantua, and other Italian cities, 1462, *et seq.* The Franciscans, in 1493, first began to receive interest, which was permitted by the pope, in 1515. *Monts de Piété* were not established in France till 1777. They were suppressed by the Revolution, but restored, 1804; regulated by law, 1851-2. See *Pawnbroking*.

MONTIEL (Spain), **BATTLE OF**, March 14 (or 23) 1369, between Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, and his brother Henry of Trastamare, aided by the French warrior, Bertram du Guesclin. Peter was totally defeated, and afterwards treacherously slain.

MONTLHERY (Seine-et-Oise, France), site of an indecisive battle between Louis XI. and a party of his nobles, termed "The League of the Public Good," July 16, 1465.

MONTREAL, the second city in Lower Canada, built by the French.

Surrendered to the English	Sept. 6, 1760	A destructive fire	Aug. 23, 1850
Taken by the Americans, Nov. 12, 1775; retaken by the British	June 15, 1776	Another, destroying 1200 houses; the loss estimated at a million sterling	July 12, 1852
The church, Jesuits' college, prison, and many buildings burnt down	June 6, 1803	At an anti-papal lecture here by Gavazzi, riots ensued, and many lives were lost	June 10, 1853
Great military affray	Sept. 29, 1833	The cathedral destroyed by fire	Dec. 10, 1856
The self-styled "loyalists" of Montreal assault the governor-general, lord Elgin; enter the parliament-house, drive out the members, and set fire to the building	April 26, 1849	Victoria railway bridge (<i>which see</i>) formally opened by the prince of Wales	Aug. 25, 1860

MONTSERRAT, a W. India island, discovered by Columbus in 1493, and settled by the British in 1632. It has several times been taken by the French, but was secured to the British in 1783.

MONUMENT OF LONDON, built by sir Christopher Wren, 1671-7. The pedestal is forty feet high, and the edifice altogether 202 feet, that being the distance of its base from the spot where the fire which it commemorates commenced. It is the loftiest isolated column in the world. Its erection cost about 14,500*l*. The staircase is of black marble, consisting of 345 steps.* Of the four original inscriptions, three were Latin, and the following in English,—Cut in 1681, obliterated by James II.; re-cut in the reign of William III.; and finally erased by order of the common council, Jan. 26, 1831.†

THIS PILLAR WAS SET UP IN PERPETUAL REMEMBRANCE OF THAT MOST DREADFUL BURNING OF THIS PROTESTANT CITY, BEGUN AND CARRIED ON BY Y^e TREACHERY AND MALICE OF Y^e POPISH FACTION, IN Y^e BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, IN Y^e YEAR OF OUR LORD 1666, IN ORDER TO Y^e CARRYING ON THEIR HORRID PLOT FOR EXTERMINATING Y^e PROTESTANT RELIGION AND OLD ENGLISH LIBERTY, AND Y^e INTRODUCING POPEERY AND SLAVERY.

MOODKEE (India). Here, on Dec. 18, 1845, the Sikhs attacked the advanced guard of the British, and were repulsed three miles, losing many men and fifteen pieces of cannon. Sir Robert Sale was mortally wounded. Lady Sale signalled herself during the two memorable retreats from Afghanistan. The battle followed that of Ferozeshah (*which see*).

MOOLTAN (India). Here Moolraj Sing, ruler of the Sikhs, murdered Mr. Vans Agnew and lieutenant Anderson, April 21, 1848. This led to a siege. A conflict took place between the British and the Sikhs, in which the latter was driven to the town of Mooltan with great loss, Nov. 7, 1848. It was taken after a protracted bombardment, Jan. 2-22, 1849.

MOON. Opacity of the moon, and the true causes of lunar eclipses, taught by Thales, 640 B.C. Hipparchus made observations on the moon at Rhodes, 127 B.C. Posidonius accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, 79 B.C. *Diog. Laert.* Maps of the moon have been constructed by Hevelius (1647), Cassini (1680), and others. Beer and Mädler's map was published in 1834. In 1862 professor John Phillips invited the British Association to make arrangements to obtain a "systematic representation of the physical aspect of the moon." Photographs of the moon were taken and exhibited by Mr. Warren De la Rue in 1857. Hansen's "Tables of the Moon," calculated at the expense of the British and Danish governments, were published at the cost of the latter in 1857. See *Eclipse*.

MOORS, formerly the natives of Mauritania (*which see*), but afterwards the name given to the Numidians and others, and now applied to the natives of Morocco and the neighbourhood. They assisted Genseric and the Vandals in their invasion of Africa, 429, and frequently rebelled against the Roman emperors. They resisted for a time the progress of the Arab Mahometans, but were overcome by them in 707; and in 1019 introduced into Spain to support the Arabs, where their arms were long victorious. In 1063 they were defeated in Sicily by Roger Guiscard. The Moorish kingdom of Granada was set up in 1237, and lasted till 1492, when it fell before Ferdinand V. of Castile, mainly owing to internal discord. The expulsion of the Moors from Spain was decreed, but not fully carried into effect till 1609, when the bigotry of Philip III. inflicted this great injury to his country. About 1518 the Moors established the piratical states of Algiers and Tunis (*which see*). In the history of Spain, the Arabs and Moors must not be confounded.

* William Green, a weaver, fell from this monument, June 25, 1750. A man named Thomas Craddock, a baker, precipitated himself from its summit, July 7, 1780. Mr. Lyon Levy, a Jewish diamond merchant, of considerable respectability, threw himself from it, Jan. 18, 1810; as did more recently three other persons: in consequence of which a fence was placed round the railings of the gallery in 1839.

† They produced Pope's indignant lines:—

"Where London's column, pointing at the skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies."

MORAL PHILOSOPHY, defined as the knowledge of our duty, the science of ethics, the art of being virtuous and happy. Socrates (about 430 B.C.) is regarded as the father of ancient, and Grotius (about 1623) of modern moral philosophy. See *Philosophy*.

MORAT (Switzerland), where Charles the Bold of Burgundy was completely defeated by the Swiss, June 22, 1476. A monument, constructed of the bones of the vanquished, was destroyed by the French in 1798, who erected a stone column in its place.

MORAVIA, an Austrian province, occupied by the Slavonians about 548, and conquered by the Avars and Bohemians, who submitted to Charlemagne. About 1000 it was subdued by Boleslas of Poland, but recovered by Ulric of Bohemia in 1030. After various changes, Moravia and Bohemia were amalgamated into the Austrian dominions in 1526.

MORAVIANS, UNITED BRETHREN, said to have been part of the Hussites, who withdrew into Moravia in the 15th century; while the Brethren say that their sect was derived from the Greek church in the 9th century. In 1722 they formed a settlement (called *Herrnhut*, the watch of the Lord), on the estate of count Zinzendorf. Their church consisted of 500 persons in 1727. They were introduced into England by count Zinzendorf about 1737; he died at Chelsea in June, 1760. In 1851 they had thirty-two chapels in England. They are zealous missionaries, and founded the early settlements in foreign parts.

MORAY FLOODS. See *Inundations*, 1829.

MORDAUNT. See *Administrations*, 1689. **MOREA**, the Peloponnesus. See *Greece*.

MORETON BAY (New S. Wales). The colony founded here in 1859 has since been named *Queen's-land* (*which see*).

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES. When the left hand is given instead of the right, between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated that the latter and her children shall not enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of the former. The children are legitimate. Such marriages are frequently contracted in Germany by royalty and the higher nobility. Our George I. was thus married; and later, the king of Denmark to the countess of Danner, Aug. 7, 1850.

MORGARTEN (Switzerland), **BATTLE OF.** Here 1300 Swiss engaged 20,000 Austrians, commanded by the duke Leopold, whom they completely defeated, Nov. 16, 1315, upon the heights of Morgarten, overlooking the defile through which the enemy was to enter their territory from Zug.

MORICE DANCE, an ancient dance peculiar to some of the country parts of England, and, it is said, also to Scotland: it was performed before James I. in Herefordshire.

MORMONITES (calling themselves the Church of Jesus Christ, of **LATTER-DAY SAINTS**). This sect derives its origin from Joseph Smith, called the prophet, who announced in 1823, at Palmyra, New York, that he had had a vision of the angel Moroni. In 1827 he said that he found the book of Mormon, written on gold plates in Egyptian characters. This book, there is good reason to believe, was written about 1812, by a clergyman named Solomon Spaulding, as a religious romance in imitation of the scripture style. It was translated and published in America in 1830, in England in 1841. It fell into the hands of Rigdon and Smith, who determined to palm it off as a new revelation. The Mormonites command the payment of tithes, permit polygamy, encourage labour, and believe in their leaders working miracles. Missionaries are propagating these doctrines in Europe with more success than would be expected (1865).

The Mormonites organise a church at Kirkland, Ohio . . . 1830
They found Zion, in Jackson county, Missouri, 1831-2
From 1833 to 1839 the sect endured much persecution, and, driven from place to place, was compelled to travel westwards; till the city Nauvoo on the Mississippi was laid out and a temple was built . . . 1840-1
Joseph and his brother Hyrum, when in prison on a charge of treason, shot by an infuriated mob, and Brigham Young chosen seer . . . 1844
Much harassed by their neighbours, departure from Nauvoo determined on . . . 1845
The Great Salt Lake chosen "for an everlasting abode," and taken possession of . . . July 24, 1847
The valley surveyed by order of the United States government . . . 1849

The provisional government abolished and the Utah territory recognised by the United States; Brigham Young appointed the first governor; and the University of Deseret was founded . . . 1849
The population, 11,354 . . . 1851
The crops at the Utah settlement said to be destroyed by locusts . . . Aug. 1855
The United States judge at Utah resigned from inability to discharge his functions, in consequence of the violent and treasonable conduct of the Mormons, and their leader, Brigham Young . . . 1857
A conference of Mormon elders, &c., was held in London, at which most offensive speeches were made and songs sung advocating polygamy, &c. . . Sept. 1, "

MORMONITES, *continued*.

The United States government sent an army to Utah : a compromise was entered into, and peace was established by governor Cummings in June, 1858

A Mormonite meeting at Southampton, Feb. 18, 1861
A French Mormonite priest preached at Paris in Oct. 1862
"Latter-day Saints'" meetings held in London 1865

MOROCCO, an empire in North Africa, formerly Mauritania (*which see*). In 1051 it was subdued for the Fatimite caliphs by the Almoravides, who eventually extended their dominion into Spain. These were succeeded by the Almohades (1121), the Merinites (1270), and in 1516 by the Scherifs, pretended descendants of Mahomet, the now reigning dynasty. See *Tangiers*. The Moors have had frequent wars with the Spaniards and Portuguese, due to piracy.

Invasion of Sebastian of Portugal, who perishes with his army at the battle of Alcazar, Aug. 4, 1578
The Moors attack the French in Algeria at the instigation of Abd-el-Kader; the prince de Joinville bombards Tangiers, Aug. 6, and Mogador Aug. 16, 1844
Marshal Bugeaud signally defeats the Moors at the river Isly, and acquires the title of duke, Aug. 14, "
Peace signed between France and Morocco, Sept. 10, "

The Spaniards, who possess several places on the coast of Morocco (Ceuta, Penon de Valez, &c.), having suffered much annoyance by Moorish pirates, declare war against the sultan in Oct. 1859

Negotiations had proved fruitless : the Spanish government increasing their demands as the sultan yielded. The English government interfered in vain. For the events of the war, see *Spain* 1859-60
A Moorish ambassador (the first since the time of Charles II.) in London. (He gave 200l. to the lord mayor for the London charities), June—Aug. 1860
The British government gave a guarantee for a loan of 426,000l. to the sultan to meet his engagements with Spain Oct. 24, 1861

SULTANS.

1822. Muley Abderrahman.
1859. Sidi Mohammed, Sept.

MORPHIA, an alkaloid, discovered in opium, by Sertürner, in 1803.

MORRILL TARIFF. See *United States*, 1861.

MORTALITY. See *Bills of Mortality*.

MORTARA ABDUCTION. See *Jews*, 1858.

MORTARS, a short gun with a large bore, and close chamber, used for throwing bombs ; said to have been used at Naples in 1435, and first made in England in 1543. The mortar left by Soult in Spain was fixed in St. James's-park in Aug. 1816. On Oct. 19, 1857, a colossal mortar, constructed by Mr. Robert Mallet, was tried at Woolwich ; with a charge of 70 lbs. it threw a shell weighing 2550 lbs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile horizontally, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in height.

MORTIMER'S CROSS (Herefordshire). The earl of Pembroke and the Lancastrians were severely defeated by the young duke of York, afterwards Edward IV., Feb. 2, 1461. He assumed the throne as Edward IV. in March following.

MORTMAIN ACT (*mort main*, dead hand). When the survey of all the land in England was made by William I., 1085-6, the whole was found to amount to 62,215 knights' fees, of which the church then possessed 28,015, to which additions were afterwards made, till the 7th of Edward I., 1279, when the statute of mortmain was passed, from a fear that the estates of the church might grow too bulky. By this act it was made unlawful to give any estates to the church without the king's leave ; and this act, by a supplemental provision, was made to reach all lay-fraternities, or corporations, in the 15th of Richard II., 1391. Mortmain is such a state of possession as makes it inalienable, whence it is said to be in a dead hand. Several statutes have been passed on this subject ; legacies by mortmain were especially restricted by the 10th George II., 1736.

MOSAIC WORK (the Roman *opus tessellatum*), is of Asiatic origin, and is probably referred to in *Ether*, ch. v. 6, about 519 B.C. It had attained to great excellence in Greece, in the time of Alexander and his successors, when Sosos of Pergamus, the most renowned Mosaic artist of antiquity, flourished. He acquired great fame by his accurate representation of an "unswept floor after a feast." The Romans also excelled in Mosaic work as evidenced by the innumerable specimens preserved. Byzantine Mosaics date from the 4th century after Christ. The art was revived in Italy by Tafi, Gaddi, Cimabue, and Giotto, who designed Mosaics, and introduced a higher style in the 13th century. In the 16th century Titian and Veronese also designed subjects for this art. The practice of copying paintings in Mosaics came into vogue in the 17th century ; and there is now a workshop in the Vatican where chemical science is employed in the produc-

tion of colours, and where 20,000 different tints are kept. In 1861, Dr. Salviati of Venice had established his manufacture of "Enamel-mosaics," and in July, 1864, he fixed a large enamel Mosaic picture in one of the spandrils under the dome of St. Paul's cathedral, London. He has since executed commissions for the queen and other persons.

MOSCOW, the ancient capital of Russia, was founded it is said by Dolgorouki, about 1147. The occupation of the south of Russia by the Mongols, in 1235, led to Moscow becoming the capital, and beginning with Jaroslav II., 1238, its princes became the reigning dynasty. Moscow has been frequently taken in war: it was plundered by Timour in 1382; by the Tartars in 1451 and 1477; and by Ladislas of Poland in 1611. The massacre of Demetrius and his Polish adherents on May 27, 1606, is termed the "Matins of Moscow." This city was entered by Napoleon I. and the French, Sept. 14, 1812, and the Russian governor, Rostopchin, ordered that it should be set on fire in 500 places at once. In this memorable conflagration, 11,840 houses were burnt to the ground, besides palaces and churches. The French, thus deprived of quarters, evacuated Moscow, Oct. 19, and it was re-entered by the Russians, Oct. 22, following. Since then, Moscow has been rebuilt with great splendour. Although St. Petersburg (built in 1703) has become the capital, yet Moscow is the more beloved by the Russians, who regard it as a holy city. The railway to St. Petersburg was opened in 1851. An industrial exhibition held at Moscow closed July 16, 1865.

MOSKWA, OR BORODINO, BATTLE OF. See *Borodino*.

MOSQUITO COAST (Central America). The Indians inhabiting this coast were long under the protection of the British, who held Belize and a group of islands in the bay of Honduras. The jealousy of the United States long existed on this subject. In April, 1850, the two governments covenanted not "to occupy, or fortify, or colonise, or assume, or exercise any dominion over any part of Central America." In 1855 the United States charged the British government with an infraction of the treaty; on which the latter agreed to cede the disputed territory to the republic of Honduras, with some reservation.* The matter was finally settled in Feb. 1857.

MOSS-TROOPERS, desperate plunderers, and lawless soldiers, secreting themselves in the mosses on the borders of Scotland. They were finally extirpated in 1609.

MOTTOES, ROYAL. *Dieu et mon Droit*, first used by Richard I., 1198. *Ich dien*, "I serve," adopted by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Cressy, 1346. *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, the motto of the Garter, 1349. *Je maintiendrai*, "I will maintain," adopted by William III., to which he added, in 1688, "the liberties of England and the Protestant religion." *Semper eadem*, was assumed by queen Elizabeth, 1558, and adopted by queen Anne, 1702. See them severally.

MOUNTAIN PARTY. See *Clubs, French*.

MOUNTS. See *Etna, Hecla, Vesuvius, Bernard, Calvary, and Olivet*.

MOURNING FOR THE DEAD. The Israelites neither washed nor anointed themselves during the time of mourning, which for a friend lasted seven days; upon extraordinary occasions a month. The Greeks and Romans fasted. The ordinary colour for mourning in Europe is black; in China, white; in Turkey, violet; in Ethiopia, brown; it was white in Spain until 1498. *Herrera*. Anne of Brittany, the queen of two successive kings of France, mourned in black, instead of the then practice of wearing white, on the death of her first husband, Charles VIII., April 7, 1498. *Hénault*.

MOUSQUETAIRES, OR MUSKETEERS, horse-soldiers under the old French *régime*, raised by Louis XIII., 1622. This corps was considered a military school for the French nobility. It was disbanded in 1646, but was restored in 1657. A second company was created in 1660, and formed cardinal Mazarine's guard. *Hénault*.

MUGGLETONIANS, so called from Ludowic Muggleton, a tailor, known about 1641, and prominent about 1656. He and John Reeve affirmed that God the Father, leaving the government of heaven to Elias, came down and suffered death in a human form. They asserted that they were the two last witnesses of God which should appear before the end of the world. *Rev. xi. 3*. A sect of this name still exists.

* St. Juan del Norte (Greytown) was held by the British on behalf of the Mosquitoes till the American adventurers, under col. Kinney, took possession of it in Sept. 1855. He joined Walker; and on Feb. 10, 1856, their associate Rivas, the president, claimed and annexed the Mosquito territory to Nicaragua.

MÜHLBERG, on the Elbe, Prussia. Here the German Protestants were defeated by the emperor Charles V., April 24, 1547.

MÜHLDORF (Bavaria). Near this place Frederick, duke of Austria, was defeated and taken prisoner by Louis of Bavaria, Sept 28, 1322.

MULBERRY TREES. The first planted in England are in the gardens of Sion-house. Shakspeare planted a mulberry-tree with his own hands at Stratford-upon-Avon; and Garrick, Macklin, and others were entertained under it in 1742. Shakspeare's house was afterwards sold to a clergyman of the name of Gastrel, who cut down the mulberry-tree for fuel, 1765; but a silversmith purchased the whole, and manufactured it into memorials.

MULE, a spinning machine invented in 1779, by Samuel Crompton, born at Bolton, Lancashire, in 1753; named, from Crompton's residence, *Hall-in-the-wood-wheel*; *muslin-wheel*, from its giving birth to the British muslin and cambric manufacture; and *mule*, from its combining the advantages of Hargreave's spinning jenny, and Arkwright's adaptation. It is stated that Crompton at the time knew nothing of the latter. He did not patent his invention, but gave it up in 1780. It produced yarn treble the fineness and very much softer than any ever before produced in England. Parliament voted him 5000*l.* in 1812, now considered a most inadequate compensation. Mr. Roberts invented the self-acting mule in 1825.

MULHOUSE, or MULHAUSEN (N.E. France), an imperial city, under Rodolph of Hapsburg; joined the Swiss confederation in 1515; and annexed to France in 1798.

MUMMIES (from the Arabic *mum*, wax). See *Embalming*. The mummies in the British Museum, with other Egyptian antiquities, were placed there about 1803. Mr. Alex. Gordon, in 1737 published an essay on three Egyptian mummies, one of which was brought to England in 1722, by capt. Wm. Lethieullier; two others came in 1734, one of which was retained by Dr. Mead, the other was given to the College of Physicians. In 1834, Mr. T. J. Pettigrew published a "History of Egyptian Mummies."

MUNICH, the beautiful capital of Bavaria, was founded, it is said, 962. It was taken by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1632; by the Austrians, in 1704, 1741, and 1743; and by the French under Moreau, July 2, 1800. It abounds in schools, institutions, and manufactories. The university was founded by king Louis in 1826.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, &c. See *Corporations*.

MUNSTER (Westphalia). The bishopric said to have been founded by Charlemagne, 780, was secularised in 1802, and ceded to Prussia in 1815. The Anabaptists, under John of Leyden, the king of Munster, held the city in 1534 and 1536. Here was signed the treaty of Westphalia (*which see*) or Munster, Oct. 24, 1648.—MUNSTER, the southern province of Ireland. In 1568 a commission was issued for its government by a president and council, and new colonies were founded in 1588.

MURCIA, a province, N.E. Spain, was subdued by the Moors, 713; by Ferdinand of Castile, 1240; and divided between Castile and Arragon, 1305.

MURDER, the highest offence against the law of God. (*Genesis ix. 6, 2348 B.C.*). A court of Ephetae was established by Demophoon of Athens for the trial of murder, 1179 B.C. The Persians did not punish the first offence. In England, during a period of the Heptarchy, murder was punished by fines only. So late as Henry VIII.'s time the crime was compounded for in Wales. Murderers were allowed benefit of clergy in 1503. Aggravated murder, or *petit treason* (a distinction now abolished), happened in three ways; by a servant killing his master; a wife her husband; and an ecclesiastical person his superior, stat. 25 Edw. III. 1350. The enactments relating to this crime are very numerous, and its wilful commission has been rarely pardoned by our sovereigns. The act whereby the murderer should be executed on the day next but one after his conviction, was repealed, 1836. See *Executions* and *Trials*.

MURFREESBOROUGH (Tennessee). Near here severe conflicts took place between the Federals under Rosencrans and the Confederates under Bragg, Dec. 30, 1862, and Jan. 2, 1863. The Federals claimed the victory.

MURIATIC ACID. See *Alkali*.

MUSEUM, originally a quarter of the palace of Alexandria, like the Prytaneum of Athens, where eminent learned men were maintained by the public. The foundation is attributed to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who here placed his library about 284 B.C. Besides

the British Museum and Sloane's Museum (*which see*), there are very many others in London.

MUSIC.* "Jubal, the father of all such as handle the harp and the organ," (3875 B.C., *Gen.* iii. 21). Lucretius ascribes its invention to the whistling of the winds in hollow reeds. Franckinus to the various sounds produced by the hammers of Tubal-Cain. Cameleon Pontique and others to the singing of birds; and Zarlino to the sound of water dropping, &c. The flute, and harmony, or concord in music, are said to have been invented by Hyagnis, 1506. *Arund. Marbles*. Vocal choruses of men are first mentioned 556 B.C. *Dufresnoy*.

MUSIC IN ENGLAND. Before the Reformation, there was but one kind of music in Europe worth notice, namely, the sacred chant, and the descant built upon it. This music, moreover, was applied to one language only, the Latin. *Ashe*. The original English music from the period of the Saxons to that era in which our countrymen imbibed the art, and copied the manner of the Italians, was of a character which neither pleased the soul nor charmed the ear. But as all the arts appear to have been the companions of successful commerce, our music soon improved, our taste was chastened, and sweet sounds formed an indispensable part of polite education. Prior to 1600, the chief music was masses and madrigals, but dramatic music was much cultivated from that time. About the end of James I.'s reign, a music professorship was founded in the University of Oxford by Dr. Wm. Hychin; and the year 1710 was distinguished by the arrival in England of George Frederick Handel. Mozart came to England in 1763; Joseph Haydn in 1791; and Carl Maria von Weber in 1825. The study of music has been greatly promoted in this country since 1840, by the labours of John Hullah. The Tonic *sol-fa* system, in which at first the letters *d, r, m, f, s, l, t*, (for *do, re, mi, fa, so, la, ti, or si*) are used instead of notes, was invented by Miss Glover of Norwich, and improved by John Curwen, about 1847. It has been successfully employed in schools.

MUSICAL NOTES &c. The first six are said to have been invented by Guy Aretino, a Benedictine monk of Arezzo, about 1025. *Blair*. The notes at present used were perfected in 1338. Counterpoint was brought to perfection by Palestrina about 1555. Gaffurio of Lodi, read lectures on musical composition in the 15th century, and they effected great improvement in the science. The Italian style of composition was introduced into these countries about 1616.

THE MUSICAL PITCH was settled in France in 1860. The middle C to be 522 vibrations in a second. At a meeting on the subject, held at the Society of Arts, in Nov. 23, 1860, the concert pitch of C was recommended to be 528 vibrations in a second. Mr. Hullah adopted 512 vibrations.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS IN ENGLAND. Dr. Bysse, chancellor of Hereford, proposed to the members of the choir, a collection at the cathedral door after morning service, when forty guineas were collected and appropriated to charitable purposes. It was then agreed to hold festivals at Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, in rotation annually. Until the year 1753, the festival lasted only two days; it was then extended at Hereford to three evenings; and at Gloucester, in 1757, to three mornings, for the purpose of introducing Handel's "Messiah," which was warmly received, and has

been performed annually ever since. Musical festivals on a great scale are now annually held at various cathedrals in England. See *Handel* and *Crystal Palace*.

MUSICAL INSTITUTIONS. The Ancient Academy of Music was instituted in 1710. It originated with numerous eminent performers and gentlemen wishing to promote the study of vocal harmony. The Madrigal Society was established in 1741, and other musical societies followed.

The Royal Society of Music arose from the principal nobility and gentry uniting to promote the performance of operas composed by Handel, 1785.

The Philharmonic concerts began in 1813.

The Royal Academy of Music, established 1822, (*which see*).

The Musical Society of London established 1858.

The "Popular Monday Concerts" at St. James's Hall commenced with a "Mendelssohn night" on Feb. 14, 1859.

The London Academy of Music founded in 1860.

The centenary of the "Noblemen's Catch Club" was kept in July, 1861.

The Cecilia Society, London, founded about 1785; ceased in 1862.

The "Musical Education Committee" of the Society of Arts, London, with the prince of Wales as chairman, held its first meeting May 22, 1865.

EMINENT MODERN MUSICAL COMPOSERS.

	<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>		<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>		<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>
Tallis		1585	H. Lawes	1600	1662	G. F. Handel	1684	1759
Palestrina	1529	1594	Lully	1633	1672	T. A. Arne	1710	1778
T. Morley		1604	Purcell	1658	1695	C. Glück	1714	1787
Orlando Gibbons	1583	1624	J. Seb. Bach†	1685	1754	W. A. Mozart	1756	1791

* Pythagoras (about 555 B.C.) maintained that the motions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds, inaudible to mortal ears, which he called "the music of the spheres." St. Cecilia, a Roman lady, is said to have excelled so eminently in music, that an angel was enticed from the celestial regions by the fascinating charms of her melody; and this hyperbolic tradition has been deemed sufficient authority to make her the patroness of music and musicians. She died in the 3rd century.

† He had eleven sons; four of them distinguished musicians.

MUSIC, *continued.*

<i>Born</i>		<i>Died</i>	<i>Born</i>		<i>Died</i>	<i>Born</i>		<i>Died</i>
Joseph Haydn	1732	1809	H. Bishop	1787	1855	J. Meyerbeer	1794	1864
C. Dibdin	1748	1814	M. Cherubini	1760	1842	J. E. Halevy	1799	1862
S. Webbe	1740	1817	F. Mendelssohn-	1809	1848	J. Rossini	1792	
J. W. Callcott	1766	1821	Bartholdy			M. W. Balfé	1808	
C. Weber	1786	1826	L. Spohr	1783	1859	W. Sterndale Bennett	1816	
L. Beethoven	1770	1827	D. T. Auber	1784				

MUSKETS. See *Fire-arms.*

MUSLIN, a fine cotton cloth, so called, it is said, as not being bare, but having a downy nap on its surface, resembling moss, which the French call *mousse*. According to others, it was first brought from Moussol, in India, whence the name. Muslins were first worn in England in 1670. *Anderson*. By means of the *Mule* (*which see*), British have superseded India muslins.

MUTE. A prisoner is said to *stand mute*, when, being arraigned for treason or felony, he either makes no answer, or answers foreign to the purpose. Anciently, a mute was subjected to torture. By 12 Geo. III. 1772, judgment was awarded against mutes, as if they were convicted or had confessed. A man refusing to plead was condemned and executed at the Old Bailey on a charge of murder, 1778, and another on a charge of burglary at Wells, 1792. An act was passed in 1827, by which the court is directed to enter a plea of "not guilty" when the prisoner will not plead.*

MUTINIES, BRITISH. The mutiny throughout the fleet at Portsmouth for an advance of wages, April, 1797. It subsided on a promise from the Admiralty, which not being quickly fulfilled, occasioned a second mutiny on board the *London* man-of-war; admiral Colpoys, and his captain, were put into confinement for ordering the marines to fire, whereby some lives were lost. The mutiny subsided May 10, 1797, when an act was passed to raise the wages, and the king pardoned the mutineers. A more considerable one at the Nore, which blocked up the trade of the Thames, broke out on May 27, 1797, and subsided June 13, 1797, when the principal mutineers were put in irons, and several executed (including the ringleader, nicknamed rear-admiral Richard Parker), June 30, at Sheerness. Mutiny of the *Danaë* frigate; the crew carried the ship into Brest harbour, March 27, 1800. Mutiny on board admiral Mitchell's fleet at Bantry Bay, Dec. 1801, and January following (see *Bantry Bay*). Mutiny at Malta, began April 4, 1807, and ended on the 12th, when the mutineers blew themselves up by setting fire to a large magazine, consisting of between 400 and 500 barrels of gunpowder. See *Madras*, 1806, and *India*, 1857.

MUTINY. A statute for the discipline, regulation, and payment of the army, &c., was passed in 1689, and has since been re-enacted annually.

MUTINY OF THE BOUNTY, April 28, 1789. For particulars see *Bounty*.

MYCALE (Ionia, Asia Minor), **BATTLE OF**, fought between the Greeks (under Leotychides, the king of Sparta, and Xanthippus the Athenian) and the Persians. Sept. 22, 479 B.C.; being the day on which Mardonius was defeated and slain at Plataea by Pausanias. The Persians (about 100,000 men), who had just returned from the unsuccessful expedition of Xerxes in Greece, were completely defeated, thousands of them slaughtered, and their camp burnt. The Greeks sailed back to Samos with an immense booty.

MYCENÆ, a division of the kingdom of the Argives, in the Peloponnesus. It stood about fifty stadia from Argos, and flourished till the invasion of the Heraclidæ.

Perseus removes from Argos, and founds Mycenæ . . . B.C. 1431, 1313, or 1282
 Reign of Eurystheus . . . 1280, 1274, or 1258
 [Towards the close of his reign is placed the story of the several dangerous enterprises surmounted by Hercules.]
 Ægisthus assassinates Atreus . . . 1201
 Agamemnon succeeds to the throne; becomes king of Sicyon, Corinth, and perhaps of Argos "
 He is chosen generalissimo of the Grecian forces going to the Trojan war . . . about 1193

Ægisthus, in the absence of Agamemnon, lives in adultery with the queen Clytemnestra. On the return of the king they assassinate him; and Ægisthus mounts the throne . . . B.C. 1183
 Orestes, son of Agamemnon, kills his mother and her paramour . . . 1176
 Orestes dies of the bite of a serpent . . . 1106
 The Achæans are expelled "
 Invasion of the Heraclidæ, and the conquerors divide the dominions . . . 1103
 Mycenæ destroyed by the Argives . . . 468

* Walter Calverly, of Calverly in Yorkshire, esq., having murdered two of his children, and stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy, being arraigned for his crime at York assizes, stood mute, and was thereupon pressed to death in the castle, a large iron weight being placed upon his breast, Aug. 5, 1605. *Stow's Chron.* Major Strangeway suffered death in a similar manner at Newgate in 1657, for the murder of his brother-in-law, Mr. Fussell.

MYLÆ, a bay of Sicily, where the Romans, under their consul Duilius, gained their first naval victory over the Carthaginians, and took fifty of their ships, 260 B.C. Here also Agrippa defeated the fleet of Sextus Pompeius, 36 B.C.

MYSORE (S. India), was made a flourishing kingdom by Hyder Ali in 1761, and by his son, Tippoo Sahib, who considerably harassed the English. Tippoo was chastised by them in 1792, and on May 4, 1799, his capital, Seringapatam, was taken by assault, and himself slain. The English now hold the country.

MYSTERIES. "Mystery" is said to be derived from the Hebrew *mistar*, to hide. The *Sacred* mysteries is a term applied to the doctrines of Christianity, the chief of which is the incarnation of Christ, called the "mystery of godliness," 1 *Tim.* iii. 16. The *Profane* mysteries were the secret ceremonies performed by a select few in honour of some deity. From the Egyptian mysteries of Isis and Osiris sprang those of Bacchus and Ceres among the Greeks. The Eleusinian mysteries were introduced at Athens by Eumolpus, 1356 B.C.—MYSTERY PLAYS. See *Drama*.

MYTHOLOGY (Greek *mythos*, fable), the traditions respecting the gods of any people. Thoth is supposed to have introduced mythology among the Egyptians, 1521 B.C.; and Cadmus, the worship of the Egyptian and Phœnician deities among the Greeks, 1493 B.C.

N.

NAAS (E. Ireland), an ancient town. Here a desperate engagement took place between a body of the king's forces and the insurgent Irish, during the rebellion of 1798. The latter were defeated with the loss of 300 killed and many wounded, May 24, 1798.

NABONASSAR, ERA OF, received its name from the celebrated prince of Babylon, under whose reign astronomical studies were much advanced in Chaldæa. The years are vague, containing 365 days each, without intercalation. The first day of the era was Wednesday (said, in mistake, to be Thursday, in *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*), Feb. 26, 747 B.C.—3967, Julian period. To find the Julian year on which the year of Nabonassar begins, subtract the year, if before Christ, from 748; if after Christ, add to it 747.

NAG'S HEAD STORY. Matthew Parker was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, Dec. 17, 1559, by bishops Barlow, Coverdale, Scory, and Hodgkins. Many years after, the Romish writers asserted that Parker and others had been consecrated at the Nag's Head Tavern, Cheapside, by Scory. This tale was refuted by Burnet.

NAHUM, FESTIVAL OF. Nahum, the seventh of the twelve minor prophets, about 713 B.C.; the festival is the 24th of December.

NAJARA or NAVARETE (N. Spain). Here Edward the Black Prince defeated Henry de Trastamere, and re-established Peter the Cruel on the throne of Castile, April 3, 1367.

NAMES. Adam and Eve named their sons. *Gen.* iv. 25, 26. The popes change their names on their exaltation to the pontificate, "a custom introduced by pope Sergius, whose name till then was swine-snout," 687. *Platina*. Onuphrius refers it to John XII. 956; and gives as a reason that it was done in imitation of SS. Peter and Paul, who were first called Simon and Saul. In France it was usual to change the name given at baptism. The two sons of Henry II. of France were christened Alexander and Hercules; at their confirmation these names were changed to Henry and Francis. Monks and nuns, at their entrance into monasteries assume new names, to show that they are about to lead a new life. See *Surnames*.

NAMUR, in Belgium, was made a county in 932, was ceded to the house of Austria by the peace of Utrecht, and was garrisoned by the Dutch as a barrier town of the United Provinces in 1715. Namur was taken by the French in 1746, but was restored in 1748. In 1781, the emperor Joseph expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792 it was again taken by the French, who were compelled to evacuate it the following year; but they regained possession of it in 1794. The French, however, delivered it up to the allies in 1814. It was a site of a severe conflict in June, 1815, between the Prussians and the French under Grouchy, when retreating after the battle of Waterloo.

NANCY (Lorraine, France), founded in the 12th century. Charles the Bold of Burgundy endeavoured to conquer Lorraine, and besieged Nancy in 1476; but on Jan. 5, 1477, he was defeated and slain by the duke of Lorraine and his Swiss allies.

NANKIN, said to have been made the central capital of China, 420. On Aug. 4, 1842, the British ships arrived at Nankin, and peace was made. The rebel Tae-pings took it on March 19, 20, 1853. It was recaptured by the Imperialists, July 19, 1864, and found to be in a very desolate condition.

NANTES. See *Edict*.

NAPIER'S BONES. See *Logarithms*.

NAPLES, formerly the continental division and seat of government of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, began with a Greek colony named Parthenope (about 1000 B.C.), which was afterwards divided into Paleopolis (the *old*) and Neapolis (the *new city*), from which latter the present name is derived. The colony was conquered by the Romans in the Samnite war, 326 B.C. Naples, after resisting the power of the Lombards, Franks, and Germans, was subjugated by the Normans under Roger Guiscard, king of Sicily, A.D. 1131. Few countries have had so many political changes and cruel and despotic rulers, or suffered so much by convulsions of nature, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, &c. In 1856, the population of the kingdom of Naples was 6,886,030, of Sicily, 2,231,020; total, 9,117,050. It now forms part of the revived kingdom of Italy.

Naples conquered by Theodoric the Goth . . .	493	Order of St. Januarius instituted by king Charles . . .	1738
Retaken by Belisarius . . .	530	Charles, becoming king of Spain, vacates the throne of the Two Sicilies in favour of his third son Ferdinand, agreeably to treaty . . .	1759
Taken again by Totila . . .	543	Expulsion of the Jesuits . . .	Nov. 3, 1767
Retaken by Narses . . .	552	Dreadful earthquake in Calabria . . .	Feb. 5, 1783
Becomes a duchy nominally subject to the Eastern empire . . .	568 or 572	Enrolment of the Lazzaroni (<i>which see</i>) as pikemen or spontoneers . . .	1793
Duchy of Naples greatly extended . . .	593	The king flies on the approach of the French republicans, who establish the Parthenopean republic . . .	Jan. 14, 1799
Robert Guiscard, the Norman, made duke of Apulia, founds the kingdom of Naples . . .	1059	Nelson appears : Naples retaken; the restored king rules tyrannically . . .	June, "
Naples conquered, and the kingdom of the two Sicilies founded by Roger Guiscard II. . .	1131	Prince Caracciolo tried and executed by order of Nelson . . .	June 29, "
The imperial house of Hohenstaufen (see <i>Germany</i>) obtains the kingdom by marriage; and rules . . .	1194-1266	The Neapolitans occupy Rome . . .	Sept. 30, "
The pope appoints Charles of Anjou, king, who defeats the regent Manfred (son of Frederic II. of Germany) at Benevento (Manfred slain) . . .	Feb. 26, "	Dreadful earthquake felt throughout the kingdom, and thousands perish . . .	July 26, 1804
Charles also defeats Conradin (the last of the Hohenstaufens), who had come to Naples by invitation of the Ghibellines, at Tagliacozzo, Aug. 23; Conradin beheaded . . .	Oct. 29, 1268	Treaty of neutrality between France and Naples ratified . . .	Oct. 9, 1805
The massacre called the Sicilian vespers (<i>which see</i>) . . .	March 30, 1282	Ferdinand, through perfidy, is compelled to fly to Sicily, Jan. 23; the French enter Naples, and Joseph Bonaparte made king . . .	Feb. 1806
Andrew of Hungary, husband of Joanna I., murdered . . .	Sept. 18, 1345	The French defeated at Maida . . .	July 4, "
He is avenged by his brother Louis king of Hungary, who invades Naples . . .	1349	Joseph Bonaparte, after beginning many reforms, abdicates for the crown of Spain, June, 1808	1808
Alphonso V. of Arragon (called the Wise and Magnanimous), on the death of Joanna II. seizes Naples . . .	1435	Joachim Murat made king (rules well), July 15, "	1811
Naples conquered by Charles VIII. of France . . .	1494	His first quarrel with Napoleon . . .	Jan. 1814
And by Louis XII. of France and Ferdinand of Spain . . .	1501	His alliance with Austria . . .	Sept. 7, "
Naples and Sicily united to Spain . . .	1504	Death of queen Caroline of Austria . . .	Sept. 7, 1815
Insurrection of Masaniello.* . . .	1647	Joachim declares war against Austria, March 15, "	1815
Another insurrection suppressed by don John of Austria . . .	Oct. "	Defeated at Tolentino . . .	May 3, "
Henry II. duke of Guise lands and is proclaimed king, but in a few days is taken prisoner by the Spaniards . . .	April, 1648	He retires to France, May 22, and Corsica; he madly attempts the recovery of his throne by landing at Pizzo, Sept. 28; is seized, tried, and shot . . .	Oct. 13, "
Naples conquered by prince Eugene of Savoy, for the emperor . . .	1706	Ferdinand, re-established, soon returns to tyrannical measures . . .	June, "
Discovery of Herculaneum (<i>which see</i>) . . .	1711 or 1713	A plague rages in Naples, Nov. 1815 to June . . .	1816
The Spaniards by the victory at Bitonto (May 26) having made themselves masters of both kingdoms, Charles (of Bourbon), son of the king of Spain, ascends the throne, with the ancient title renewed, of the king of the Two Sicilies . . .	1734	Establishment of the society of the Carbonari . . .	1819
		Successful insurrection of the Carbonari under general P��p��: the king compelled to swear solemnly to a new constitution . . .	July 13, 1820
		The Austrians invade the kingdom, at the king's instigation : general P��p�� defeated . . .	March 7, 1821
		Fall of the constitutional government, March 23, "	"
		Death of Ferdinand; (reigned 66 years), Jan. 4, 1825	1825
		[In 30 years, 100,000 Neapolitans perished by various kinds of death.]	

* Occasioned by the extortions of the Spanish viceroys. One day an impost was claimed on a basket of figs, and refused by the owner, with whom the populace took part headed by Masaniello (Thomas Aniello), a fisherman; they obtained the command of Naples, many of the nobles were slain and their palaces burnt, and the viceroy was compelled to abolish the taxes and to restore the privileges granted by Charles V. to the city. Masaniello became intoxicated by his success and was slain by his own followers after a few days' rule, on July 16, 1647.

NAPLES, *continued.*

Insurrection of the Carbonari suppressed . . .	1828	Revolution in Sicily (<i>which see</i>) . . .	May 11, 14, 1860
Accession of Ferdinand II. (as faithless and tyrannical as his predecessors) . . .	Nov. 8, 1830	Francis II. proclaims an amnesty; promises a liberal ministry; adopts a tricolor flag, &c., . . .	June 26, "
Dispute with England respecting the sulphur trade; settled . . .	March, 1840	Baron Brenier, French ambassador, wounded in his carriage by the mob . . .	June 27, "
Attilio and Emilio Bandiera, with eighteen others, attempting an insurrection in Calabria, are shot* . . .	Jan. 17, 1844	A liberal ministry formed; destruction of the commissariat of the police in 12 districts; state of siege proclaimed at Naples; the queen-mother flees to Gaeta . . .	June 28, "
Prospect of an insurrection in Naples; the king grants a new constitution . . .	Jan. 29, 1848	Revolutionary committee at Naples, . . .	June 15, "
Great fighting in Naples; the liberals and the national guard almost annihilated by the royal troops, aided by the lazzaroni, . . .	May 15, 1848	Garibaldi lands in Sicily, May 11; defeats the Neapolitan army at Calatifi, May 15; and at Melazzo, July 20; enters Messina, July 21; the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily, . . .	July 30, "
A martial anarchy prevails; the chiefs of the liberal party arrested in . . .	Dec. 1849	The king of Sardinia in vain negotiates with Francis II. for alliance . . .	July, "
Settembrini, Poerio, Carafa, and others, after a mock trial, are condemned, and consigned to horrible dungeons for life . . .	June, 1850	Francis II. proclaims the re-establishment of the constitution of 1848, July 2; the army proclaim count de Trani king . . .	July 10, "
After remonstrances with the king on his tyrannical government (May), the English and French ambassadors are withdrawn . . .	Oct. 28, 1856	Garibaldi lands at Melito, Aug. 18; takes Reggio, . . .	Aug. 21, "
Attempted assassination of the king by Milano, . . .	Dec. 8, "	Defection in army and navy; Francis II. retires to Gaeta, Sept. 6; Garibaldi enters Naples without troops . . .	Sept. 7, "
The <i>Cagliari</i> † seized . . .	June, 1857	Garibaldi assumes the dictatorship, Sept. 8; and gives up the Neapolitan fleet to the Sardinian admiral Persano, Sept. 11; expels the Jesuits; establishes trial by jury; releases political prisoners . . .	Sept. "
Italian refugees, under count Pisacane, land in Calabria, are defeated, and their leader killed . . .	June 27—July 2, "	He repulses the Neapolitans at Cajazzo, Sept. 19, and defeats them thoroughly at the Volturno . . .	Oct. 1, "
A dreadful earthquake in the Apennines (see <i>Earthquakes</i>) . . .	Dec. 16, "	The king of Sardinia enters the kingdom of Naples, and takes command of his army, which combines with Garibaldi's . . .	Oct. 11, "
Amnesty granted to political offenders, Dec. 27, 1858		Naples unsettled through intrigues . . .	Oct. "
Poerio and sixty-six companions released and sent to N. America, Jan. ; on their way, they seize the vessel; sail to Cork, March 7; and proceed to London . . .	March 18, 1859	Cialdini defeats the Neapolitans at Isernia, Oct. 17; at Venafro . . .	Oct. 18, "
Death of Ferdinand II., after dreadful sufferings . . .	May 22, "	The Plebiscite at Naples, &c.; almost unanimous vote for annexation to Piedmont (1,303,064 to 10,312) . . .	Oct. 21, "
Diplomatic relations resumed with England and France . . .	June, "	Garibaldi meets Victor Emmanuel, and salutes him as king of Italy . . .	Oct. 26, "
A subscription for Poerio and his companions in England amounted to 10,000 <i>l.</i> . . .	July, "	The first English protestant church built on ground given by Garibaldi; consecrated, . . .	March 11, 1865
Insubordination among the Swiss troops at Naples; many shot, July 7; major Latour sent to Naples by the Swiss confederation, . . .	July 16, "		
Army increased; defences strengthened, Oct. "			
Many political imprisonments; the foreign ambassadors collectively address a note to the king stating the necessity for reform in his states, March 26; the count of Syracuse recommends reform and alliance with England . . .	April, 1860		

[History continued, under *Italy*.]

SOVEREIGNS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

1131. Roger I. (of Sicily, 1130) <i>Norman</i> .	1250. Conrad; son.
1154. William I. the Bad; son.	1254. Conradin, son; but his uncle,
1166. William II. the Good; son.	1258. Manfred, nat. son of Frederick II., seizes the government; killed at Benevento, in 1266.
1189. Tancred, natural son of Roger.	1266. Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis, king of France.
1194. William III. son, succeeded by Constance, married to Henry VI. of Germany.	1282. Insurrection in Sicily.
1197. Frederic II. of Germany (<i>Hohenstaufen</i>).	

(Separation of the kingdoms in 1282.)

* It was asserted, but denied by lord Aberdeen, that his government had given warning of this attempt, of which they had obtained information by opening letters directed to Mazzini.

† The *Cagliari*, a Sardinian mail steamboat plying between Genoa and Tunis, sailed from the former port on June 25, 1857, with thirty-three passengers, who, after a few hours' sail, took forcible possession of the vessel, and compelled the two English engineers (Watt and Park) to steer to Ponza. Here they landed, released some prisoners, took them on board, and sailed to Sapri, where they again landed, and restored the vessel to its commander and crew. The latter steered immediately for Naples; but on the way the vessel was boarded by a Neapolitan cruiser, and all the crew were landed and consigned to dungeons, where they remained for nine months waiting for trial, suffering great privations and insults. This caused great excitement in England; and after much negotiation, the crew were released and the vessel given up to the British government, 3000*l.* being given as a compensation to the sufferers.

NAPLES, *continued.*

NAPLES.

1282. Charles I. of Anjou.
 1285. Charles II.; son.
 1309. Robert the Wise; brother.
 1343. Joanna (reigns with her husband, Andrew of Hungary), 1343-45; with Louis of Tarento, 1349-62; Joanna put to death by
 1381. Charles III. of Durazzo, grandson of Charles II.; he becomes king of Hungary, 1586; assassinated there.
 1385. Ladislas of Hungary, son.
 1414. Joanna II., sister, dies in 1435, and bequeaths her dominions to Regnier of Anjou. They are acquired by

1435. Alphonsus I. thus king of Naples and Sicily.
(Separation of Naples and Sicily in 1458.)

NAPLES.

1458. Ferdinand I.
 1494. Alphonso II. abdicates.
 1495. Ferdinand II.
 1496. Frederic II. expelled by the French, 1501.

SICILY.

1282. Peter I. (III. of Arragon.)
 1285. James I. (II. of Arragon.)
 1295. Frederic II.
 1337. Peter II.
 1342. Louis.
 1355. Frederic III.
 1376. Maria and Martin (her husband).
 1402. Martin I.
 1409. Martin II.
 1410. Ferdinand I.
 1416. Alphonsus I.

THE CROWNS UNITED.

1501. Ferdinand III. (king of Spain).
 1516. Charles I. (V. of Germany).
 1556. Philip I. (II. of Spain).
 1598. Philip II. (III. of Spain).

(Separation in 1713.)

NAPLES.

1713. Charles III. of Austria.

SICILY.

1713. Victor Amadeus of Savoy; exchanges Sicily for Sardinia, 1720.

THE TWO SICILIES.

(Part of the empire of Germany, 1720-34.)

1735. Charles IV. (III. of Spain.)

(Separation in 1806.)

NAPLES.

1806. Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte.
 1808. Joachim Murat, shot Oct. 13, 1815.

SICILY.

- 1806-15. Ferdinand IV.

THE TWO SICILIES.

1815. Ferdinand I., formerly Ferdinand IV.; of Naples and Sicily.
 1825. Francis I.
 1830. Ferdinand II., Nov. 8 (termed King Bomba).

1859. Francis II., May 22; born Jan. 16, 1836, last KING OF NAPLES.
 1861. Victor-Emmanuel II. of Sardinia, as KING OF ITALY; March.

NAPOLEON, CODE. See *Codes*.

NARBONNE (S.E. France), the Roman colony, Narbo Martius, founded 118 B.C., was made the capital of a Visigothic kingdom, 462. Gaston de Foix, the last vicomte (killed at the battle of Ravenna, April 11, 1512), resigned it to the king in exchange for the duchy of Nemours.

NARCEINE AND NARCOTINE, alkaloids obtained from *Opium* (*which see*). Narceine was discovered by Pelletier in 1832; and narcotine by Derosne in 1803.

NARVA (Esthonia, Russia). Here Peter the Great of Russia was totally defeated by Charles XII. of Sweden, "the Madman of the North," then in his nineteenth year, Nov. 30, 1700. The army of Peter is said to have amounted to 60,000, some Swedish writers affirm 100,000 men, while the Swedes did not much exceed 20,000. Charles attacked the enemy in his intrenchments, and slew 30,000; the remainder, exceeding that number, surrendered. He had several horses shot under him, and as he was mounting a fresh one he said, "These people seem disposed to give me exercise." The place was taken by Peter in 1704.

NASEBY (Northamptonshire), BATTLE OF, between Charles I. and the parliament army under Fairfax and Cromwell. The main body of the royal army was commanded by lord Astley; prince Rupert led the right wing, sir Marmaduke Langdale the left, and the king himself headed the body of reserve. The victory was with the parliament forces, and was decisive against the king, who fled, losing his cannon, baggage, and 5000 prisoners, June 14, 1645.

NASHVILLE (Tennessee, N. America), was occupied by the Confederates in 1861, and taken by the Federals, Feb. 23, 1862.

NASSAU, a German duchy, was made a county by the emperor Frederic I. about 1180, for Wolram, a descendant of Conrad I. of Germany; from whom are descended the royal house of Orange now reigning in Holland (see *Orange and Holland*), and the present duke of Nassau. Wiesbaden was made the capital in 1839. On April 25, 1860, the Nassau chamber strongly opposed the conclusion of a concordat with the pope, and claimed liberty of faith and conscience. Population of the duchy in 1865, 468,311.

1788. Count Frederic-William joins the Confederation of the Rhine, and is made DUKE in 1806. 1839. Adolphus-William-Charles, born July 24, 1817. The PRESENT duke.

1814. William-George, Aug. 20.

NATAL (Cape of Good Hope), Vasco da Gama landed here on Dec. 25, 1497, and hence named it Terra Natalis. The Dutch attempted to colonize it about 1721. In 1823 lieut. Farewell and a small band of emigrants settled here. It was annexed to the British crown in 1843; and made a bishopric in 1853, and an independent colony in 1856.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. Upon the proposition of the Abbé Siéyès, the states-general of France constituted themselves as the National Assembly, June 17, 1789. On the 20th, the hall of this new assembly was shut by order of the king; upon which the deputies of the *Tiers Etat* repaired to the *Jeu de Paume*, or Tennis-court, and swore not to dissolve until they had digested a constitution for France. On the 22nd they met at the church at St. Louis. This assembly abolished the state religion, annulled monastic vows, divided France into departments, sold the national domains, established a national bank, issued assignats, and dissolved itself Sept. 21, 1792. See *National Convention*. In 1848 the legislature was again termed the National Assembly. It met May 4, and a new constitution was proclaimed Nov. 12. A new constitution was once more proclaimed by Louis Napoleon in Jan. 1852, after triumphing over the National Assembly.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS. One was formed in 1584, headed by the earl of Leicester, to protect queen Elizabeth from assassination, in consequence of the discovery of various plots. Another for the defence of William III. against assassins was established in 1696, of which all persons holding office under government were required to be members. See *Social Science* and *Volunteers* for two other National associations.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, constituted in the hall of the Tuileries Sept. 17, and formally opened Sept. 21, 1792, when M. Grégoire, at the head of the National Assembly, repaired thither and announced that that assembly had ceased its functions. It was then decreed, "That the citizens named by the French people to form the National Convention, being met to the number of 371, after having verified their powers, declare that the National Convention is constituted." This convention continued until a new constitution was organised, and the Executive Directory was installed at the little Luxembourg, Nov. 1, 1795. See *Directory*. The Chartists (*which see*) in England formed a National Convention in 1839.

NATIONAL DEBT. The first mention of parliamentary security for a debt of the nation occurs in the reign of Henry VI. The present national debt commenced in the reign of William III. 1690. It amounted, in 1697, to about five millions sterling, and was then thought to be of alarming magnitude. The sole cause of the increase has been *war*.

	Debt.		Debt.		Debt.
1702. Anne :	about £14,000,000	1817. English and Irish		1860. Funded debt	£785,962,000
1714. George I. :	£4,000,000	Exchequers con-		Unfunded	16,228,300
1749. George II. (after		solidated	£848,282,477	1861. Funded debt	785,119,609
Spanish war.)	78,000,000	1830. Total amount	840,184,022	Unfunded	16,689,000
1763. George III. (end		1840. Ditto	789,578,720	1862. Funded debt	784,252,338
of the Seven		1850. Ditto	787,029,162	Unfunded	16,517,900
Years' War)	139,000,000	1854. Ditto	775,041,272	1863. Funded debt	783,306,739
1786. After American		1855. Ditto	793,375,199	Unfunded	16,495,400
war.	268,000,000	1856. Ditto	807,981,788	1864. Funded debt	777,429,224
1793. Foreign war	462,000,000	1857. Funded debt	780,119,722	Unfunded	13,136,000
1802. Close of French		Unfunded	27,989,000	1865. Funded debt	775,768,295
Revolutionary		1858. Funded debt	779,225,495	Unfunded	10,742,500
war	571,000,000	Unfunded	25,911,500	[Exclusive of terminable annuities.]	
1814. Close of war with		1859. Funded debt	786,801,154		
Napoleon	865,000,000	Unfunded	18,277,400		

The annual interest in 1850 was 23,862,257*l.*; and the total interest, including annuities, amounted to 27,699,740*l.* On Jan. 1, 1851, the total unredeemed debt of Great Britain and Ireland was 769,272,562*l.*, the charge on which for interest and management was 27,620,449*l.* The total charge on the debt in 1861 was 26,090,260*l.*

NATIONAL GALLERY, LONDON (containing now about 750 pictures), began with the purchase, by the British government, of the Angerstein collection of 38 pictures, for 57,000*l.*, in Jan. 1824. The first exhibition of them took place in Pall-mall, on May 10, 1824. Sir G. Beaumont (1826), Mr. Holwell Carr (1831), and many other gentlemen, as well as the British Institution, contributed many fine pictures; and the collection has been since greatly augmented by gifts and purchases. The present edifice in Trafalgar-square, designed by Mr. Wilkins, was completed and opened April 9, 1838. In July, 1857, a commission appointed to consider the propriety of removing the pictures reported in favour of their remaining in their present locality; and in 1860, 15,000*l.* were voted, to be expended in adapting the central part of the building to exhibition purposes. On May 11, 1861, the National Gallery was reopened, after having been closed eight months, during which time great improvements were made in the internal arrangements. On June 19, 1865, the house of commons voted 20,000*l.* to buy land to enlarge the building.

NATIONAL GUARD OF FRANCE was instituted by the Committee of Safety at Paris on July 13, 1789 (the day before the destruction of the Bastille), to maintain order and defend the public liberty. Its first colours were blue and red, to which white was added, when its formation was approved by the king. Its action was soon paralysed by the revolutionary factions, and it ceased altogether under the consulate and empire. It was revived by Napoleon in 1814, and maintained by Louis XVIII., but was broken up by Charles X. after a tumultuous review in 1827. It was revived in 1830, and helped to place Louis Philippe on the throne. In 1848 its reconstitution and its enlargement from 80,000 to 100,000 men led to the frightful conflict of June, 1848. Its constitution was entirely changed in Jan. 1852, when it was subjected entirely to the control of the government. Formerly the National Guard had many privileges, such as choosing their own officers, &c.—National Guards have been established in Spain, Naples, and other countries, during the present century.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY was established in Feb. 1857 in pursuance of votes from both houses of parliament. The sum of 2000*l.* was appropriated for the purchase of portraits of persons eminent in British history, and apartments were assigned for their reception. Donations are received under certain restrictions. A valuable collection of National Portraits appeared at the Manchester Exhibition in 1857.*

NATIONAL SCHOOLS. See *Education*.

NATIONAL TESTIMONIALS (subscribed for) were presented to Rowland Hill (for his exertions in obtaining the penny postage), June 17, 1846: and to Miss Florence Nightingale (for her beneficent exertions for the sufferers during the Crimean war), Nov. 29, 1855.

NATIVITY. There are two festivals in the Roman and Greek churches, under this name. The Nativity of Christ, also observed by the Protestants on December 25th (see *Christmas*); and the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, not observed by the Protestants at all. Pope Sergius I., about 690, established the latter; but it was not generally received in France and Germany till about 1000; nor by the eastern Christians till the 12th century.

NATURAL HISTORY was studied by Solomon, 1014 B.C. (1 *Kings* iv. 33), and by Aristotle (384-322 B.C.). See *Botany*, *Zoology*, &c.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. See *Philosophy*.

NATURAL SELECTION. See *Species*.

NATURALISATION is defined to be "the making a foreigner or alien a denizen or freeman of any kingdom or city, and so becoming, as it were, both a subject and a native of a king or country, that by nature he did not belong to." The first act of naturalisation passed in 1437; and various similar enactments were made in most of the reigns from that time; several of them special acts relating to individuals. An act for the naturalisation of the Jews passed May, 1753, but was repealed in 1754, on the petition of all the cities in England; for the privileges since granted them, see *Jews*. The act for the naturalisation of prince Albert passed 3 Vict. Feb. 7, 1840.

NATURE-PRINTING. This process consists in impressing objects, such as plants, mosses, feathers, &c., into plates of metal, causing these objects, as it were, to engrave themselves; and afterwards taking casts or copies fit for printing from. Knipphof of Erfurt,

* The formation of a National Portrait Exhibition was proposed by the earl of Derby, earl Granville, and others, at a meeting in London on July 13, 1865. It is to be held in April, 1866, in the old refreshment room of the exhibition building of 1862.

between 1728 and 1757, produced his *Herbarium vivum* by pressing the plants themselves (previously inked) on paper; the impressions being afterwards coloured by hand. In 1833, Peter Kyhl, of Copenhagen, made use of steel rollers and lead plates. In 1842, Mr. Taylor printed lace. In 1847, Mr. Twining printed ferns, grasses, and plants; and in the same year Dr. Branson suggested the application of electrotyping to the impressions. In 1849, professor Leydolt, of Vienna, by the able assistance of Mr. Andrew Worrington, obtained impressions of agates and fossils. The first practical application of this process is in Von Heufler's work on the Mosses of Arpasch, in Transylvania; the second (the first in this country) in "The Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland," edited by Dr. Lindley, the illustrations to which were prepared under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Bradbury in 1855-6, who also in 1859-60 printed "The British Sea-weeds," edited by W. G. Johnstone and Alex. Croall.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS' INSTITUTE was established in Jan. 1860. The members give much attention to the consideration of the strength of iron ships.

NAVAL ASYLUM, ROYAL, began at Paddington in 1801, and was transferred to Greenwich in 1807. The interior of the central portion was commenced in 1613 by Anne, queen of James I., and completed in 1635 by queen Henrietta-Maria, whose arms still adorn the ceiling of the room in which her son Charles II. was born in 1630.

NAVAL BATTLES. The Argonautic expedition undertaken by Jason is the first upon record, 1263 B.C. *Dufresnoy*. The first sea fight on record is that between the Corinthians and Coreyreans, 664 B.C. *Blair*. The following are among the most celebrated naval engagements; for the details of which see *separate articles*.

Battle of Salamis (Greek victory)	Oct. 20, B.C.	480	gaging 40 English, six of which are taken or destroyed; and the Dutch admiral sails in triumph through the channel, with a broom at his mast-head, to denote that he had swept the English from the seas	Nov. 29, 1652
Battle of Eurymedon (ditto)		466	The English gain a victory over the Dutch fleet off Portsmouth, taking and destroying 11 men-of-war and 30 merchantmen. Van Tromp was the Dutch, and Blake the English admiral,	
Battle of Cyzicus; the Lacedæmonian fleet taken by Alcibiades, the Athenian		410	Feb. 18-20, 1653	
Battle of Arginusæ		406	Again, off the North Foreland. The Dutch and English fleets consisted of near 100 men-of-war each. Van Tromp commanded the Dutch; Blake, Monk, and Deane, the English. Six Dutch ships taken; 11 sunk, and the rest ran into Calais roads	June 2, "
Battle of Ægospotamos (Spartans victors)		405	Again, on the coast of Holland; the Dutch lose 30 men-of-war, and admiral Tromp was killed (the seventh and last battle)	July, "
The Persian fleet, under Conon, defeats the Spartan, at Cnidus; Pisander, the Athenian admiral is killed; and the maritime power of the Lacedæmonians destroyed		394	At Cadiz, when two galleons, worth 2,000,000 pieces of eight, were taken by Blake	Sept. 1656
Battle of Myla (Romans defeat Carthaginians)		260	Spanish fleet vanquished, and burnt in the harbour of Santa Cruz, by Blake	April 20, 1657
The Roman fleet, off Trepanum, destroyed by the Carthaginians		249	English and French: 130 of the Bordeaux fleet destroyed by the duke of York (afterwards James II.)	Dec. 4, 1664
The Carthaginian fleet destroyed by the consul Lutatius		241	The duke of York defeats the Dutch fleet off Harwich; Opdam, the Dutch admiral, blown up with all his crew; 18 capital ships taken, 14 destroyed	June 3, 1665
Battle of Actium		31	The earl of Sandwich took 12 men-of-war and 2 India ships	Sept. 4, "
The emperor Claudius II. defeats the Goths, and sinks 2000 of their ships		A.D. 269	A contest between the Dutch and English fleets for four days. The English lose 9, and the Dutch 15 ships	June 4, 1666
Battle of Lepanto (Turks defeated)	Oct. 7, 1571		Decisive engagement at the mouth of the Thames, the English gain a glorious victory. The Dutch lose 24 men-of-war, 4 admirals killed, and 4,000 seamen	July 25, 26, "
Bay of Gibraltar; Dutch and Spaniards (a bloody conflict and decisive victory, giving for a time the superiority to the Dutch,) April 25, 1607			The Dutch admiral De Ruyter sails up the Thames and destroys some ships	June 11, 1667
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS IN BRITISH HISTORY.				
Alfred with 10 galleys, defeated 300 sail of Danish pirates on the Dorset and Hampshire coast. <i>Asser's Life of Alfred</i>		897	Twelve Algerine ships of war destroyed by sir Edward Spragg	May 10, 1671
Edward III. defeats the French near Sluys, June 24, 1340			Battle of Southwold-bay. See <i>Solebay</i> . May 28, 1672	
Off Winchelsea; Edward III. defeated the Spanish fleet of 40 large ships, and captured 26, Aug. 29, 1350			Coast of Holland; by prince Rupert, May 28, June 4, and Aug. 11, sir E. Spragg killed; d'Etrees and Ruyter defeated	1673
The English and Flemings; the latter signally defeated		1371	Off Beachy Head; the English and Dutch defeated by the French	June 30, 1690
Earl of Arundel defeats a Flemish fleet of 100 sail, and captures 80	March 24, 1387		Victory near Cape La Hogue	May 19, 1694
Near Milford Haven; the English take 8, and destroy 15 French ships		1405		
Off Hardeur; the duke of Bedford takes or destroys nearly 500 French ships	Aug. 15, 1416			
In the Downs; a Spanish and Genoese fleet captured by the earl of Warwick		1459		
Bay of Biscay; English and French, indecisive, Aug. 10, 1512				
Sir Edward Howard attacks the French under Prior John; repulsed and killed	April 25, 1513			
The Spanish Armada destroyed	July 19, 1588			
Dover straits; between the Dutch admiral Van Tromp, and admiral Blake. The Dutch surprise the English in the Downs, 80 sail en-				

NAVAL BATTLES, *continued.*

Off St. Vincent; the English and Dutch squadrons, under admiral Rooke, defeated by the French.	June 16,	1693
Off Carthage, between admiral Benbow* and the French fleet, commanded by admiral Du Casse. Fought.	Aug. 19,	1702
Sir George Rooke defeats the French fleet off Vigo (<i>which see</i>).	Oct. 12,	"
Off Malaga; bloody engagement between the French, under the count of Thoulouse, and the English, under sir George Rooke, when the former entirely relinquished the dominion of the seas to England.	Aug. 24,	1704
At Gibraltar; French lose 5 men-of-war, Nov. 5, In the Mediterranean, admiral Leake took 60 French vessels, laden with provisions, May 22, Spanish fleet of 20 sail totally defeated by sir George Byng, in the Faro of Messina, July 31, Bloody battle off Toulon; Matthews and Lescock against the fleets of France and Spain. Here the brave captain Cornwall fell with 42 men, including officers; and the victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals.	Feb. 9,	1744
Off Cape Finisterre, the French fleet of 38 sail taken by admiral Anson.	May 3,	1747
Off Finisterre, when admiral Hawke took 7 men-of-war of the French.	Oct. 14,	"
Off Newfoundland, when admiral Boscawen took 2 men-of-war.	June 10,	1755
Off Cape Françoise; 7 ships defeated by 3 English.	Oct. 21,	1757
Admiral Pocock defeats the French fleet in the East Indies, in two actions, 1758, and again.	"	1759
Admiral Boscawen defeats the French under De la Clue, off Cape Lagos.	Aug. 18,	"
Admiral Hawke defeats the French fleet, commanded by Conflans, in Quiberon Bay, and thus prevents a projected invasion of England. See <i>Quiberon Bay</i>	Nov. 20,	"
Keppel took 3 French frigates, and a fleet of merchantmen.	Oct. 9,	1762
On Lake Champlain the provincial force totally destroyed by admiral Howe.	Oct. 11,	1776
Off Ushant; a drawn battle between Keppel and d'Orvilliers.	July 27,	1778
In New England; the American fleet totally destroyed.	July 30,	1779
Near Cape St. Vincent; admiral Rodney defeated a Spanish fleet under admiral Don Langara. See <i>Rodney</i>	Jan. 16,	1780
At St. Jago; Mons. Suffrein defeated by commodore Johnstone.	April 16,	1781
Dogger-bank, between adm. Parker and the Dutch adm. Zoutman: 400 killed on each side,	Aug. 5,	"
Admiral Rodney defeated the French going to attack Jamaica; took 5 ships of the line, and sent the French admiral, Comte de Grasse, prisoner to England.	April 12,	1782
The British totally defeated the fleets of France and Spain in the Bay of Gibraltar.	Sept. 13,	"
East Indies: a series of actions between sir Edward Hughes and Suffrein, viz.: Feb. 17, 1782, the French had 11 ships to 9; April 12 they had 18 ships to 11, yet were completely		
beaten. Again, July 6, off Trincomalee, they had 15 to 12, and were again beaten with loss of 1000 killed, Sept. 3, 1782; again, June 20, Lord Howe defeated the French off Ushant, took 6 ships of war, and sunk one.	June 1,	1794
Sir Edward Pellew took 15 sail; burnt 7, out of a fleet of 35 sail of transports.	March 8,	1795
French fleet defeated, and 2 ships of war taken by admiral Hotham. Fought.	March 14,	"
Admiral Cornwallis took 8 transports, convoyed by 3 French men-of-war. Fought.	June 7,	"
Eleven Dutch East Indiamen taken by the <i>Sceptre</i> , man-of-war, and some armed British Indiamen in company.	June 19,	"
L'Orient; the French fleet defeated by lord Bridport, and 3 ships of the line taken. See <i>L'Orient</i>	June 25,	"
Dutch fleet, under admiral Lucas, in Saldanha Bay surrenders to sir George Keith Elphinstone. See <i>Saldanha Bay</i>	Aug. 17,	1796
Cape St. Vincent (<i>which see</i>).	Feb. 14,	1797
Unsuccessful attempt on Santa Cruz; admiral Nelson loses his right arm.	July 24,	"
Camperdown (<i>which see</i>).	Oct. 11,	"
Nile (<i>which see</i>).	Aug. 1,	1798
Off the coast of Ireland; a French fleet of 9 sail, full of troops, as succours to the Irish, engaged by sir John Borlase Warren, and 5 taken,	Oct. 12,	"
The Texel fleet of 12 ships and 13 Indiamen surrenders to admiral Mitchell.	Aug. 28,	1799
Capture of the <i>Cerbère</i> (<i>which see</i>).	July 29,	1800
Copenhagen bombarded. See <i>Copenhagen</i> , April 2,	April 2,	1801
Gibraltar Bay; engagement between the French and British fleets; the <i>Hannibal</i> of 74 guns lost.	July 6,	"
Off Cadiz: sir James Saumarez obtains a victory over the French and Spanish fleets; 1 ship captured. Fought.	July 12,	"
Sir Robert Calder, with 15 sail, takes 2 ships (both Spanish) out of 20 sail of the French and Spanish fleets, off Ferrol.	July 22,	1805
Off Trafalgar (<i>which see</i>).	Oct. 21,	"
Sir R. Strachan, with 4 sail of British, captures 4 French ships, off Cape Ortegal.	Nov. 4,	"
In the West Indies: the French defeated by sir T. Duckworth; 3 sail of the line taken, 2 driven on shore.	Feb. 6,	1806
Sir John Borlase Warren captures 2 French ships.	March 13,	"
Admiral Duckworth effects the passage of the Dardanelles. See article <i>Dardanelles</i> , Feb. 19,	Feb. 19,	1807
Copenhagen fleet captured.	Sept. 8,	"
The Russian fleet of several sail, in the Tagus, surrenders to the British.	Sept. 3,	1808
Basque Roads: 4 sail of the line, &c., destroyed by lord Gambier.	April 12,	1809
Two Russian flotillas of numerous vessels taken or destroyed by sir J. Saumarez.	July,	"
French ships of the line driven on shore by lord Collingwood (2 of them burnt by the French next day).	Oct. 25,	"
Bay of Rosas, where lieut. Tailour by direction of captain Hallowell takes or destroys 11 war and other vessels. See <i>Rosas Bay</i>	Nov. 1,	"

* In the engagement, the other ships of admiral Benbow's squadron falling astern, left this brave commander alone to maintain the unequal battle. In this situation a chain-shot shattered his leg, yet he would not be removed from the quarter deck, but continued fighting till the morning, when the French sheered off. He died in Oct. following, of his wounds, at Jamaica, where, soon after his arrival, he received a letter from the French admiral, of which the following is a literal translation:—

"*Carthage*, Aug. 22, 1702.

"SIR,—I had little hopes, on Monday last, but to have supped in your cabin; yet it pleased God to order it otherwise. I am thankful for it. As for those cowardly captains who deserted you, hang them up, for by G—d they deserve it.

"Du Casse."

Two of those unworthy cowards, captains Kirby and Wade, were shot on their arrival at Plymouth, having been previously tried by a court-martial.

NAVAL BATTLES, *continued.*

Basseterre: *La Loire* and *La Seine*, French frigates, destroyed by sir A. Cochrane, Dec. 18, 1809

The *Spartan* frigate gallantly engages a large French force in the bay of Naples May 3, 1810

Action between the *Tribune*, captain Reynolds, and 4 Danish brigs. Fought May 12, "

Isle of Rhé: 17 vessels taken or destroyed by the *Armide* and *Cadmus* July 17, "

Captain Barrett, in the merchant vessel, *Cumberland*, with 26 men, defeats four privateers and takes 170 prisoners Jan. 16, 1811

Twenty-two vessels from Otranto taken by the *Cerberus* and *Active* Feb. 22, "

Amazon French frigate destroyed off Cape Bar-leuc March 25, "

Sagone Bay: 2 French store-ships burnt by captain Barrie's ships May 1, "

The British sloop, *Little Belt*, and American ship *President*: their rencontre May 16, "

Off Madagascar; 3 British frigates under captain Schomberg, engage 3 French larger-sized, with troops on board, and capture 2, May 20, "

The *Thames* and *Cephalus* capture 36 French vessels July, "

The *Naiad* frigate attacked in presence of Bonaparte by 7 armed praams; they were gallantly repulsed Sept. 21, "

French frigates *Pauline* and *Pomone*, captured by the British frigates *Alceste*, *Active*, and *Unité* Nov. 29, "

Rivoli, 84 guns, taken by *Victorious*, 74, Feb. 21, 1812

L'Orient; 2 French frigates, &c., destroyed by the *Northumberland*, Capt. Hotham May 22, "

Guerrière, British frigate, 46 small guns, captured by the American ship *Constitution*, 54 guns (an unequal contest) Aug. 19, "

British brig *Frolic*, captured by the American sloop *Wasp* Oct. 18, "

British frigate *Macedonian* taken by the American ship *United States*, large class, Oct. 25, "

British frigate *Java*, taken by the American ship *Constitution*, large class Dec. 29, "

British frigate *Amelia* loses 46 men killed and 95 wounded, engaging a French frigate, Feb. 7, 1813

British sloop *Peacock* captured by the Ameri-

can ship *Hornet*: she was so disabled that she sunk with part of her crew Feb. 25, 1813

American frigate *Chesapeake* taken by the *Shannon*, captain Broke. See *Chesapeake*. June 1, "

American ships *Growler* and *Eagle* taken by British gun-boats June 3, "

American sloop *Argus* taken by the British sloop *Pelican* Aug. 14, "

French frigate *La Trave*, 44 guns, taken by the *Andromache* of 38 guns Oct. 23, "

French frigate *Ceres* taken by the British ship *Tagus* Jan. 6, 1814

French frigates *Alcmene* and *Iphigenia* taken by the *Venerable* Jan. 16, "

French frigate *Terpsichore* taken by the *Majestic* Feb. 3, "

French ship *Clorinde* taken by the *Dryad* and *Achates*, after an action with the *Eurotas*, Feb. 25, "

French frigate *L'Etoile* captured by the *Hebrus*, March 27, "

American frigate *Essex* captured by the *Phoebe* and *Cherub* March 29, "

British sloop *Avon* sunk by the American sloop *Wasp* Sept. 8, "

Lake Champlain: the British squadron captured by the American, after a severe conflict, Sept. 11, "

American ship *President* captured by the *Endymion* Jan. 15, 1815

Algiers bombarded by lord Exmouth. See *Algiers* Aug. 27, 1816

Navarino (*which see*) Oct. 20, 1827

Action between the British ships *Vulgar* and *Hyacinth* and 29 Chinese war-junks, which were defeated Nov. 3, 1839

Bombardment and fall of Acre. The British squadron under admiral Stopford achieved this triumph with trifling loss, while the Egyptians lost 2000 killed and wounded, and 3000 prisoners. See *Syria* Nov. 3, 1840

Lagos attacked and taken by commodore Bruce, with a squadron consisting of the *Penelope*, *Bloodhound*, *Sampson*, and *Teazer*, war-steamers, and the *Philomel* brig of war, Dec. 26, 27, 1851

[For naval actions which cannot be called regular battles, see *China* and *Japan*.]

SHIPS TAKEN OR DESTROYED BY THE NAVAL AND MARINE FORCES OF GREAT BRITAIN:—

In the French War, ending 1802.						In the French War, ending 1814.					
Force.	French.	Dutch.	Spanish.	Other Nations.	Total.	French.	Spanish.	Danish.	Russian.	American.	Total.
Of the line	45	25	11	2	83	70	27	23	4	0	124
Fifties	2	1	0	0	3	7	0	1	0	1	9
Frigates	133	31	20	7	191	77	36	24	6	5	148
Sloops, &c.	161	32	55	16	264	188	64	16	7	13	288
Total	341	89	86	25	541	342	127	64	17	19	569

NAVAL REVIEWS, SALUTE, AND VOLUNTEERS. See under *Navy*.

NAVARINO (S. W. Greece), BATTLE OF, Oct. 20, 1827, between the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, under command of admiral Codrington, and the Turkish navy, in which the latter was almost wholly annihilated. More than thirty ships, many of them four-deckers, were blown up or burnt, chiefly by the Turks themselves, to prevent their falling into the hands of their enemies. This destruction of the Turkish naval power was characterised by the duke of Wellington as being an "untoward event"—a memorable phrase applied to it to this day.

NAVARRE, now a province of Spain, formed a part of the Roman dominions, and was conquered by Charlemagne, 778. His descendants appointed governors, one of whom, Garcias Ximenes, took the title of king about 860. In 1076, king Sancho IV. was poisoned, and Sancho Ramirez of Arragon seized Navarre. In 1134 Navarre, became again independent under Garcias Ramirez IV. In 1234, Thibault, count of Champagne, became sovereign of Navarre, as nephew of Sancho VII., and in 1284, by the marriage of the heiress Jane with Philip IV. le Bel, Navarre was united to France.

SOVEREIGNS OF NAVARRE.

- 1274. Jane I. and (1284) Philip-le-Bel of France.
- 1305. Louis X. Hutin of France.
- 1316. Philip V. the Long, of France.
- 1322. Charles IV., the Fair.
- 1328. Jane II. (daughter of Jane I.), and her husband Philip d'Evreux.
- 1349. Charles II., the Bad.
- 1387. Charles III., the Noble.
- 1425. Blanche, his daughter, and her husband, John of Arragon.
- 1441. John II., alone, who became king of Arragon, in 1458. He endeavoured to obtain the crown of Castile also.
- 1479. Eleanor de Foix, his daughter.

- 1479. Francis Phoebus de Foix, her son.
- 1483. Catherine (his sister) and her husband John d'Albret. Ferdinand of Arragon conquers and annexes all Navarre south of the Pyrenees, 1512.

LOWER NAVARRE (in France).

- 1516. Henry d'Albret.
- 1555. Jane d'Albret and her husband, Anthony de Bourbon, who died 1562.
- 1572. Henry III. who became in 1589 king of France, to which Lower Navarre was formally united in 1609.

NAVIGATION. It owes its origin to the Phœnicians, about 1500 B.C. The first laws of navigation originated with the Rhodians, 916 B.C. The first account we have of any considerable voyage is that of the Phœnicians sailing round Africa, 604 B.C. *Blair*. See under *Steam*.

- Plane charts and mariner's compass used about 1420
- Variation of the compass discovered by Columbus 1492
- That the oblique rhomb lines are spirals, discovered by Nonius 1537
- First treatise on navigation 1545
- The log first mentioned by Bourne 1577
- Mercator's chart 1599
- Davis's quadrant, or backstaff, for measuring angles, about 1600

- Logarithmic tables applied to navigation by Gunter 1620
- Middle latitude sailing introduced 1623
- Mensuration of a degree, Norwood 1631
- Hadley's quadrant 1731
- Harrison's time-keeper used 1764
- Nautical almanac first published 1767
- Barlow's theory of the deviation of the compass 1820

See *Compass, Latitude, Longitude, &c.*

NAVIGATION, INLAND. See *Canals*.

NAVIGATION LAWS. A code of maritime laws is attributed to Richard I. of England, said to have been decreed at the isle of Oleron, 1194 (see *Oleron*), and further enactments were made by Richard II. in 1381.—In Oct. 1651, the parliament of Cromwell passed an act entitled "Goods from foreign parts, by whom to be imported," the principles of which were affirmed by 12 Charles II. c. 18, "an act for the Encouraging and Increasing of Shipping and Navigation." The latter act restricts the importation and exportation of goods from or to Asia, Africa, or America, to English ships, of which the masters and three-fourths of the mariners are to be English. This was followed by many acts of similar tenor; which were consolidated by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 54 (1833). These acts were in the whole or in part repealed by the act "to amend the laws in force for the encouragement of British shipping and navigation," passed 12 & 13 Vict. c. 29, June 26, 1849, after much opposition. This last act came into operation Jan. 1, 1850. The Steam Navigation act passed 14 & 15 Vict. c. 79, 1851, came into operation, Jan. 1, 1852. The act regulating the navigation of the river Thames was passed in 1786.—In Feb. 1865 the emperor recommended the modification of the French navigation laws.

NAVIGATORS (or Navvies). These important helpers in the construction of railways derived their name about 1830) from their formerly making the inland navigation in Lincolnshire, &c., and are said to be descendants of the original Dutch canal labourers.

NAVY OF ENGLAND, "whereon, under the good providence of God, the wealth, safety, and strength of the kingdom chiefly depends." *Act for the government of the Navy*.

- The first fleet of galleys, like those of the Danes, built by Alfred 897
- The number of galleys greatly increased under Edgar, who claimed to be lord of the ocean surrounding Britain, about 965
- A formidable fleet equipped by the contribu-

- tion of every town in England, in the reign of Ethelred II. when it rendezvoused at Sandwich, to be ready to oppose the Danes 1007
- Edward the Confessor collected a fleet to resist the Norwegians, 1042; and Harold to resist the Normans 1066

NAVY, *continued.*

Richard I. collected a fleet and enacted naval laws about . . . 1191
 [The Cinque ports and maritime towns frequently furnish fleets commanded by the king or his officers.]
 Edward III.'s fleet defeat the French at the battle of Sluys, June 24, 1340; and the Spanish off Winchelsea . . . Aug. 29, 1350
 Henry V. made great efforts to increase the navy . . . 1415-1422
 Henry VII. built the Royal Harry; considered to be the beginning of the Royal Navy . . . 1488
 The Trinity House established and the Navy office appointed with commissioners. (See *Admiralty*) . . . 1512

[The navy then consisted of the "Great Harry," 1200 tons, two ships, of 800 tons, and six or seven smaller.]
 James I. and Charles I. improve the navy. The "Sovereign of the Seas" launched . . . 1637
 Frigates said to have been first built . . . 1649
 James II. systematises sea-signals and improves the navy . . . 1685-8
 Reign of George III.; dimensions of ships increased; copper sheathing adopted for ships of every class; establishments of naval stores provided at all dockyards and naval stations; and various improvements made in shipbuilding . . . 1760-1820

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Navy Estimates.
1546	58	12,455	8,546	no account.
1558	27	7,110	3,565	no account.
1578	24	10,506	6,700	no account.
1603	42	17,055	8,346	no account.
1658	157	57,000	21,910	no account.
1688	173	101,892	42,000	no account.

Years.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Navy Estimates.
1702	272	159,020	40,000	£1,056,915
1760	412	321,134	70,000	3,227,143
1793	498	433,226	45,000	5,525,331
1800	767	668,744	135,000	12,422,837
1808	869	892,800	143,800	17,496,047
1814	901	966,000	146,000	18,786,509

Great Britain had 901 ships, of which 177 were of the line; and in 1830, she had 621 ships, some of 140 guns each, and down to surveying vessels of two guns only. Of these 148 sail were employed on foreign and home service . . . 1814
 The screw propeller introduced in the Royal Navy . . . 1840
 The total number of ships of all sizes in commission, 183 . . . Jan. 1, 1841
 The Navy consisted of 339 sailing and 161 steam vessels . . . 1850
 Naval Coast Volunteers' act passed . . . Aug. 1853
 Of 315 sailing vessels, 97 screw steamers, and 114 paddle steamers . . . April 1854
 The queen reviews the Baltic fleet at Spithead, March 10, 1854, and April 23, 1856
 Of 271 sailing vessels, carrying 9594 guns, and 258 steam vessels, carrying 6582 guns; together 573 vessels, carrying 16,176 guns; also 155 gun-boats, and 111 vessels on harbour service . . . July
 Proclamation for manning the navy, April 30, 1859
 Naval Reserve Force authorised . . . Aug.
 Flogging not to be inflicted on first-class seamen except after a trial . . . Dec.
 Great excitement respecting the French government building the plated frigate *Gloire* (see next page) . . . 1860
 The *Warrior*, our first iron-plated steam frigate, the largest vessel in the world except the *Great Eastern* (see *Steam*), length, 380 ft.; breadth 58 ft.; iron-plate $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; 6170 tons burthen; cost about 400,000l.; launched [censured in 1864] . . . Dec. 29,
 A royal commission recommends the abolition of the board of admiralty, and the appointment of a minister of the navy department, March, 1861
 Lord Clarence Paget, secretary of admiralty, states that England has 67 steam ships of the line; while France has 37, Russia 9, Spain 3, and Italy 1 . . . April 11,
 New act for the government of the navy (the Naval Discipline Act) passes . . . Aug. 6,
 Four iron-plated vessels (400 ft. long; 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide; and cost about 600,000l. each) building . . . Dec.
 Capt. Cowper Coles' mode of constructing iron-plated vessels, with a cupola for firing from, made known in 1855, and recommended to

the admiralty in 1861; adopted by Ericsson in the *Monitor*, 1862; proposed to be adopted by the British government . . . 1862
 Six different kinds of plated vessels said to be constructing; E. J. Reed authorised to build the *Enterprise* as a specimen of an iron-plated sea-going vessel . . . April,
Royal Oak, iron-clad steamer, launched at Chatham . . . Sept. 10,
 Twin or double-screws for vessels of light draught introduced . . . 1863
 Mr. E. J. Reed appointed chief constructor in the Royal Navy . . . Jan.
 Navy consists of 1014 vessels of all classes; 85 line of battle ships; 69 frigates; 30 screw corvettes . . . Jan.
 Steam ram *Valiant* launched . . . Oct. 14,
Minotaur iron-steamer launched . . . Dec. 12,
 Royal School of Naval Architecture, South Kensington, established . . . 1864
 The turret-ship *Sovereign*, constructed on Coles' principle, put out of commission, and placed among reserve ships; this blamed by some, Oct.
 Naval models from the time of Henry VIII. collected early in the present century by sir Robert Seppings, removed to South Kensington Museum . . . Dec.
 29 iron-clad vessels building "to be ready for sea this year" . . . March, 1865
Bellerophon, iron-clad, by Mr. E. J. Reed; and the *Leviathan*, iron-clad, launched . . . May,
 A British fleet entertained at Cherbourg, Brest, &c., Aug. 15, &c.; and a French fleet at Portsmouth . . . Aug. 29-31,
 ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON THE BRITISH NAVY.—1850, 6,942,397l.; —1854, 6,640,566l.; —1855, (to March 31, *Russian war*), 14,490,105l.; —1856, 19,654,585l.; —1859, 9,215,487l.; —1861, 13,331,668l.; —1862, 12,598,042l.; —1863, 11,370,588l.; —1864, 10,821,566l.; —*estimate* for year 1865-6, 10,392,224l.
 THE NAVAL SALUTE TO THE BRITISH FLAG began in Alfred's reign, and though sometimes disputed, may be said to have been continued ever since. The Dutch agreed to strike to the English colours in the British seas, in 1673. The honour of the flag salute at sea was also formerly assented to by France in 1704, although it had been long previously struck by England. See *Flag and Salutes* at 8 a.
 NAVAL UNIFORMS. The first notice of the establish-

NAVY, *continued.*

ment of a uniform in the British naval service, which we have met with, occurs in the *Jacobite's Journal* of March 5, 1748, under the head of "Domestic News," in these terms:—"An order is said to be issued, requiring all his majesty's sea-officers, from the admiral down to the midshipman, to wear a uniformity of clothing, for which purpose pattern coats for dress suits and frocks for each rank of officers are lodged at the Navy-office, and at the several dock-yards for their inspection." This is corroborated by the *Gazette* of July 13, 1757, when the first alteration in the uniform took place, and in which a reference is made to the order of 1748, alluded to in the journal above mentioned, and which, in fact, is the year when a naval uniform was first established. James I. had indeed granted, by warrant of 6th April, 1609, to six of his principal masters of the navy, "liverie coats of fine red cloth." The warrant is stated to have been drawn *verbatim* from one signed by queen Elizabeth, but which had not been acted upon by reason of her death. This curious document is in the British Museum; but king James's limited red livery is supposed to have been soon discontinued. *Quarterly Review*.

THE NAVY PAY OFFICE, organised in 1644, was abolished in 1836, when the army and navy pay departments were consolidated in the Paymaster General's office.

THE NAVY LIST was first officially compiled by John

Finlaison, the celebrated actuary, and published monthly in 1814.

NAVAL REVIEWS. The queen reviewed the fleet at Portsmouth in March, 1854, before it sailed to the Baltic, at the commencement of the Russian war; and again at Portsmouth, on the conclusion of peace, in the presence of the parliament, &c., on April 23, 1856. The fleet extended in an unbroken line of 5 miles, and consisted of upwards of 300 men-of-war, with a tonnage of 150,000, carrying 3800 guns, and manned by 40,000 seamen. There were about 100,000 spectators.

NAVAL VOLUNTEERS (or Reserve). By 16 and 17 Vict. c. 73 (1853), the admiralty were empowered to raise a body of seafaring men to be called the "Naval Coast Volunteers," not to exceed 10,000, for the defence of the coast, and for actual service if required. On Aug. 13, 1859, an act was passed to enable the admiralty to raise a number of men, not exceeding 30,000, as a reserve force of seamen, to be called the "Royal Naval Volunteers." In November following the admiralty issued a statement of the "qualifications, advantages, and obligations" of this reserve. The enrolment commenced on Jan. 1, 1860. The engagement is for five years, and the volunteers are entitled to a pension when incapacitated after the expiration of the term. At the prospect of war with the United States in Dec. 1861, a great number of seamen at Hartlepool, Dundee, London, Aberdeen, &c., offered their services.

NAVY OF FRANCE. It is first mentioned in history, 728, when, like that of England at an early period, it consisted of galleys; in this year the French defeated the Frisian fleet. It was considerably improved under Louis XIV. at the instance of his minister Colbert, about 1697. The French navy was, perhaps, in its highest splendour about 1781; but it became greatly reduced in the wars with England. See *Naval Battles*. It has been greatly increased by the present emperor, and in 1859 consisted of 51 ships of the line (14 sailing vessels and 37 steamers), and 398 other vessels, in all 449; including vessels building, converting, or ordered to be built. The new French iron-plated frigate *Gloire*, launched in 1860, has been subjected to much criticism, but appears to be generally considered as successful.* The *Solferino* and *Magenta* were launched in June, 1861. Other iron vessels are in course of construction.

NEBRASKA, a N.W. territory of North America, was organized May 30, 1854. Capital, Omaha city.

NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS, put forth by sir Wm. Herschel, in 1811, supposes that the universe was formed out of shapeless masses of nebulae or clusters of small stars. It has not been generally received. In Oct. 1860, Mr. Lassell strictly scrutinised the dumb-bell nebula, and stated that the brightest parts did not appear to be stars. In 1865 Mr. Wm. Huggins reported that he had analysed certain nebulae by their spectra, and believed them to be entirely gaseous.

NECTARINE, the *Amygdalis Persica*, originally came from Persia about 1562. Previously, presents of nectarines were frequently sent to the court of England from the Netherlands; and Catharine, queen of Henry VIII., distributed them among her friends.

NEEDLES were first made in England in Cheapside, London, in the time of Mary I. by a negro from Spain, but was lost at his death, and not recovered till 1566, in the reign of Elizabeth, when Elias Growse, a German, taught the art to the English. *Slow*.

NEGRO TRADE. See *Slavery*.

NELSON'S VICTORIES, &c. See *separate articles*.

Horatio Nelson, born at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk Sept. 29, 1758
Sailed with captain Phipps to the North Pole, 1773

Distinguished himself in the West Indies. . . 1780
Lost an eye at the reduction of Calvi, Corsica, 1794
Captured Elba Aug. 9, 1796

* Mr. Scott Russell says:—"The *Gloire* has been built by M. Dupuis de Lome, after a most exact calculation of the effect of iron plates upon the weight and speed of a vessel. She is perfectly fit to carry a broadside of guns of as heavy a calibre as any that can be carried and worked in our own wooden ships, and she is driven at as least as high a speed as any vessel of similar dimensions in our own service."

NELSON'S VICTORIES, *continued.*

With Jervis, at the victory off St. Vincent, Feb. 14; made admiral Feb. 20, 1797
 Lost his right arm at the unsuccessful attack on Santa Cruz . . . July 25, 26, "
 Gained the battle of the Nile, Aug. 1; created Baron Nelson of the Nile . . . Oct. 6, 1798
 Attacks Copenhagen, April 2; created viscount, May 22; attacks Boulogne and destroys several ships . . . Aug. 3, 1801
 Appointed to chief command in the Mediterranean . . . May 20, 1803
 Pursues the French and Spanish fleets, March to Aug.; returns to England, Aug.; reappears at Cadiz, and defeats the fleets in Trafalgar Bay, where he is killed Oct. 21, 1805
 The *Victory* man-of-war arrived off Portsmouth with his remains . . . Dec. 4, "

The body lay in state in the Painted Hall, at Greenwich, Jan. 5; on the 8th was removed to the Admiralty; the funeral took place, Jan. 9, 1805

The prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), the duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.), and other royal dukes; almost all the peers of England, and the lord mayor and corporation of London, with thousands of military and naval officers and distinguished men, followed the funeral car to St. Paul's. The military assembled on this occasion amounted to near 10,000 regulars, independent of volunteers. The regulars consisted chiefly of the regiments that had fought and conquered in Egypt.

NEMEAN GAMES, celebrated at Nemea, in Achaia, were originally instituted by the Argives, in honour of Archemorus, who died by the bite of a serpent, and Hercules some time after renewed them, 1226 B.C. The conqueror was rewarded with a crown of olives, afterwards of green parsley, in memory of the adventure of Archemorus, whom his nurse laid down on a sprig of that plant. They were celebrated every third year, or, according to others, on the first and third year of every Olympiad, 1226 B.C. *Herodotus*. They were revived by the emperor Julian, A.D. 362, but ceased in 396.

NEPAUL (India). The East India Company's war with the state of Nepaul commenced Nov. 1, 1814, and terminated April 27, 1815. A treaty of peace was signed between the parties Dec. 2, 1815. War renewed by an infraction of the treaty by the Nepaulese, Jan. 1816; and after several contests, unfavourable to the Nepaulese, the former treaty was ratified, March 15, 1816. An extraordinary embassy from the king of Nepaul to the queen of Great Britain arrived in England, landing at Southampton, May 25, and remained till Aug. 1850; it consisted of the Nepaulese prince, Jung Bahadoor and his suite, to whom many honours were paid. He supported the English during the English mutiny in 1857.

NEPHALIA, sacrifices of sobriety among the Greeks, when they offered mead instead of wine to the sun and moon, to the nymphs, to Aurora, and to Venus; and burnt any wood but that of the vine, fig-tree, and mulberry-tree, esteemed symbols of drunkenness, 613 B.C.

NEPTUNE, a primary planet, first observed on Sept. 23, 1846, by Dr. Galle at Berlin, in consequence of a letter from M. Le Verrier, who had conjectured from the anomalous movements of Uranus, that a distant planet might exist nearly in the position where Neptune is situated. Calculations to the same effect had been previously made by Mr. J. Couch Adams. Neptune is said to have been seen by Lalande, and thought to be a fixed star.

NERWINDEN. See *Landen*.

NESTORIANS, the followers of Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople (428-431), who is represented as a heretic for maintaining that though the Virgin Mary was the mother of Jesus Christ as man, yet she was not the mother of God, since no human creature could impart to another what she had not herself; he also held that God was united to Christ under one person but remained as distinct in nature and essence as though he had never been united at all. He was opposed by Eutyches, and died 439. See *Eutychians*. Nestorian Christians in the Levant administer the sacrament with leavened bread and in both kinds, permit their priests to marry, and use neither confirmation nor auricular confession. *Du Pin*. A Nestorian priest and deacon were in London in July, 1862.

NETHERLANDS. See *Flanders, Holland, and Belgium*.

NEUFCHÂTEL, a canton in Switzerland, formerly a lordship, afterwards a principality. The first known lord was Ulric de Fenis, about 1032, whose descendants ruled till 1373, after which by marriages it frequently changed governors. On the death of the last of the Longuevilles, the duchess de Nemours, in 1707, there were many claimants; among them our William III. He and the allies however gave it to Frederic I. of Prussia with the title of prince. In 1806 the principality was ceded to France, and Napoleon bestowed it on his general Berthier, who held it till 1814, when it fell to the disposal of the allies. They restored the king of Prussia the title of prince with certain rights and privileges; but constituted it a part of the Swiss confederation.*

* After an unsuccessful attempt in 1831, the inhabitants in 1848 repudiated their allegiance to Prussia,

NEUSTRIA or **WEST FRANCE**, a kingdom allotted to Clotaire by his father Clovis, at his death in 711. His descendant, Charlemagne, became sole king of France, in 771.

NEUTRAL POWERS. By the treaty of Paris, signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Turkey and Sardinia, on April 16, 1856, it was determined that privateering should be abolished; that neutrals might carry an enemy's goods not contraband of war; that neutral goods not contraband were free even under an enemy's flag; and that blockades to be binding must be effective. The president of the United States acceded to these provisions in 1861.

NEVADA, a western territory of the United States of N. America, organised March 2, 1861. Capital, Carson city.

NEVILLE'S CROSS, or **DURHAM, BATTLE OF**, between the Scots under king David Bruce, and the English under Philippa, consort of Edward III. and lord Percy, Oct. 17, 1346. More than 15,000 of the Scots were slain, and their king taken prisoner.

NEVIS, ISLAND OF (W. Indies), planted by the English in 1628; taken by the French, Feb. 14, 1782; restored to the English in 1783. The capital is Charleston.

* **NEWARK** (Nottinghamshire), **BATTLE OF**, in which the royal army under prince Rupert repulsed the army of the parliament, besieging the town, March 21, 1644. The church was erected by Henry IV. Here, in the midst of troubles, died king John, Oct. 9, 1216; and here, May 5, 1646, Charles I., after his defeat at Naseby, put himself into the hands of the Scotch army, who afterwards gave him up to his enemies. Newark was first incorporated by Edward VI. and afterwards by Charles II.

NEW BRUNSWICK was taken from Nova Scotia, and received its name as a separate colony in 1785. In 1865 it opposed the plan for uniting all the British North American colonies in a confederation.

NEWBURY (Berkshire). Near here were fought two desperate battles—(1.) Sept. 20, 1643: between the army of Charles I. and that of the parliament under Essex; it terminated somewhat favourably for the king. Among the slain was the amiable Lucius Cary, viscount Falkland, deeply regretted. (2.) A second battle of dubious result was fought between the royalists and the parliamentarians, Oct. 27, 1644.

NEW CALEDONIA (Pacific Ocean), discovered by Cook on Sept. 4, 1774, was seized by the French and colonised in 1852. The French government in Dec. 1864, redressed the outrages committed upon the British missionaries at a station established here in 1854.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland), the Roman Pons Ælia. The first coal port in the world,* and the metropolis of the north of England. The coal-mines were discovered here about 1234. The first charter granted to the townsmen for digging coal was by Henry III. in 1239.

The castle built by Robert Courthose, son of William I. 1080
The town fortified by William II. " "
St. Nicholas church built, about 1091; burnt in 1216; restored by Edward I., to whom John Balliol did homage here, 1292; rebuilt 1359
Newcastle surrenders to the Scotch in 1640 and 1646
Who here gave up Charles I. to the parliament 1644
Occupied by general Wade in 1745
The Literary and Philosophical Society founded 1793; liberally endowed by Robert Stephenson in 1858-9
T. Bewick, the wood engraver, dies 1828

The magnificent market erected by Richard Grainger, who otherwise greatly improved the town 1835
High level bridge erected by Robert Stephenson: and grand central station built 1849-50
1538 persons die of cholera, Aug. 31 to Oct. 26, 1853
Great fire through the explosion at Gateshead (which see) Oct. 6, 1854
Great distress through failure of Northumberland Joint-Stock Bank Nov. 1857
Richard Grainger dies, aged 63 July 4, 1861
Enthusiastic reception of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Oct. 7-9, 1862

and proclaimed Neuchâtel a free and independent member of the Swiss confederation. The king of Prussia protested against this; and in 1852 a protocol was signed between England, France, and Austria, recognising his claims. In Sept. 1856, some of his adherents, headed by the count de Pourtales, broke out into insurrection against the republican authorities, who, however, quickly subdued and imprisoned them, with the intention of bringing them to trial. War was threatened by the king of Prussia, and great energy and determination manifested by the Swiss. On the intervention of the English and French governments, after many delays, a treaty was signed on June 11, 1857, by which the king of Prussia virtually renounced his claims, on receiving a pecuniary compensation, which he eventually gave up. He retains the title of prince of Neuchâtel without any political rights. The prisoners of Sept. 1856 were released without trial, Jan. 18, 1857.

* In 1306 the use of coal for fuel was prohibited in London, by royal proclamation, chiefly because it injured the sale of wood for fuel, great quantities of which were then growing about the city; but this interdiction did not long continue, and we may consider coal as having been dug and exported from this place for more than 500 years.

NEWCASTLE ADMINISTRATION, formed April, 1754; resigned Nov., 1756; when the duke of Devonshire became first lord of the treasury.

Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, *first lord of the treasury*.

Henry Bilson Legge, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Earl of Holderness and sir Thomas Robinson (afterwards lord Grantham), *secretaries of state*. The latter succeeded by Henry Fox (afterwards lord Holland).

Lord Anson, *first lord of the admiralty*.

Lord Grenville, *lord president*.

Lord Gower (succeeded by the duke of Marlborough), *lord privy seal*.

Duke of Grafton, earl of Halifax, George Grenville, &c.

Lord Hardwicke, *lord chancellor*.

NEWCASTLE AND PITT ADMINISTRATION (see *Chatham Administration*), formed June, 1757; resigned May, 1762; lord Bute coming into power.

Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, *first lord of the treasury*.

William Pitt (afterwards lord Chatham), *secretary of state for the northern department, and leader of the house of commons*.

Lord Grenville, *lord president*.

Earl Temple, *privy seal*.

Mr. Legge, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Duke of Devonshire, *lord chamberlain*.

Earl of Holderness, *secretary of state for the southern department*.

Duke of Rutland, *lord steward*.

Lord Anson, *admiralty*.

Duke of Marlborough (succeeded by lord Ligonier), *ordnance*.

Henry Fox, George Grenville, viscount Barrington, lord Halifax, James Grenville, &c.

Sir Robert Henley, *lord keeper of the great seal*.

NEW CHURCH. See *Swedenborgians*.

NEW COLLEGE (St. John's-wood, London), erected by the Independent dissenters for the education of their ministers, 1850-1, is founded on the union of Homerton, Highbury, and Coward colleges. See *Oxford*.

NEW ENGLAND (N. America), comprising the states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, was settled by the Puritans who were driven from England. The first attempt to form a settlement was made in 1607, which was named New England by captain Smith, in 1614. Settlement of the Plymouth company in 1620.

NEW FOREST (Hampshire), was made ("afforested") by William the Conqueror, 1079-85. Many populous towns and villages, and indeed the whole country, for above thirty miles in compass, were laid waste, and no less than thirty-six churches were destroyed. William Rufus was killed in this forest by an arrow, shot by Walter Tyrrel, that accidentally glanced against a tree, Aug. 2, 1100, the site of which is now pointed out by a triangular stone. The New Forest Deer Removal act was passed 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76, Aug. 7, 1851.

NEWFOUNDLAND (N. America), discovered by Sebastian Cabot, who called it *Prima Vista*, June 24, 1497. It was formally taken possession of by sir Henry Gilbert, 1583. In the reign of Elizabeth, other nations had the advantage of the English in the fishery. In 1577 there were 100 fishing vessels from Spain, 50 from Portugal, 150 from France, and only 15, but of larger size, from England. *Hakluyt*. But the English fishery in some years afterwards (1625) had increased so much that the ports of Devonshire alone employed 150 ships, which sold their fish in Spain, Portugal, and Italy. The sovereignty of England was recognised in 1713. Nearly 1000 English families reside here all the year; and in the fishing season (May to September) more than 15,000 persons resort to Newfoundland (one of our finest nurseries for seamen). It obtained the privilege of a colonial legislation in 1845, and the bishopric was established in 1839.—Appalling fire at St. John's, a great portion of the town destroyed, the loss estimated at 1,000,000*l.* sterling, June 9, 1846.*

NEWGATE, LONDON. The PRISON derives its name from the gate which once formed a part of it, and stood a little beyond the Sessions-house in the Old Bailey. It was used as a prison for persons of rank, as early as 1218; but was rebuilt about two centuries afterwards by the executors of sir Richard Whittington, whose statue with a cat stood in the niche till the time of its demolition by the great fire of London, in 1666. It was then reconstructed in its late form; but the old prison being an accumulation of misery and inconvenience, was pulled down and rebuilt between 1778 and 1780. During the riots in the latter year, the interior was destroyed by fire, but shortly afterwards restored. In 1857 the interior was pulled down to be re-erected on a plan adapted to the reformatory system. The market, established in 1681, was ordered to be abolished by an act passed in 1861. A meat and poultry market is to be erected in Smithfield.

* On Jan. 14, 1857, a convention was concluded between the English and French governments, confirming certain French privileges of fishery in exchange for others. The English colonists were dissatisfied with this convention.

NEW GRENADA (S. America), discovered by Ojeda in 1499, and conquered and settled by the Spaniards in 1536. It formed part of the new republic of Bogota, established in 1811; and, combined with Caracas, formed the republic of Colombia in Dec. 17, 1819. See *Colombia*.

President M. Ospina entered on office, April 1, 1857
After several reunions and dissolutions, the republic of New Granada merged into the Grenadine Confederation, which includes Bolivar, Antioquia, Panama, and other small states,

June 15, 1858

Struggles between the conservatives, partisans of the old government, and the liberals, Jan. 1861

General Mosquera (liberal) deposes Ospina; and seizes the government. July 18, "

A congress of the states determine on union,

under the name of the United States of Colombia. Sept. 20, 1861

Arboleda, chief of the conservatives, assassinated (succeeded by Cassal) Nov. 1, 1862

New constitution established May 8, 1863

Mosquera invites Venezuela and Equator to join the confederation Aug. "

Equator declines—war ensues Nov. 20, "

The troops of Equator defeated, Dec. 6; peace ensues, and Equator remains independent, Dec. 3, "

NEW HAMPSHIRE, one of the original united states of N. America, was settled in 1623, and separated from Massachusetts in 1679. Capital, Concord.

NEW HARMONY. See *Harmonists*.

NEW HEBRIDES (S. Pacific Ocean), discovered by Quiros, who believing them to be a continent named them *Tierra Australia del Espiritu Santo*, in 1606. Bougainville in 1768 found them to be islands; and in 1774 Cook gave them their present name.

NEW HOLLAND. See *Australia, New South Wales, &c.*

NEW JERSEY, one of the original united states of N. America, was settled by the Dutch from New York, 1620; and by Swedes in 1627. Capital, Trenton.

NEW LANARK (W. Scotland). Here Robert Owen endeavoured to establish socialism in 1801.

NEWMARKET (Cambridgeshire), renowned for its horse-races. It is first mentioned in 1227; and probably derived its name from the market then recently established. James I. erected a hunting-seat here, called the king's house, to which Charles I. was taken as a prisoner in 1647, when the parliament army was quartered in the neighbouring village of Kennet. Charles II., who was fond of racing, built a stand-house for the sake of the diversion, about 1667,* and from that period races have been annual to the present time; and many extraordinary races have been run. See *Races*.

NEW MEXICO (N. America), ceded to the United States in 1848, and organised as a territory, Sept. 9, 1850. Capital, Santa Fé.

NEW ORLEANS, capital of Louisiana, N. America (*which see*), founded in 1717, under the regency of the duke of Orleans. In 1788, seven-eighths of the city were destroyed by fire; but it is now rebuilt. The British attacked New Orleans in Dec., 1814, and were repulsed with great loss, by the Americans under general Jackson, Jan. 8, 1815. New Orleans was surrendered to the Federals on April, 1862. The strong feeling of the inhabitants in favour of the Confederates and against the Federals induced general B. Butler to rule them with military rigour, occasionally degenerating into brutal tyranny, especially towards females, May to October, 1862. He was replaced by general Banks, Dec. 16, 1862.

NEWPORT (Monmouthshire). Chartist riots here were suppressed, Nov. 4, 1839.†

* During the races, on March 22, 1683, Newmarket was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, which occasioned the hasty departure of the company then assembled, including the king, the queen, the duke of York, the royal attendants, and many of the nobility; and to this disaster historians have ascribed the failure of the Rye-house plot, the object of which was said to be the assassination of the king and his brother on the road from Newmarket to London, if the period of their journey had not been thus anticipated. See *Rye-House Plot*.

† The chartists (*which see*) collected from the mines and collieries in the neighbourhood, to the number of 10,000, armed with guns, pikes, clubs, &c., arrived at Newport, Nov. 4, 1839. They divided themselves into two bodies—one, under the command of Mr. John Frost, an ex-magistrate, proceeded down the principal street; whilst the other, headed by his son, took the direction of Stow-hill. They met in front of the Westgate hotel, where the magistrates were assembled with about 30 soldiers of the 45th regiment, and several special constables. The rioters commenced breaking the windows of the house, and fired on the inmates, by which the mayor, Mr. (now sir Thomas) Phillips, and several other persons were wounded. The soldiers returned the fire, and succeeded in dispersing the mob, which, with its leaders, fled from the town, leaving about 20 rioters dead, and many others dangerously wounded. A detachment of the 10th royal Hussars having arrived from Bristol, the town became tranquil. Frost was apprehended on the following day, together with his printer, and other influential persons among the chartists. He and several others were tried and convicted in Jan. 1840, and sentenced to death; afterwards commuted to transportation. An amnesty was granted them on May 3, 1856; and they returned to England in Sept. following.

NEW RIVER. An artificial river for the supply of London with water, commenced in 1609, and finished in 1613, when the projector, Hugh Myddelton, was knighted by James I. *Styrpe*. This river, which rises in Hertfordshire, and which, with its windings, is forty-two miles long, was brought to London, and opened Sept. 29, 1613. So little was the benefit of it understood, that for above thirty years the seventy-two shares, into which it was divided, netted only 5*l.* apiece. Each of these shares was sold originally for 100*l.* Within the last few years they were sold at 900*l.* a share, and some lately at 10,000*l.*

NEW ROSS (Wexford), S. E. Ireland. Here general Johnston totally defeated the rebels under Beauchamp D. Bagenal Harvey, June 4, 1798.

NEWRY (N. Ireland). In the rebellion of 1641, Newry was reduced to a ruinous condition; it was surprised by sir Con. Magenis, but was retaken by lord Conway. After the Restoration the town was rebuilt. It was burnt by the duke of Berwick when flying from Schomberg and the English army, and only the castle and a few houses escaped, 1689.

NEW SOUTH WALES, the principal colony of Australia (*which see*). The eastern coast of New Holland was explored and taken possession of by captain Cook in 1770. At his recommendation a convict colony was first formed here. Captain A. Phillip, the first governor, arrived at Botany Bay with 800 convicts, Jan. 20, 1788; but he subsequently preferred Sydney, about seven miles distant from the head of Port Jackson, as a more eligible situation for the capital. A new constitution was granted in 1855 (18 & 19 Vic. c. 54). See *Sydney*. Population, in 1856, 269,722; in 1859, 342,062; in 1862, 367,495. The imports for 1859 amounted to 6,597,053*l.*; the exports to 4,768,049*l.* Governor, sir John Young, appointed 1860.

NEWS-LETTERS. News-writers in the reign of Charles II. collected from the coffee-houses information, which was printed weekly and sent into the country. The *London Gazette*, then the only authorised newspaper, contained little more than proclamations and advertisements.

NEWSPAPERS. The Roman *Acta Diurna* were issued, it is said, 691*B.C.* In modern times, a *Gazetta*, which derived its name from its price, a small coin, was published in Venice (about 1536). The *Gazette de France*, now existing, first appeared in April, 1631, edited by Renaudot, a physician. It was patronised by the king, Louis XIII., who wrote one article for it, and by Richelieu. The first real newspaper published in England* was established by sir Roger L'Estrange, in 1663; it was entitled the *Public Intelligencer*, and continued nearly three years, when it ceased, on the appearance of the *Gazette*. In the reign of James I., 1622, appeared the *London Weekly Courant*; and in the year 1643 (the period of the civil war) were printed a variety of publications, certainly in no respect entitled to the name of newspapers, of which the following were the titles:—

England's Memorable Accidents.
The Kingdom's Intelligencer.
The Diurnal of Certain Passages in
Parliament.
The Mercurius Aulicus.

The Scotch Intelligencer.
The Parliament's Scout.
The Parliament's Scout's Dis-
covery, or Certain Information.

The Mercurius Civicus, or London's
Intelligencer.
The Country's Complaint, &c.
The Weekly Accants.
Mercurius Britannicus.

A paper called the *London Gazette*† was published Aug. 22, 1642. The *London Gazette* of the existing series was published first at Oxford, the court being there on account of the plague, Nov. 7, 1665, and afterwards at London, Feb. 5, 1666.

Printing of newspapers and pamphlets prohibited, 31 Chas. I. 1680. *Salmon's Chron.*

The regular newspapers commenced on the abolition of the censorship of the press, in 1695.

Daily Courant first published in 1709.

Newspapers first stamped in 1713.

NUMBER OF STAMPS ISSUED TO BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.

1753	7,411,757
1760	9,404,790
1774	12,300,000

1790	14,635,639
1800	16,084,905
1810	20,172,837
1820	24,862,186
1825	26,950,693
1830	30,158,741
1835	32,874,652
1840	49,033,384
1843	56,433,977
1850	65,741,271

[In 1850 there were also issued supplement stamps at $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 11,684,423.]

In the year ending Jan. 5, 1851, there were 159 London newspapers, in which appeared 891,650 advertisements; 222 English provincial newspapers, having 875,631 advertisements. In Scotland, same

* Some copies of a publication are in existence called the *English Mercury*, professing to come out under the authority of queen Elizabeth, in 1588, the period of the Spanish Armada. The researches of Mr. T. Watts, of the British Museum, have proved these to be forgeries, executed about 1766. The full title of No. 50 is "*The English Mercury*, published by authority, for the prevention of false reports, imprinted by Christopher Barker, her highness's printer, No. 50." It describes the Spanish Armada, giving "A journal of what passed since the 21st of this month, between her majestie's fleet and that of Spayne, transmitted by the Lord Highe Admiral, to the Lordes of council."

† On May 22, 1787, a *London Gazette* Extraordinary was forged, with a view of affecting the funds.

NEWSPAPERS, *continued.*

year, 110 newspapers, having 249,141 advertisements. In Ireland, 102 newspapers, having 236,128 advertisements. The number of stamps issued was—in England, 65,741,271 at 1d., and 11,684,423 supplement stamps at 4d.; in Scotland, 7,643,045 stamps at 1d., and 241,264 at 4d.; in Ireland, 6,302,728 stamps at 1d., and 43,358 at 4d. Reduction of newspaper duty from 4d. to 1d. took effect on Sept. 15, 1836.

The distinctive die came into use Jan. 1, 1837. Duty on advertisements abolished, 1853.

IRISH NEWSPAPERS.

The first was the *Dublin News-Letter*, by Joseph Ray, 1685; *Pue's Occurrences*, 1700. *Faulkner's Journal* was established by George Faulkner, "a man celebrated for the goodness of his heart, and the weakness of his head," 1728. The oldest of the existing Dublin newspapers are *Saunders' (then Esdaile's) News-Letter*, 1745; and *Freeman's Journal*, founded as the *Public Register*, by the patriot Dr. Lucas, about 1755. The *Limerick Chronicle*, the oldest of the provincial prints, 1768.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS.

Norwich Postman, 1706. *Worcester Postman*, 1709. *Newcastle-on-Tyne Courant*, 1711.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Gazette de Venise, early in 17th century; *Gazette de France* (now publishing), 1631. The first newspaper set up in Germany, 1715.

The first published in America, the *Boston News-Letter*, in 1704; the first at Philadelphia in 1719; and the first in Holland in 1732.

"America, whose population is 23 millions and a half, supports 800 newspapers (50 of these publishing daily), and their annual circulation is stated at 64,000,000. In Paris there exist 163 journals, literary, scientific, religious, and political."—*Westminster Review*, 1830.

REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS. 1850. 1865.

London newspapers, daily	12	99
United Kingdom, daily	—	73
London newspapers, weekly	58	166
English provincial newspapers	222	750
Irish newspapers	102	132
Scotch newspapers	110	140
British isles	14	14

By the act passed June 15, 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. c. 27), the stamp on newspapers, as such, was totally abolished, and will be employed henceforth only for postal purposes. Many new papers were then started, which were but of short duration.

In 1857, 71 million newspapers passed through the post-office. In Jan. 1860, 1060 newspapers, and in Jan. 1862, 1165 newspapers were in course of publication in the United Kingdom.

On Oct. 1, 1861, when the paper duty came off, the *Times*, *Daily News*, and *Morning Post* reduced their price to 3d. each copy unstamped.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

DAILY.

Public Ledger (<i>commercial</i>)	1759	Times (<i>independent</i>)	1788	Daily News (<i>liberal</i>)	1846
Morning Chronicle (<i>liberal</i>), <i>extinct</i>	1770-1862	Sun (<i>liberal</i>)	1792	Daily Telegraph* (<i>liberal</i>)	1855
Morning Post (<i>whig</i>)	1781	Morning Advertiser (<i>liberal</i>)	1794	Morning Star (<i>liberal</i>)	1856
Morning Herald (<i>conservative</i>) 1781		Globe (<i>whig</i>), evening	1803	International (<i>in French</i>)	1863
		Standard (<i>conservative</i>)	1827	Pall Mall Gazette (<i>liberal</i>)	1865

PRINCIPAL WEEKLY.

St. James's Chronicle (<i>con-</i> <i>servative</i>)	1761	United Service Gazette	1833	Economist (<i>liberal</i>)	1843
Observer (<i>whig</i>)	1792	Watchman (<i>Wesleyan</i>)	1835	Jewish Chronicle (<i>liberal</i>)	1845
Bell's Messenger (<i>lib. conserv.</i>) 1796		Musical World	1836	Guardian (<i>High Church</i>)	1846
Dispatch (<i>liberal</i>)	1801	Jurist (<i>legal</i>)	1837	Press (<i>conservative</i>)	1853
Examiner (<i>liberal</i>)	1808	Magnet (<i>agricultural</i>)	"	Field (<i>country gentlemen's</i>)	"
Literary Gazette (<i>extinct</i>) 1817-62		Railway Times	"	Saturday Review (<i>neutral</i>)	1855
John Bull (<i>conservative</i>)	1820	Era (<i>theatrical</i>)	"	Engineer	1856
Bell's Life in London (<i>sporting</i>) 1820		Tablet (<i>Roman Catholic</i>)	1840	City Press (<i>neutral</i>)	1857
Sunday Times (<i>lib. conserv.</i>)	1822	Gardeners' Chronicle	1841	News (<i>bankers, &c.</i>)	1858
Atlas (<i>liberal</i>)	1826	Nonconformist	"	Chemical News	1859
Athenaeum (<i>literary and scien.</i>) 1828		Punch	1841	London Review (<i>liberal</i>)	1860
Spectator (<i>liberal</i>)	"	Illus. London News (<i>liberal</i>)	1842	Reader (<i>literary and scientific</i>) 1863	
Record (<i>liberal conservative</i>)	"	Lloyd's Weekly Paper (<i>radcl.</i>)	"	Age (<i>neutral</i>)	1864
Court Journal (<i>neutral</i>)	1829	Builder	1843	Owl (<i>satirical</i>)	"
		English Churchman (<i>High Ch.</i>)	"	Index (<i>Confederate</i>) <i>extinct</i>	1865
		News of the World (<i>liberal</i>)	1843		

NEW STYLE. Pope Gregory XIII., in order to rectify the errors of the current calendar, published a new one, in which ten days were omitted—Oct. 5, 1582, becoming Oct. 15. The new style was adopted in France, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Flanders, Portugal, in 1582, and in Great Britain in 1751. In 1752 eleven days were left out of the calendar—Sept. 3, 1752, being reckoned as Sept. 14.

NEW TESTAMENT. See *Bible*.

NEWTONIAN PHILOSOPHY, the doctrines respecting gravitation, &c., taught by sir Isaac Newton in his "Principia," published in 1687. He was born, Dec. 25, 1642; became Master of the Mint, 1699; President of the Royal Society, 1703; and died March 20, 1727. A statue of him in marble by Roubilliac was set up at Trinity College, Cambridge, July 14, 1755, and one in bronze by Theed, at Grantham, Sept. 21, 1858, when lord Brougham delivered an excellent discourse on the life and works of Newton. The latter statue cost 1600*l.*, which sum was obtained by public subscription.

* 144,000 copies sold on Dec. 16, 1861. The prince consort died on the 14th.

NEWTOWNBARRY RIOT (S. E. Ireland). On a seizure of stock for tithes, a lamentable conflict ensued here between the yeomanry and the people, when thirty-five persons were killed or wounded, June 18, 1831. The jury at the coroner's inquest was unable to agree on a verdict.

NEWTOWN-BUTLER (N. Ireland). On July 30, 1689, the Enniskilleners under Gustavus Hamilton thoroughly defeated the adherents of James II. commanded by general Maccarty, taking him prisoner with his artillery, arms, and baggage.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, &c. The feast was instituted by Numa, and was dedicated to Janus (who presided over the new year), Jan. 1, 713 B.C.*

NEW YORK, the "empire state" of the United States of N. America, was settled by the Dutch in 1609. The city was named by them Manhattan and New Amsterdam; but the English under colonel Nichols dispossessed them and the Swedes, Aug. 27, 1664, and changed its name. Population in 1860, 805,651.

New York was confirmed to England by the peace of Breda	Aug. 24, 1667	goods from all nations, was opened in the presence of the president of the United States and many other dignitaries, July 14, 1853
The city was one of the principal points of the struggle for independence among the states of America. It surrendered to the British forces under general Howe	Sept. 15, 1776	New York suffered severely by large commercial failures, and "hunger demonstrations" took place during the panic . . . Nov. 1857
The city was evacuated by the British; "Evacuation day" made one of rejoicing ever since	Nov. 25, 1783	The Crystal Palace destroyed by fire . . . Oct. 5, 1858
Academy of the fine arts, and a botanical garden, established in	1804	A magnificent cathedral erected in . . . 1859
Awful fire here; 674 buildings destroyed, and property valued at nearly 20,000,000 dollars,	Dec. 16, 1835	Great fire; about 50 lives lost . . . Feb. 2, 1860
The Park theatre destroyed by fire . . . Dec. 16, 1848		During the civil war of 1861 New York strongly supported the government of president Lincoln (republican, or abolitionist); but during 1862 a re-action gradually took place, and the opposition (democrat) candidates for congress were elected by large majorities, Nov. 1862
Serious riot (several lives lost) at the theatre, originating in a dispute between Mr. Macready (English) and Mr. Forrest (American) actors	May 10, 1849	Pierce riots against conscription; many persons killed and much property destroyed, July 13-17, 1863
The Crystal Palace, containing an exhibition of		Barnum's museum burnt; great loss, July 13, 1865

See under *United States*.

NEW ZEALAND (in the Pacific Ocean), discovered by Tasman in 1642. From his time the country, except that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till 1769-70, when it was circumnavigated by captain Cook. In 1773, he planted several spots of ground on this island with European garden seeds; and in 1777, he found some fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. European population, in 1860, 84,294. Value of imports, in 1859, 1,551,030*l.*; exports, 551,484*l.* Sir George Grey, governor, reappointed June, 1861.

The right of Great Britain to New Zealand recognised at the peace in . . . 1814	creating powers municipal, legislative, and administrative . . . Dec. 29, 1847
No constitutional authority was placed over it until a resident subordinate to the government of New South Wales was sent out with limited powers . . . 1833	This charter was not acted on; a legislative council opened by the governor . . . Dec. 20, 1848
New Zealand company established; Wellington founded . . . 1839	Foundation of Auckland, 1840; Nelson and Taranaki (or New Plymouth), 1841; Otago, 1848; Canterbury . . . 1850
Capt. Hobson, the first governor, landed Jan. 29; treaty of Waitangi signed, by which the chiefs cede a large amount of land . . . Feb. 5, 1840	New Zealand company relinquish charter . . . "
Becomes an independent colony and made a bishop's see . . . April, 1841	Bishopric subdivided to form another called Christchurch . . . 1852
Capt. (aft. admiral) Fitzroy, governor, Dec. 1843 to Nov. 1845	New constitution granted . . . "
Sir George Grey, governor . . . 1846	Col. Wynyard, governor . . . Jan. 1854 to Sept. 1855
A charter, founded upon an act passed in 1846,	Governor Browne . . . Oct. "
	An earthquake; not much damage done, Jan. 23, "
	Constitution modified . . . 1857
	Insurrection of the natives (Maoris) under a chief named William King (Wirrimu King),

* On this day the Romans sacrificed to Janus a cake of new sifted meal, with salt, incense, and wine: and all the mechanics began something of their art of trade; the men of letters did the same, as to books, poems, &c.; and the consuls, though chosen before, took the chair and entered upon their office this day. Nonius Marcellus refers the origin of NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS among the Romans to Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, who having considered as a good omen a present of some branches cut in a wood consecrated to Strenia, the goddess of strength, which he received on the first day of the new year, authorised the custom afterwards, and gave these gifts the name of Strenæ, 747 B.C.

NEW ZEALAND, *continued.*

arising out of disputes respecting the sale of land ; the bishop Selwyn and others consider the natives to have been unjustly treated		Gen. Cameron severely defeats the Maoris at Rangariri	Nov. 20, 1863
	March, 1860	Continued success of gen. Cameron ; capitulation of the Maori king	Dec. 9, "
Indecisive actions between the militia and volunteers and the Maoris	March 14-28, "	British attack on Galepa repulsed with loss of officers and men	April 29, 1864
War breaks out at Taranaki : the British repulsed with loss	June 30, "	Loan of 1,000,000 <i>l.</i> to New Zealand : guaranteed by parliament	July, "
Great excitement in Australia ; troops sent to New Zealand, under gen. Pratt, land, Aug. 3,	"	Several tribes submit	Aug. "
Indecisive actions	Sept. 10, 19, Oct. 9, 12, "	Maori prisoners escape and form a nucleus of a new insurrection	Sept. "
Gen. Pratt defeats the Maoris at Mahoetahi, and destroys their fortified places	Nov. 6, "	Sir George Grey issues proposals of peace, Oct. 25 ; the Aborigines Protection Society send religious, moral, and political advice to the Maoris (considered injudicious)	Nov. "
The New Zealand colonists in England meet and justify the conduct of the governor,	Nov. 22, "	Change of ministry and policy ; seat of government to be removed from Auckland to Wellington on Cook's Strait	Nov. 24, "
The Maoris defeated, Dec. 29, 1860 ; Jan. 23, Feb. 24, March 16-18, 1860-1	"	Maoris attack on Cameron severely defeated, Jan. 25 ; again, Feb. 25 ; outbreak of the Pai Mariri or Hau-hau heresy, a compound of Judaism and paganism, amongst the Maoris ; the rev. C. S. Volkner murdered and many outrages committed, March 2 ; proclamation of governor sir George Grey against it ; it is checked by the agency of a friendly native chief We-tako	April, 1865
The war ends : surrender of natives, March 19, 1861	"	William Thompson, an eminent chief, surrenders on behalf of the Maori king	May 25, "
Sir George Grey re-appointed governor, June, 1861	"	New Zealand still unsettled	July, "
Gold discovered at Otago, and other places, June, "	"	The Hau-haus beaten in several conflicts, Aug. ; the governor proclaims peace, Sept. 2 ; British troops about to leave	Sept. 15, "
A native sovereignty proclaimed ; 5000 British soldiers in the islands	July, "		
Loyalty of the natives increasing	May, 1862		
The Maori chiefs sign a poetical address of condolence to the queen on the death of the prince consort ; received	Nov. 1862		
Natives attack a military escort and kill 8 persons	May 4, 1863		
Waikato tribe driven from a fort	July 17, "		
The war spreading ; natives construct rifle pits,	Aug. "		
Proposed confiscation of Waikato lands	Sept. "		

NEY'S EXECUTION. Ney, duke of Elchingen, prince of the Moskwa, and one of the most valiant of the marshals of France, was shot as a traitor, Dec. 7, 1815.* On Dec. 7, 1853, his statue was erected on the spot where he fell.

NIAGARA (N. America). At the head of this river, on the western shore, is Fort Erie,† which was taken by the English, July 24, 1759. It was abandoned in the war with the United States, May 27, 1813, but was retaken, Dec. 19, following. A suspension bridge of a single span of 800 feet over the Niagara, connecting the railways of Canada and New York, was opened in March, 1855. It is elevated 18 feet on the Canadian, and 28 feet on the American side.

NICEA. See *Nice*.

NICARAGUA, a state in Central America (*which see*). Population about 300,000 ; president, T. Martinez ; elected in 1859, and re-elected in 1863. The present constitution was established, Aug. 19, 1858. At the commencement of 1855 it was greatly disturbed by two political parties : that of the president, Chamorro, who held Grenada, the capital, and that of the democratic chief, Castellon, who held Leon. The latter invited Walker, the filibuster, to his assistance, who in a short time became sole dictator of the state.‡ By the

* After the abdication of Napoleon I., 5th April, 1814, he took the oath of allegiance to the king, Louis XVIII. On Napoleon's return to France from Elba, he marched against him ; but his troops deserting, he regarded the cause of the Bourbons as lost, and opened the invader's way to Paris, March, 1815. Ney led the attack of the French at Waterloo, where he fought in the midst of the slain, his clothes pierced with bullet-holes, five horses having been shot under him : night and defeat obliged him to flee. Though included in the decree of July 24, 1815, which guaranteed the safety of all Frenchmen, he was sought out, and on Aug. 5, taken at the castle of a friend at Urillac, and brought to trial before the Chamber of Peers, Dec. 4. The 13th article of the capitulation of Paris, fixing a general amnesty, was quoted in his favour, yet he was sentenced to death and met his fate with fortitude, Dec. 7, 1815.

† About eighteen miles below Fort Erie, are the remarkable falls. The river is here 740 yards wide. The half-mile immediately above the cataracts is a rapid, in which the water falls 58 feet : it is then thrown, with astonishing grandeur, down a stupendous precipice of 150 feet perpendicular, in three distinct and collateral sheets : and, in a rapid that extends to the distance of nine miles below, falls nearly as much more. The river then flows in a deep channel till it enters lake Ontario, at Fort Niagara. The falls were visited by the prince of Wales in Sept. 1860.

‡ William Walker was born at Tennessee, in the United States, where he became successively doctor, lawyer, and journalist, and afterwards gold-seeker in California, whence he was invited to Nicaragua by Castellon, with the promise of 52,000 acres of land, on condition of bringing with him a band of adventurers to sustain the revolutionary cause. Walker accepted the terms, and on June 28 landed at Rodejo with 68 men. He increased his forces at Leon, and soon after attacked the town of Rivas, where he was repulsed

united efforts of the confederated states the filibusters were all expelled in May, 1857. On May 1, 1858, Nicaragua and Costa Rica appealed to the great European powers for protection.

NICE or NICEÆ, a town in Bithynia, Asia Minor, N. W. Antigonus gave it the name Antigoneia, which Lysimachus changed to Nicæa, in memory of his wife. It became the residence of the kings of Bithynia about 208 B.C. At the battle of Nice, A.D. 194, the emperor Severus defeated his rival, Niger, who was again defeated at Issus, and soon after taken prisoner and put to death. In 325, the first general council was held here, which composed the NICENE CREED and condemned the Arians. It was attended by 318 bishops from divers parts, who settled both the doctrine of the Trinity and the time for observing Easter. The creed was altered, 381, and confirmed, 431, when it was decreed unlawful to make further additions. When the Crusaders took Constantinople, and established a Latin empire there in 1204, the Greek emperors removed to Nice and reigned there till 1261, when they returned to Constantinople. See *Eastern Empire*, p. 261. Nice was taken by the Ottoman Turks in 1330.

NICE (N. Italy), a colony of Massilia, now Marseilles. It was taken by the French, and retaken by Eugene of Savoy, in 1706; and by the Austrians in 1800. After the mind of the people had been ascertained by universal suffrage (the votes being nearly unanimous for annexation to France), the province of Nice was given up to France by the Sardinian government. The French troops occupied Nice on April 1, in conformity with a treaty signed March 24, 1860. The people are said to have been really unwilling for the change, and Garibaldi vehemently protested against the annexation. Population of the province, in 1857, 256,593.

NICIAS, PEACE OF, between Athens and Sparta, 421 B.C., so named on account of its being negotiated by that eminent and unfortunate Athenian general, who, with his colleague, Demosthenes, was put to death after the disastrous termination of the expedition against Syracuse, 413 B.C.

NICKEL, a white, ductile, malleable, magnetic metal, employed in the manufacture of German silver. Cronstedt in 1751 discovered nickel in the mineral copper-nickel.

NICOLAITANES, a sect mentioned in *Rev.* ii. 6, 15, said to have sprung from Nicolas, one of the first seven deacons (*Acts* vi.), and to have maintained the legality of a community of wives, as well as all other heresies, and to have denied the divinity of Christ.

NICOMEDIA, the metropolis of Bithynia, Asia Minor, N. W., founded by king Nicomedes I., 264 B.C., on the remains of Astacus; destroyed by an earthquake, A.D. 115; and restored by the emperor Adrian, 124. The Roman emperors frequently resided here during their eastern wars. Here Diocletian resigned the purple, 305; and Constantine died at his villa in its neighbourhood, 337. It surrendered to the Seljukian Turks, 1078; and to Orchan and the Ottoman Turks in 1338.

NICOPOLIS (now in Bulgaria), BATTLE OF, Sept. 28, 1396, between the allied Christian powers under Sigismund, king of Hungary, afterwards emperor, and the Turks under Bajazet; said to have been the first battle between the Turks and Christians; the latter were defeated, losing 20,000 slain, and as many wounded and prisoners.

with loss. He then joined col. Kinney, who had occupied and governed Grey Town, Sept. 6. On Oct. 13, Walker captured Grenada by surprise when in a defenceless state, shot Mayorga, one of the ministers, and established a rule of terror. By intervention of the American consul he made peace with the general of the state army, Corral, but shot him on Nov. 7, on finding him corresponding with fugitives at Costa Rica. Walker at first was only general-in-chief; but on Rivas, whom he had made president, deserting him, he became sole dictator. On May 14, 1856, his envoy Vijil was recognised by the president of the United States, whence also he obtained reinforcements during his retention of power. Costa Rica declared war against him, Feb. 28, 1856; the other states of Central America soon followed the example, and a sanguinary struggle ensued, lasting till May, 1857. On Nov. 25, 1856, Walker totally burnt Grenada, being unable to defend it, and removed the seat of government to Rivas. This place he surrendered to gen. Mora on May 1, 1857, on the intervention of capt. Davis, of the *St. Mary's*, U.S. Himself, his staff, and 260 men were conveyed in that vessel to New Orleans, where they were received with great enthusiasm. On Nov. 25, 1857, he again invaded Nicaragua, landing at Punta Arenas with 400 men; but on Dec. 8, was compelled to surrender to capt. Paulding, U.S., and was conveyed to New York. He escaped punishment by *nolle prosequi* (June 2, 1858); but capt. Paulding was tried for exceeding orders, and blamed—yet excused by president Buchanan. On Aug. 5, 1860, Walker landed near Truxillo, Honduras, and took the fort on the 6th. On the 7th he proclaimed that he made war on the government, not on the people of Honduras. On being summoned to surrender his booty by capt. Salmon, R.N., of the *Icarus*, he refused, and fled. He was pursued, caught, given up to the Honduras government, tried, and shot (on Sept. 12). His followers were dismissed.

NIELLO-WORK, said to have been produced by rubbing into engravings on silver, &c., a mixture of silver, lead, copper, sulphur, and borax, was an art known to the ancients and practised in the middle ages, and to have given to Maso Finiguerra the idea of engraving upon copper, about 1460.

NIEMEN or **MEMEL**, a river flowing into the Baltic, and separating Prussia from Russia. On a raft on this river the emperor Napoleon met Alexander of Russia, June 22, 1807; and made peace with him and Prussia. He crossed the Niemen to invade Russia, June 24, 1812, and re-crossed with the remains of his army, Dec. 28.

NIGER EXPEDITION, undertaken with a view to plant an English colony in the centre of Africa, and supported by a government grant of 60,000*l.*, started in the summer of 1841, and commenced the ascent of the river, Aug. 20, in that year. The expedition consisted of the *Albert*, *Wilberforce*, and *Soudan*. Fever broke out among the crews, Sept. 2, when these vessels had arrived at Iddah. The confluence of the Niger and the Chadda (270 miles from the sea) was reached Sept. 11. The *Soudan* then returned with the sick; the *Wilberforce* ascended the Chadda, and the *Albert* the Niger. But the *Wilberforce* was almost immediately compelled to return, and follow the track of the *Soudan*. The *Albert* arrived at Egga, on the Niger (320 miles from the sea), Sept. 28; but so great had been the progress of disease, that orders were now given for the third vessel to return, which she did, after the necessary delay for procuring firewood, on Oct. 4. This last vessel cast anchor in Clarence cove, Fernando Po, Oct. 17, all the same year.

NIGHTINGALE FUND. On Oct. 21, 1854, Miss Florence Nightingale left England with a staff of thirty-seven nurses, and arrived at Scutari, Nov. 5; they rendered invaluable services to the army; she returning to London, Sept. 8, 1856. In memory, a meeting was held at Willis's Rooms on Nov. 29, 1855, to raise funds to establish an institution for the training of nurses and other hospital attendants. Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt sang at Exeter Hall on March 11, 1856, and gave the proceeds (1872*l.*) to the fund. The subscriptions closed, April 24, 1857, amounting to 44,039*l.* The queen gave Miss Nightingale a valuable jewel.

NIKA CONTESTS. See *Circus*.

NIL DARPAN. See *India*, June, 1861.

NILE (Egypt). This great river rises in the Mountains of the Moon, in about ten degrees of N. lat. and in a known course of 1250 miles receives no tributary streams. The travels of Bruce were undertaken to discover the source of the Nile; he set out from England in June, 1768; on the 14th of November, 1770, he discovered the source of the Blue Nile, and returned home in 1773.—This river overflows regularly every year, from about the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when it begins to decrease, having given fertility to the land. It must rise 16 cubits to ensure that fertility. In 1829, the inundations of the Nile rose to 26 instead of 22, by which 30,000 people were drowned and immense property lost. Mr. Petherick set out early in 1861 to explore the country at the source of the Nile. For recent discoveries, see *Africa*, 1863—5.

NILE, BATTLE OF THE (or Aboukir), Aug. 1, 1798, near Rosetta, between the Toulon and British fleets, the latter commanded by lord (then sir Horatio) Nelson. Nine of the French line-of-battle ships were taken, two were burnt, and two escaped. The French ship, *L'Orient*, with admiral Brueys and 1000 men on board, blew up, and only 70 or 80 escaped. Nelson's exclamation upon commencing the battle was, "Victory or Westminster Abbey!"

NIMEGUEN (Holland). Here was signed the treaty of peace between France and the United Provinces, 1678. The French were successful against the British under the duke of York, before Nimeguen, Oct. 28, 1794; but were defeated by the British, Nov. 8, following.

NINEVEH, the capital of the Assyrian empire (see *Assyria*), founded by Ashur, who called it after himself, about 2245 B.C. Ninus reigned in Assyria, and called this city also after himself, Nineveh, 2069 B.C. *Abbé Lenglet*. Jonah preached against Nineveh (about 862 B.C.), which was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 606 B.C. The discoveries of Mr. Layard and others in the neighbourhood of Mosul, the supposed site of this ancient capital, since 1839, have in a manner disinterred and re-peopled a city which for centuries has not only ceased to figure on the page of history, but whose very locality had long been blotted out of the map of the earth.* In 1848 Mr. Layard published his "Nineveh and its Remains," and in 1853 an account of his second visit in 1849-50.

* The forms, features, costume, religion, modes of warfare, and ceremonial customs of its inhabitants stand before us as distinct as those of a living people; and it is anticipated that, by help of the sculptures and

NISBET or **NESBIT** (Northumberland). Here a battle was fought between the English and Scotch armies, the latter greatly disproportioned in strength to the former. Several thousands of the Scots were slain upon the field and in the pursuit, May 7, 1402.

NISMES (Nîmes), S. France, was the flourishing Roman colony, Nemausus. Its noble amphitheatre was ruined during the English occupation in 1417. Nîmes embraced Protestantism, and suffered much persecution in consequence, and has frequently been the scene of fierce religious contests. The treaty termed the Pacification of Nîmes (July 14, 1629) gave religious toleration for a time to the Huguenots.

NITRE. See *Saltpetre*.

NITRIC ACID, a compound of nitrogen and oxygen, formerly called *aqua fortis*, first obtained in a separate state by Raymond Lully, an alchemist, about 1287; but we are indebted to Cavendish, Priestley, and Lavoisier for our present knowledge of its properties. Mr. Cavendish demonstrated the nature of this acid in 1785. Nitrous acid was discovered by Scheele about 1774. Nitrous gas was accidentally discovered by Dr. Hales. Nitrous oxide gas was discovered by Dr. Priestley, in 1776.

NITROGEN or **AZOTE** (from the Greek *α*, no, and *ζωε*, I live), an irrespirable elementary gas. Before 1777, Scheele separated the oxygen of the air from the nitrogen, and almost simultaneously with Lavoisier discovered that the atmosphere is a mixture of these two gases. Nitrogen combined with hydrogen forms the volatile alkali ammonia, so freely given off by decomposing animal and vegetable bodies.

NOBILITY. The Goths, after they had seized a part of Europe, rewarded their heroes with titles of honour, to distinguish them from the common people. The right of peerage seems to have been at first territorial. Patents to persons having no estate were first granted by Philip the Fair of France, 1095. George Neville duke of Bedford (son of John, marquess of Montague), ennobled in 1470, was degraded from the peerage by parliament, on account of his utter want of property, 19 Edw. IV., 1478. Noblemen's privileges were restrained in June, 1773. See *Lords*, and the various orders of the nobility.

NOBILITY OF FRANCE preceded that of England. On June 18, 1790, the National Assembly decreed that hereditary nobility could not exist in a free state; that the titles of dukes, counts, marquesses, knights, barons, excellencies, abbots, and others, be abolished; that all citizens take their family names; liveries and armorial bearings also to be abolished. The records of the nobility, 600 volumes, were burnt at the foot of the statue of Louis XIV., June 25, 1792. A new nobility was created by the emperor Napoleon I., 1808. The hereditary peerage was abolished, Dec. 27, 1831.

NOBLE, an ancient English coin, first struck in the reign of Edward III. about 1337. It was stamped with a rose, and was thence called a rose noble; value 6s. 8d.

"NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI." See *Bastards* and *Merton*.

NON-CONFORMISTS. The Protestants in England are divided into conformists and non-conformists, or, churchmen and dissenters. The first place of meeting of the latter, in England, was established at Wandsworth, near London, Nov. 20, 1572. The name of non-conformists was taken by the Puritans when the Act of Uniformity came into operation on Aug. 24, 1662 (termed "Black Bartholomew's day"), when 2000 ministers of the established religion resigned, not choosing to conform to the statute passed "for the uniformity of public prayers and administration of the sacraments." See *Puritans* and *Dissenters*. The laws against them were relaxed in 1690.—The *Nonconformist* newspaper (edited by Mr. Edward Miall) began in 1841.

NONES, in the Roman Calendar, were the fifth day of each month, excepting March, May, July, and October, when the nones fell on the seventh day.

NON-JURORS. In 1689, they considered James II. to have been unjustly deposed, and refused to swear allegiance to William III. Among them were Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury; Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells, and the bishops of Ely, Gloucester, Norwich,

their cuneiform inscriptions, the researches of the learned may go far in filling up the vast blank in Assyrian annals. Among the sculptures that enrich the British Museum may be mentioned the winged bull and lion, and numerous hunting and battle-pieces; but perhaps the most interesting as confirmatory of the truth of Holy Scripture, is the bas-relief of the eagle-headed human figure, presumed to be a representation of the Assyrian god Nisroch (from *Nisr*, an eagle or hawk), whom Sennacherib was in the act of worshipping when he was assassinated by his two sons, about 710 B.C. 2 Kings xix. 37.

and Peterborough, and many of the clergy who were deprived, Feb. 1, 1691. Non-jurors were subjected to a double taxation, and were obliged to register their estates, May, 1723. They formed a separate communion, which existed till the beginning of the present century.

NON NOBIS, DOMINE! ("Not unto us, O Lord!" &c., *Psalm cxv. 1*), a musical canon, sung as a grace at public feasts, was composed by W. Bird in 1618.

NON-RESISTANCE OATH, occurring in the Corporation Act, 1661, was repealed in 1719.

NOOTKA SOUND (Vancouver's Island), discovered by captain Cook in 1778. It was settled by the British in 1786, when a few British merchants in the East Indies formed a settlement to supply the Chinese market with furs: but the Spaniards in 1789 captured two English vessels and took possession of the settlement. The British ministry demanded reparation, and the affair was amicably terminated by a convention, and a free commerce was confirmed to England in 1790.

"NO-POPERY RIOTS." See *Gordon*.

NORDLINGEN (Bavaria). Here the Swedes under count Horn were defeated by the Austrians, Aug. 27, 1634; and the latter by Turenne in 1645.

NORE MUTINY. See *Mutinies*.

NORFOLK ISLAND, a penal colony of England, discovered in 1774, by captain Cook, who found it uninhabited, except by birds. The settlement was made by a detachment from Port Jackson under governor Phillip, in 1788, in Sydney bay, on the south side of the island. This was at one time the severest penal colony of Great Britain. The island was abandoned in 1809; but re-occupied as a penal settlement in 1825. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were removed to it in June, 1856, from *Pitcairn's Island* (*which see*).

NORMANDY (N. France), part of Neustria, a kingdom founded by Clovis in 511 for his son Clotaire, which, after various changes, was united to France by Charles the Bald in 837. From the beginning of the 9th century it was continually devastated by the Scandinavians, called Northmen or Normans, to purchase repose from whose irruptions Charles the Simple of France ceded the duchy to their leader Rollo, 905. From its conquerors it received its present name. Rollo, the first duke, held it as a fief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, until William, the seventh duke, acquired England, in 1066. It remained a province of England with some intermissions till the reign of king John, 1204, when it was re-united to France. It was re-conquered by Henry V., 1418, and held by England partially till 1450. The English still possess the islands on the coast, of which Jersey and Guernsey are the principal.

DUKES.

912. Rollo (or Raoul), baptised as Robert.
920 or 927. William I. Longsword.
943. Richard I. the Fearless.
996. Richard II. the Good.
1027. Richard III.
1028. Robert I. the Devil.
1035. William II. (I. of England).

1087. Robert II., Courthose (his son), after a contest despoiled by his brother.
1106. Henry I (king of England).
1135. Stephen (king of England).
1144. Matilda and Geoffrey Plantagenet.
1151. Henry II. (king of England in 1154).
1189. Richard IV. (I. of England).
1199-1203. Arthur and John of England.

NORTH ADMINISTRATION, formed by lord North, Jan., 1770. After his retirement from office, March 30, 1782, lord North entered into a league with the Whigs: this led to the short-lived Coalition ministry (1783). He succeeded to the earldom of Guildford in 1790, and died in 1792. See "*Coalition*."

Frederick, lord North, *first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer*.
Earl Gower, *lord president*.
Earl of Halifax, *privy seal*.
Lord Rochford, lord Weymouth (succeeded by lord

Sandwich), and lord Hillsborough, *secretaries of state*.
Sir Edward Hawke, *admiralty*.
Marquess of Granby, *ordnance*.
Sir Gilbert Elliot, lord Hertford, duke of Ancaster, lord Carteret, &c.

NORTHALLERTON (Yorkshire). Near here was fought the "battle of the Standard," where the English totally defeated the Scotch armies, Aug. 22, 1138. The archbishop of York brought forth a consecrated standard on a carriage at the moment when they were hotly pressed by the invaders, headed by king David.

NORTHAMPTON was burnt by the Danes in 1010. Here Henry III. proposed to found a university in 1260, and held a parliament in 1269. On July 10, 1460, a conflict took place between the duke of York and Henry VI. of England, in which the unfortunate monarch was defeated, and made prisoner (the second time) after a sanguinary fight which took place in the meadows below the town. Northampton was ravaged by the plague in 1637. It was seized and fortified by the parliamentary forces in 1642. The memorable fire, which almost totally destroyed the town, occurred Sept. 3, 1675.

NORTH BRITON NEWSPAPER: Number 45* (Wilkes's number), dated Saturday, April 23, 1763, was, by order of both houses of parliament, publicly burnt in London by the hands of the common hangman, Dec. 3, 1763. Wilkes by this newspaper (commenced in 1762), increased the antipathy to the Scotch then very prevalent in England; having been greatly favoured by the minister, the earl of Bute.

NORTH CAROLINA. See *Carolina*.

NORTHMEN or NORSEMEN. See *Scandinavia* and *Normandy*.

NORTHUMBRIA, a Saxon kingdom, founded by Ida, 547.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE. The attempt to discover a north-west passage was made by a Portuguese named Corte Real, about 1500. In 1585, a company was formed in London called the "Fellowship for the Discovery of the North-West Passage." From 1745 to 1818 parliament offered 20,000*l.* for this discovery. In 1818 the reward was modified by proposing that 5000*l.* should be paid when either 110°, 120°, or 130° W. long. should be passed: one of which payments was made to sir E. Parry. For their labours in the voyages enumerated in the list below, Parry, Franklin, Ross, Back, and Richardson, were knighted.

Sir Hugh Willoughby's expedition to find a north-east passage to China, sailed from the Thames† May 20, 1553
Sir Martin Frobisher's attempt to find a north-west passage to China 1576
Capt. Davis's expedition to find a north-west passage 1585
Barantz's expedition 1594
Weymouth and Knight's 1602
Hudson's voyages; the last undertaken. See *Hudson's Bay* 1610
Sir Thomas Button's 1612
Baffin's. See *Baffin's Bay* 1616
Foxe's expedition 1631
[A number of enterprises, undertaken by various countries, followed.]
Middleton's expedition 1742
Moore's and Smith's 1746
Hearne's land expedition 1769
Capt. Phipps, afterwards lord Mulgrave, his expedition 1773
Capt. Cooke, in the *Resolution & Discovery*, July, 1776
Mackenzie's expedition 1789
Capt. Duncan's voyage 1790
The *Discovery*, capt. Vancouver, returned from a voyage of survey and discovery on the north-west coast of America Sept. 1795
Lieut. Kotzebue's expedition Oct. 1815
Capt. Buchan's and lieut. Franklin's expedition in the *Dorothea* and *Trent* 1819-22

Capt. Ross and lieut. Parry in the *Isabella* and *Alexander* 1818
Lieuts. Parry and Linddon, in the *Hecla* and *Griper* May, 4, 1819
They return to Leith Nov. 3, 1820
Capts. Parry and Lyon in the *Fury* and *Hecla*, May 8, 1821
Capt. Parry's third expedition with the *Hecla*, May 8, 1824
Capts. Franklin and Lyon, after having attempted a land expedition, again sail from Liverpool Feb. 16, 1825
Capt. Parry,† again in the *Hecla*, sails from Deptford, and reaches a spot 435 miles from the North Pole, June 22; returns Oct. 6, 1827
Capt. Ross‡ arrived at Hull, on his return from his Arctic expedition, after an absence of four years, and when all hope of his return had been nearly abandoned\$. Oct. 18, 1833
Capt. Back and his companions arrived at Liverpool from their perilous Arctic land expedition, after having visited the Great Fish River and examined its course to the Polar Seas Sept. 8, 1835
Capt. Back sailed from Chatham in command of his majesty's ship *Terror*, on an exploring adventure to Wager River June 21, 1836
[The Geographical Society awarded the king's annual premium to capt. Back for his polar discoveries and enterprise, Dec., 1835.]

* Number 45 contained a commentary on the king's speech, couched in such caustic terms, that a prosecution was commenced against Wilkes. Having been arrested on a general warrant, he was brought by a writ of *habeas corpus* before chief justice Pratt, of the common pleas, who declared the judgment of that court, that general warrants were illegal, and he was consequently discharged. But, not content with this escape, he reprinted the obnoxious number, which produced a regular prosecution to conviction. See *Warrants, General*.

† The gallant sir Hugh Willoughby took his departure from Ratcliffe, on his fatal voyage for discovering the north-east passage to China. He sailed with great pomp by Greenwich, where the court then resided. The council and courtiers appeared at the windows, and the people covered the shores. The young king, Edward VI., alone lost the noble and novel sight, for he then lay on his death-bed; so that the principal object of the parade was disappointed. Sir Hugh Willoughby was unfortunately entangled in the ice, and frozen to death on the coast of Lapland. *Hakluyt*.

‡ Sir John Franklin died June 11, 1847 (see *Franklin*); sir E. Parry died July 8, 1855, aged 65; and sir John Ross died Aug. 30, 1856, aged 80.

§ In 1831 he discovered Boothia Felix: on June 31, same year, he came to a spot which he considered to be the true magnetic pole, in 70° 5' 17" N. lat., and 96° 46' 45" W. long.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE, *continued.*

Sir John Franklin, and capts. Crozier and Fitzjames, in the ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, leave England May 24, 1845
 Commanders Collinson and M'Clure, in the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, sailed eastward in search of sir John Franklin Jan. 20, 1850
 NORTH-WEST PASSAGE discovered by capt. M'Clure * Oct. 26, „

[Another expedition to the North Pole, under the command of capt. Sherard Osborne, was proposed to the Royal Geographical Society in the spring of 1865.]

[For the other expeditions in search of Franklin, &c., see *Franklin*.]

NORWAY, until the 7th century, was governed by petty rulers. About 630, Olaf Trætelia, of the race of Odin, termed Ynglings or youths, expelled from Sweden, established a colony in Vermeland, the nucleus of a monarchy, founded by his descendant, Halfdan III. the black, a great warrior and legislator, whose memory was long revered.

Olaf Trætelia, 630; slain by his subjects, 640.
 Halfdan I., 640; Eystein I., 700; Halfdan II., 730;
 Gudrod, 784; Olaf Geirstade and Halfdan III., 824.

Halfdan recovers his inheritance from his brother, whom he subdues, together with the neighbouring chiefs, 840; accidentally drowned, 863.

The chiefs regain their power during the youth of his son, Harold Hårfager, or fairhaired, who vows neither to cut nor comb his hair till he recovers his dominion, 865.

He defeats his enemies at Hafursfiord, 885; dies, 934.

Eric I. (the bloody Axe), his son, a tyrant, expelled; and succeeded by Hako the good, 940.

Hako endeavours in vain to establish Christianity; dies, 963.

Harold II., Graafeld, son of Eric, succeeds; killed in battle with Harold of Denmark, 977.

Hako, Jarl, made governor of several provinces; becomes king; his licentiousness leads to his ruin; deposed by Olaf I., Trygvæson; and slain by his slave, 995.

Olaf I. establishes Christianity by force and cruelty, 998; defeated and slain, during an expedition against Pomerania, by the kings of Denmark and Sweden, who divide Norway between them, 1000.

Olaf II., the saint (his son), lands in Norway, 1012; defeats his enemies and becomes king, 1015; fiercely zealous in the diffusion of Christianity, 1018-21.

Successful invasion of Canute, who becomes king, 1028, 1029; Olaf expelled; returns and is killed in battle, 1030.

Sweyn, at the death of Canute, succeeds as king of Norway, but is expelled in favour of Magnus I., bastard son of Olaf II., 1035; Magnus becomes king of Denmark, 1036; dies, 1047.

Harold Hardrade, king of Norway, 1047, invades England; defeated and slain by Harold II. at Stanford-bridge, Sept. 25, 1066.

Olaf III. and Magnus II. (sons), kings, Sept. 25, 1066; Olaf alone (pacific), 1069-1093; Olaf III. founds Bergen, 1070.

Magnus III. (barefoot), son of Olaf, 1093; invades the Orkneys and Scotland, 1096; killed in Ireland, 1103.

Sigurd I., Eystein II., and Olaf IV. (sons), 1103; Sigurd visits the Holy Land as a warrior-pilgrim, 1107-10; becomes sole king, 1122; dies, 1130.

Magnus IV. (his son) and Harold IV., 1130; Magnus dethroned, 1134.

Harold IV. murdered; succeeded by his sons, Sigurd II., &c.; civil war rages, 1136.

Nicolas Breakspear (afterwards pope Adrian IV.), the papal legate, arrives, reconciles the brothers, and founds the archbishopric of Trondheim, 1152.

Numerous competitors for the crown; civil war; Inge I., Eystein III., Hako III., Magnus V., 1136-62.

Magnus V. alone, 1162; rise of Swerro, an able adventurer, who becomes king; Magnus defeated; drowned, 1186.

Swerro rules vigorously; dies, 1202.

Hako, his son, king, 1202; Guthrum, 1204; Inge II., 1205.

Hako IV., bastard son of Swerro, 1207; unsuccessfully invades Scotland, where he dies, 1263.

Magnus VI., his son (the legislator), dies, 1280.

Eric II., the priest-hater, marries Margaret of Scotland; their daughter, the Maid of Norway, becomes heiress to the crown of Scotland, 1286.

Hako V., his brother, king, 1299-1319.

Decline of Norwegian prosperity.

Magnus VII. (III. of Sweden), king, 1319-43.

Hako VI., 1343-80.

Olaf V. of Norway (II. of Denmark), 1380-87.

Norway united with Denmark and Sweden under Margaret, 1389.

At an assembly at Calmar the three states are formally united, 1397.

Sweden and Norway separated from Denmark, 1448; re-united, 1450.

Denmark and Norway separated from Sweden, 1523.

Christiania, the modern capital, built by Christian IV., 1624.

Norway given to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel; Pomerania and Rugen annexed to Denmark, Jan. 14, 1814.

The Norwegians declare their independence, May 17.

The Swedish troops enter Norway, July 16, 1814.

Charles Frederic, duke of Holstein, elected king of Norway; abdicates, Oct. 10, 1814.

* Capt. M'Clure sailed in the *Investigator* in company with com. Collinson in the *Enterprise* in search of sir John Franklin, Jan. 20, 1850. On Sept. 6 he discovered high land, which he named Baring's land; on the 6th, other land, which he named after prince Albert; on the 30th, the ship was frozen in. Entertaining a strong conviction that the waters in which the *Investigator* then lay communicated with Barrow's straits, he set out on Oct. 21, with a few men in his sledge, to test his views. On Oct. 26, he reached Point Russell (73° 31' N. lat., 114° 14' W. long.), where from an elevation of 600 feet he saw Parry or Melville Sound beneath them. The strait connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans he named after the prince of Wales. The *Investigator* was the first ship which traversed the Polar sea from Behring straits to Behring island. Intelligence of this discovery was brought to England by com. Inglefield, and the Admiralty chart was published Oct. 14, 1853. Capt. M'Clure returned to England, Sept. 1854. In 1855, 5000*l.* were paid to capt. (afterwards sir Robert) M'Clure, and 5000*l.* were distributed among the officers and crew. On Jan. 30, 1855, the Admiralty notified that the Arctic medal would be given to all persons engaged in the expeditions from 1818 to 1855.

NORWAY, *continued.*

Charles XIII. of Sweden proclaimed king by the National Diet (Storting) assembled at Christiania; he accepted the constitution which declares Norway a free, independent, indivisible, and inalienable state, united to Sweden, Nov. 4, 1814.

Nobility abolished, 1821.

The national order of St. Olaf, instituted by king Oscar, 1847.

See *Denmark and Sweden.*

NORWICH (Norfolk), mentioned in history in the Saxon Chronicle at the period when Sweyn, king of Denmark, destroyed it by fire, 1004. Artisans from the Low Countries established here the manufacture of baizes, arras, &c., about 1132. A great plague in 1348 carried off many thousand persons; and in 1505 Norwich was nearly consumed by fire. The cathedral was first erected in 1088, by bishop Herbert Losinga; and was completed by bishop Middleton, about 1280. The church of the Black friars, now St. Andrew's hall, was erected in 1415. The public library was instituted in 1784. The Norwich new canal and harbour were opened June 3, 1831.

NORWICH, BISHOPRIC OF, originally East Anglia: the first bishop was Felix, a Burgundian, sent to convert the East Anglians about 630. The see was divided into two distinct bishoprics—Elmham, in Norfolk, and Dunwich, in Suffolk, about 673. Both sees suffered extremely from the Danish invasions, insomuch that after the death of St. Humbert, they lay vacant for a hundred years. At last the see of Elmham was revived, and Dunwich was united to it; but Arfastus removed the seat to Thetford, where it continued till Herbert Losinga removed it to Norwich, 1091. This see has given to the church of Rome two saints; and to the nation five lord chancellors. It was valued in the king's books at 899*l.* 18*s.* 7½*d.* *per annum.* Present income, 4500*l.* See *Bishoprics.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF NORWICH.

1790. George Horne; died Jan. 17, 1792.

1792. Charles Manners Sutton; translated to Canterbury, Feb. 1, 1805.

1805. Henry Bathurst; died April 5, 1837. He was a strenuous supporter of catholic emancipa-

tion, and for a long time the only liberal bishop in the house of peers.

1837. Edward Stanley; died Sept. 6, 1849.

1849. Samuel Hinds; resigned 1857.

1857. Hon. John T. Pelham, May; PRESENT bishop.

NOTABLES. An assembly of the notables of France was convened by Calonne, the minister of Louis XVI., on Feb. 22, 1787, on account of the deranged state of the king's finances, and again, in 1788, when Calonne opened his plan: but any reform militated too much against private interest to be adopted; Calonne was dismissed, and soon after retired to England. Louis having lost his confidential minister, De Vergennes, by death, called De Brienne, an ecclesiastic, to his counsels. The notables were re-assembled on Nov. 6, 1788. In the end, the States General were convoked Dec. 5; and from this assembly sprang the National Assembly (*which see*). The notables were dismissed by the king, Dec. 12, 1788. —The *Spanish notables* assembled and met Napoleon (conformably with a decree issued by him commanding their attendance), at Bayonne, May 25, 1808.

NOTARIES PUBLIC, said to have been appointed by the primitive fathers of the Christian church, to collect the acts or memoirs of the lives of the martyrs in the 1st century. *Du Fresnoy.* This office was afterwards changed to a legal employment, to attest deeds and writings, so as to establish their authenticity in any other country. An important statute to regulate notarial transactions was passed in 1800, and some statutes on the subject have been enacted since.

“NOTES AND QUERIES,” a medium of intercommunication for literary men and general readers, was first published on Nov. 3, 1849.

NOTRE DAME, the cathedral at Paris, was founded in 1163.

NOTTINGHAM. The castle here was defended by the Danes against king Alfred, and his brother Ethelred, who retook it, 868. It was rebuilt by William I. in 1068; and ultimately became a strong fortress. It was burnt by rioters during the Reform excitement, Oct. 10, 1831. The riots at Nottingham, in which the rioters broke frames, &c., commenced Nov. 14, 1811, and continued to Jan. 1812. Great similar mischief was done in April, 1814. The Watch and Ward act was enforced, Dec. 2, 1816. The British Association is to meet here in 1866.

NOVARA, BATTLE OF, March 23, 1849, when the Austrian marshal Radetzky totally defeated the king Charles Albert and the Sardinian army. The contest began at 10 A.M. and lasted till late in the evening; the Austrians lost 396 killed, and had about 1850

wounded; the Sardinians lost between 3000 and 4000 men, 27 cannons, and 3000 prisoners. The king soon after abdicated in favour of his son Victor Emmanuel.

NOVA SCOTIA (N. America). Settled in 1622, by the Scotch under sir William Alexander, in the reign of James I. of England, from whom it received the name of Nova Scotia. In 1710 the French included it in *Acadia*. Since its first settlement it has more than once changed proprietors, and was not confirmed to England till the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. It was taken in 1745 and 1758; but was again confirmed to England in 1760. Nova Scotia was divided into two provinces in 1784; and was erected into a bishopric in August, 1787. King's College, Windsor, was founded in 1788. See *Baronets*. Gold was found in Nova Scotia in 1861.

NOVATIANS, a sect which denied restoration to the church to those who had relapsed during times of persecution, begun with Novatian, a Roman presbyter, in 250.

NOVELS (*Novellæ*), a part of Justinian's Code published 535. See *Romances*.

NOVEMBER (*novem*, nine), anciently the ninth month of the year. When Numa added January and February, in 713 B.C., it became the eleventh as now. The Roman senators wished to name this month in which Tiberius was born, by his name, in imitation of Julius Cæsar, and Augustus; but the emperor refused, saying, "What will you do, conscript fathers, if you have *thirteen Cæsars*?"

NOVGOROD (central Russia), made the seat of his government by Ruric, a Varangian chief, in 862, is held to be the foundation of the Russian empire. In memory of the event the czar inaugurated a national monument at Novgorod, on Sept. 20, 1862.

NOVI (N. Italy), **BATTLE OF**, in which the French army, commanded by Joubert, was defeated by the Russians under Suwarrow, with immense loss, Aug. 15, 1799. Among 10,000 of the French slain was their leader, Joubert, and several other distinguished officers.

NOVUM ORGANON, the great work of lord Bacon containing his system of philosophy, was published 1620.

NOYADES. See *Drowning*.

NUBIA, the ancient *Æthiopia supra Ægyptum*, said to have been the seat of the kingdom of Meroë, received its name from a tribe named Nubes or Nubates. The Christian kingdom, with Dongola, the capital, lasted till the 14th century, when it was broken up into Mahometan principalities. It is now subject to the viceroy of Egypt, having been conquered by Ibrahim Pacha in 1822.

NUISANCES REMOVAL ACT; passed in 1848; amended 1849. See *Sanitary Legislation*.

NUMANTINE WAR. The war between the Romans and the Celtiberians (Celts who possessed the country near the Iber, now the Ebro) began, 140 B.C., on account of the latter having given refuge to their allies the Sigidians, who had been defeated by the Romans. Numantia, an unprotected city, withstood a long siege. The army of Scipio Africanus, 60,000 men, was bravely opposed by no more than 4000 men able to bear arms. The Numantines fed upon horse-flesh, and afterwards on their own dead, and at last drew lots to kill one another. At length they set fire to their houses, and destroyed themselves, so that not even one remained to adorn the triumph of the conqueror, 133 B.C.

NUMIDIA (N. Africa), the seat of the war of the Romans with Jugurtha, which began 111 B.C., and ended with his subjugation and captivity, 106. The last king, Juba, joined Cato and was killed at the battle of Thapsus, 46 B.C., when Numidia became a Roman province. See *Mauritania*.

NUMISMATICS, the science of coins and medals, an important adjunct to the study of history. In this country Evelyn (1697), Addison (1726), and Pinkerton (1789), published works on medals. Ruding's *Annals* is the great work on British coinage (new edition, 1840).—The Numismatic Society in London was founded by Dr. John Lee in 1836. It publishes the *Numismatic Chronicle*.—Mr. Yonge Akerman's *Numismatic Manual* (1840) is a useful introduction to the science. Foreign works are numerous.

NUNCIO, an envoy from the pope of Rome to Catholic states. The pope deputed a nuncio to the Irish rebels in 1645. The arrival in London of a nuncio, and his admission to an audience by James II., July, 1687, is stated to have hastened the Revolution.

NUNNERY. The first founded is said to have been that to which the sister of St. Anthony retired at the close of the 3rd century. The first founded in France, near Poitiers,

by St. Marcellina, sister to St. Martin, 360. *Du Fresnoy*. The first in England was at Folkestone, in Kent, by Eadbald, or Edbald, king of Kent, 630. *Dugdale's Monasticum Anglicanum*. See *Abbeys* and *Monachism*. The nuns were expelled from their convents in Germany, in July, 1785. They were driven out of their convents in France, in Jan. 1790. In Feb. 1861, monastic establishments were abolished in Naples, compensation being made to the inmates. For memorable instances of the constancy and fortitude of nuns, see *Acre* and *Coldingham*.

NUREMBERG, a free imperial German city in 1219. In 1522, the diet here demanded ecclesiastical reforms and a general council, and in 1532 secured religious liberty to the Protestants.

O.

OAK, styled the monarch of the woods, and an emblem of strength, virtue, constancy, and long life. That produced in England is considered to be best calculated for ship-building. The constellation Robur Caroli, the oak of Charles, was named by Dr. Halley in 1676, in memory of the oak tree in which Charles II. saved himself from his pursuers, after the battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651. See *Boscobel*. Herne's oak, Windsor park, mentioned in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, was finally destroyed by the wind, Aug. 31, 1863. The evergreen oak, *Quercus Ilex*, was brought from the south of Europe before 1581. The scarlet oak, *Quercus Coccinea*, was brought from North America before 1691. The chestnut-leaved oak, *Quercus Prunus*, from North America before 1730. The Turkey oak, *Quercus Berris*, from the south of Europe, 1735. The agaric of the oak, in pharmacy, was known as a styptic in 1750. In June, 403, the "Synod of the oak" was held at Chalcedon.

OATES'S PLOT. Titus Oates, at one time chaplain of a ship of war, was dismissed for immoral conduct, and became a lecturer in London. In conjunction with Dr. Tongue, he invented a plot against the Roman Catholics, who he asserted had conspired to assassinate Charles II., and extirpate the Protestant religion. He made it known Aug. 12, 1678, and in consequence about eighteen Roman Catholics were accused, and upon false testimony convicted and executed; among them the aged viscount Stafford, Dec. 29, 1680. Oates was afterwards tried for perjury (in the reign of James II.), and being found guilty, was fined, put in the pillory, publicly whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, May, 1685. On the accession of William and Mary he was pardoned, and a pension of 3*l.* a week granted him, 1689.

OATHS were taken by Abraham, B.C. 1892 (*Gen.* xxi. 24), and authorised (B.C. 1491) *Exod.* xxii. 11. The administration of an oath in judicial proceedings was introduced by the Saxons into England, 600. *Rapin*. That administered to a judge was settled 1344.

OF SUPREMACY, first administered to British subjects, and ratified by parliament, 26 Hen. VIII. (*Stow's Chron.*) 1535

Oaths were taken on the Gospels so early as 528; and the words "So help me God and all saints," concluded an oath until 1550

The ancient oath of allegiance, which contained a promise "to be true and faithful to the king and his heirs, and truth and faith to bear of life and limb and terrene honour; and not to know or hear of any ill or damage intended him without defending him therefrom," was modified by James I. in 1605, a declaration against the pope's authority being added. It was again altered in 1689

The affirmation of a Quaker was made equivalent to an oath, by statute, in 1696, *et seq.*

OF ABJURATION, being an obligation to maintain the government of king, lords, and commons,

the church of England, and toleration of Protestant dissenters, and abjuring all Roman Catholic pretenders to the crown, 13 Will. III. 1701
The Test and Corporation oaths modified by stat. 6 Geo. IV. 1828. See *Tests*.

Act abolishing oaths in the customs and excise departments, and in certain other cases, and substituting declarations in lieu thereof, 1 & 2 Will. IV. 1831

Affirmation, instead of oath, was permitted to Quakers and other dissenters by acts passed in 1833, 1837, 1838, and 1863. See *Affirmation*. In 1858 and 1860, Jews elected M.P. were relieved from part of the oath of allegiance. See *Jews*.

A bill for modifying the oath taken by Roman Catholics (passed by the commons) was rejected by the lords June 26, 1865

OBELISK. (Greek *obelos*, a spit, *monolithos*, a single stone). The first mentioned in history was that of Rameses, king of Egypt, about 1485 B.C. The Arabians called them Pharaoh's needles, and the Egyptian priests the finger of the sun; they differed very much as to their costliness, magnitude, and magnificence. Several were erected at Rome; one was erected by the emperor Augustus in the Campus Martius, on the pavement of which was

an horizontal dial that marked the hour, about 14 B.C. Of the obelisks brought to Rome by the emperors, several have been restored and set up by various popes, especially Sixtus V. In London are three obelisks : first in Fleet-street, at the top of Bridge-street, erected to the famous John Wilkes, lord mayor of London in 1775 ; and immediately opposite to it at the south end of Farringdon-street, stands another of granite to the memory of Robert Waltham, lord mayor in 1824, erected June 25, 1833 ; the third at the south end of the Blackfriars-road, marks the distance of one mile and a fraction from Fleet-street. An obelisk from Luxor was set up in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, in Oct. 1836.

OBLIVION. In 1660 was passed an act of "free general pardon, indemnity, and oblivion for all treasons and state offences committed between Jan. 1, 1637, and June 24, 1660." The regicides and certain Irish popish priests were excepted.

OBSERVATORIES. The first is said to have been erected on the top of the temple of Belus at Babylon. On the tomb of Osymandyas, in Egypt, was another, and it contained a golden circle 200 feet in diameter ; that at Benares was at least as ancient as these. The first in authentic history was at Alexandria, about 300 B.C., erected by Ptolemy Soter.

First modern meridional instrument by Copernicus	1540	At Bologna	1714
First observatory at Cassel	1561	At St. Petersburg	1725
Tycho Brahe's, at Uranienburg	1576	At Pekin, about	1750
Astronomical tower at Copenhagen	1657	Oxford, <i>Dr. Radcliffe</i>	1772
Royal (French)	1667	Calton Hill, Edinburgh	1776
Royal observatory at Greenwich (<i>which see</i>)	1675	Dublin, <i>Dr. Andrews</i>	1783
Observatory at Nuremberg	1678	Armagh, <i>Primate Robinson</i>	1793
At Utrecht	1690	Cambridge, England	1824
Berlin, erected under Liebnitz's direction	1711	Cambridge, U.S.	1840
		Washington, U.S.	1842

OCANA (central Spain), near which the Spaniards were defeated by the French commanded by Mortier and Soult, Nov. 19, 1809.

OCEAN MONARCH, an American emigrant ship, left Liverpool bound for Boston, Aug. 24, 1848, having 396 passengers on board. She had not advanced far into the Irish Channel, being within six miles of Great Ormshead, Lancashire, when she took fire, and in a few hours was burnt to the water's edge, and 178 persons perished.*

OCTARCH, the chief of the kings of the heptarchy, was called *Rex gentis Anglorum*. Hengist was the first octarch, 455, and Egbert the last, 800. See *Britain*. Some authors insist that the English heptarchy should have been called the *octarchy*, and that *heptarchy* is not the correct term.

OCTOBER, the eighth month in the year of Romulus, as its name imports, and the tenth in the year of Numa, 713 B.C. October still retained its first name, although the senate ordered it to be called *Faustinus*, in honour of *Faustina*, wife of Antoninus the emperor ; and Commodus called it *Invietus*, and *Domitianus*. October was sacred to Mars.

OCTROIS (from the low Latin *auctorium*, authority), a term applied to concessions from sovereigns, and to the taxes levied at the gates of towns in France on articles of food before entering the city. These octrois, of ancient origin, were suppressed in 1791, but re-established in 1797, and were re-organised in 1816, 1842, and 1852. In 1859, the octrois of Paris produced above 54 million francs. The Belgian government became very popular in July, 1860, by abolishing the *Octrois*.

ODES are nearly as old as the lyre ; amongst the Greeks they were extempore compositions sung in honour of the gods. Anacreon's odes were composed about 532 B.C. ; Pindar's 498 to 446 ; and Horace's from 24 to 13, all B.C. Anciently, odes were divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode. See *Poets Laureate* and *Lyric Poetry*.

ODESSA, a port on the Black Sea, built by the empress Catherine of Russia, in 1784-1792, after the peace of Jassy. In 1817 it was made a free port, since when its prosperity has rapidly increased. It was partially bombarded by the British April 21, 1854, in consequence of the Russian batteries having fired on a flag of truce, April 6. On May 12, the

* The Brazilian steam-frigate, *Alfonso*, happened to be out on a trial trip at the time, with the prince and princess de Joinville and the duke and duchess d'Aumale on board, who witnessed the catastrophe, and aided in rescuing and comforting the sufferers with exceeding humanity. They, with the crews and passengers of the *Alfonso* and the yacht *Queen of the Ocean*, so effectually rendered their heroic and unwearied services as to save 156 persons from their dreadful situation, and 62 others escaped by various means.

English frigate *Tiger* stranded here, and was destroyed by Russian artillery. The captain, Giffard, and many of his crew were killed, and the rest made prisoners.

ODONTOLOGY (from the Greek *odontes*, teeth), the science of the teeth, may be said to have really begun with the researches of professor Richard Owen, who in 1839 made the first definite announcement of the organic connection between the vascular and vital soft parts of the frame and the hard substance of a tooth. His comprehensive work, "Odontography" (illustrated with beautiful plates), was published 1840-5.

ODYL, the name given in 1845 by baron von Reichenbach to a so-called new "imponderable or influence," said to be developed by magnets, crystals, the human body, heat, electricity, chemical action, and the whole material universe. The odylic force is said to give rise to luminous phenomena, visible to certain sensitive persons only. The baron's "Researches on Magnetism, &c., in relation to the Vital Force," translated by Dr. Gregory, were published in 1850. Emanuel Swedenborg (died 1772) described similar phenomena.

ŒCUMENICAL BISHOP (from the Greek *oikoumenē*, the habitable understood globe), "universal bishop;" a title assumed by John, bishop of Constantinople, 587.

OFFA'S DYKE, the intrenchment from the Wye to the Dee, made by Offa, king of Mercia, to defend his country from the incursions of the Welsh, 779.

OGYGES, DELUGE OF (which laid Attica waste for more than two hundred years afterwards, and until the arrival of Cecrops), is stated to have occurred 1764 B.C. See *Deluge*.

OGULNIAN LAW, carried by the tribunes Q. and Cn. Ogulnii, increased the number of the pontiffs and augurs, and made plebeians eligible to those offices, B.C. 300.

OHIO, a western state of North America, was ceded to the British with Canada, in 1763; settled in 1788, and admitted into the Union, Nov. 29, 1802.

OHM'S LAW, for determining the quantity of the electro-motive force of the Voltaic battery, was published in 1827. It is in conformity with the discovery that the earth may be employed as a conductor, thus saving the return wire in electric-telegraphy.

OIL was used for burning in lamps as early as the epoch of Abraham, about 1921 B.C. It was the custom of the Jews to anoint with oil persons appointed to high offices, as the priests and kings, *Psalms* cxxxiii. 2; *1 Sam.* x. 1; xvi. 13. The fact that oil, if passed through red-hot iron pipes, will be resolved into a combustible gas, was long known to chemists; and after the process of lighting by coal-gas was made apparent, Messrs. Taylor and Martineau contrived apparatus for producing oil-gas on a large scale, 1815. **OIL SPRINGS.** See *Petroleum*.

OLBERS, the asteroid, discovered by M. Olbers, in 1802, is now termed *Pallas*.

OLD BAILEY SESSIONS-COURT is held for the trial of criminals, and its jurisdiction comprehends the county of Middlesex as well as the city of London. It is held eight times in the year by the royal commission of *oyer and terminer*. The judges are, the lord mayor, those aldermen who have passed the chair, the recorder, and the common-serjeant, who are attended by both the sheriffs, and one or more of the national judges. The court-house was built in 1773,* and enlarged in 1808. See *Central Criminal Court*.

OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN. See *Assassins*. **OLD STYLE.** See *New Style*.

OLEFIANT GAS, a combination of hydrogen and carbon, which burns with much brilliancy. In 1862, Berthelot formed it artificially by means of alcohol.

OLDENBURG, a grand duchy in North Germany, was annexed to Denmark in 1448; in 1773, Christian VII. ceded the country to Russia in exchange for Holstein Gottorp, and soon after the present dignity was established. Population in 1864, 301,812.

DUKES.

1773. Frederick Augustus.

1785. Peter Frederick. The duchy was seized by Napoleon, and annexed to his empire in 1811; but restored in 1814.

GRAND-DUKES.

1829. May 21. Paul Frederick.

1853. Feb. 27. Nicholas Frederick (born July 8, 1827), the present grandduke.

Heir: Prince Frederic Augustus (born Nov. 16, 1852).

* During some trials in the old court, the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greater part of the jury, and numbers of spectators, caught the gaol distemper, and died May, 1750. Again, this disease was fatal to several in 1772. Twenty-eight persons were killed at the execution of Mr. Steele's murderers at the Old Bailey, Feb. 22, 1807.

OLERON, LAWS OF, relating to sea affairs, are said to have been enacted by Richard I. of England, when at the island of Oleron in France, 1194; which is now doubted.

OLIVES are named in the earliest accounts of Egypt and Greece; and at Athens their cultivation was taught by Cecrops, 1556 B.C. They were first planted in Italy about 562 B.C. The olive has been cultivated in England since 1648 A.D. The Cape olive since 1730.

OLTENITZA, BATTLE OF. A large Turkish force having crossed the Danube, under Omar Pasha, established themselves at Oltenitza, in spite of the vigorous attacks of the Russians, who were repulsed with loss, Nov. 2 and 3, 1853. On the 4th a most desperate attempt to dislodge the Turks by general Danneberg with 9000 men, was defeated with great loss.

OLYMPIADS, the era of the Greeks, which dates from July 1, 776 B.C., being the year in which Corcebus was successful at the Olympic games. This era was reckoned by periods of four years, each period being called an Olympiad, and in marking a date the year and Olympiad were both mentioned. The computation of Olympiads ceased with the 305th, A.D. 440.

OLYMPIC GAMES, so famous among the Greeks, are said to have been instituted by the Idæi Dactyli, 1453 B.C., or by Pelops, 1307 B.C.; revived by Iphitus, 884 B.C., in honour of Jupiter, and were held at the beginning of every fifth year, on the banks of the Alpheus, near Olympia, in the Peloponnesus, now the Morea, to exercise the youth in five kinds of combats. The conquerors in these games were highly honoured. The prize contended for was a crown made of a kind of wild olive, appropriated to this use. In 1858, M. Zappas, a wealthy Peloponnesian, gave funds to re-establish these games, under the auspices of the queen of Greece, to commence in Oct. 1859. OLYMPIC THEATRE. See *Theatres*.

OLYNTHUS, a city, N. Greece, subdued in war by Sparta in 382—379 B.C. It resisted Philip of Macedon, 350 B.C., by whom it was destroyed, 347.

OMENS. See *Augury*. Amphictyon was the first who is recorded as having drawn prognostications from omens, 1497 B.C. Alexander the Great and Mithridates the Great are said to have studied omens. At the birth of the latter, 131 B.C., there were seen for seventy days together, two large comets, whose splendour eclipsed that of the noon-day sun, occupying so vast a space as the fourth part of the heavens; and this omen, we are told, directed all the actions of Mithridates throughout his life. *Justin*.

OMMIADES, a dynasty of Mahometan caliphs, beginning with Moawiyah, of whom fourteen reigned in Arabia, 661—750; and eighteen at Cordova, in Spain, 750—1031. Their favourite colour was green.

OMNIBUSES (from *omnibus*, for all) began to run in Paris in April, 1828. The idea of such conveyances is ascribed to Pascal, about 1662, when similar carriages were started, but soon discontinued. They were revived in Paris, April 11, 1828; and introduced into London by a coach proprietor named Shillibeer. The first omnibus started from Paddington to the Bank of England on Saturday, July 4, 1829. The omnibus is usually licensed to carry from ten to twelve passengers inside, and from ten to fourteen outside, and is attended by a footman, called a "conductor." Regulations were made respecting omnibuses by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33 (1853). See *Cabriolets* and *Hackney Coaches*. The London Omnibus Company was established in Jan. 1856. The saloon omnibuses ran in 1857-60. In Sept. 1865, it was stated that there were then running about 620 omnibuses belonging to the General Omnibus Company, and 450 belonging to private proprietors.

ONE POUND NOTES were issued by the bank of England, March 4, 1797; for England only, 1823; re-issued for a short time, Dec. 16, 1852. *Rosse*.

O. P. RIOT began on the opening of the new Covent Garden theatre, London, with increased prices of admission, Sept. 18,* and lasted till Dec. 10, 1809.

OPERAS. Adam de la Hale, a Trouvère, surnamed "le Bossu d'Arras," born in 1240, is, as far as has yet been ascertained, the composer of the first comic opera, *Li Gieus* (Le Jeu) *de Robin et de Marion*. The Italian opera began with the *Il Satiro* of Cavalière, and the *Dafne*

* The play was *Macbeth*, and not one word from the stage was heard. The concurrence of all parts of the house in the desire for reduction, gave a furious and determined party in the pit courage to proceed, and great injury was done in pit, boxes, and galleries. For many successive nights the audience, too strong to be controlled, continued their demand, and renewed their depredations, while the managers seemed, on their part, resolved not to give way.

of Rinuccini, with music by Peri, about 1590. Their *Eurydice* was represented at Florence, 1600, on the marriage of Marie de Medicis with Henry IV. of France. *L'Orfeo*, *Favola in Musica*, composed by Monteverde, was performed in 1607, and is supposed to have been the first opera that was ever published. About 1669, the abbot Perrin obtained a grant from XIV. to set up an opera at Paris, where, in 1672, was acted *Pomona*.—Rossini's *Barbière* and *Otello*, appeared, 1816; *Gazza Ladra*, 1817; *Semiramide*, 1823; *Guillaume Tell*, 1829. Weber's *Der Freischütz*, 1821; *Oberon*, 1826. Donizetti's *Lucrezia Borgia*, 1840. Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable*, 1831; *Huguenots*, 1836; *Prophète*, 1849.

OPERAS IN ENGLAND. Sir William Davenant introduced a species of opera in London in 1684. The first regularly performed opera was at York buildings in 1692. The first at Drury-lane was in 1705. The operas of Handel were performed in 1735, and they became general in several of the theatres a few years after. Gay's *Beggars' Opera*, first performed in 1727 at the Lincoln's Inn theatre. It ran for sixty-three successive nights, but so offended the persons in power, that the lord chamberlain refused a licence for the performance of a second part of it entitled "Polly." This resentment induced Gay's friends to come forward in its publication with so handsome a subscription, that his profits amounted to 1200*l.*, whereas the *Beggars' Opera* had gained him only 400*l.* *Life of Gay.* See *Theatres*.

OPERA-HOUSE, THE ITALIAN, or Queen's Theatre. The original building is generally supposed to have been constructed by sir John Vanbrugh, though Mr. Pennant attributes it to sir Christopher Wren. It was built, according to this authority, in 1704, and opened April 9, 1705: and burnt down June 17, 1789. The foundation of the new theatre was laid April 3, 1790; and the house was opened Sept. 22, 1791, on an improved plan; the present exterior was erected in 1818, from designs by Mr. Nash.—The **ENGLISH OPERA** (or Lyceum) was opened June 15, 1816. It was entirely destroyed by fire, Feb. 16, 1830. The new English Opera-house, or Lyceum, was erected from designs by Mr. S. Beazley, and opened in July, 1834. See *Theatres*.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS. See *Hospitals*.

OPHTHALMOSCOPE, an apparatus for inspecting the interior of the eye, invented by professor H. Helmholtz, and described by him in 1851.

OPIUM, the juice of the white poppy, was known to the ancients, its cultivation being mentioned by Homer, and its medicinal use by Hippocrates. It is largely cultivated in British India, and was introduced into China by merchants. It conducted to the war of 1834. The revenue derived from opium by the Indian government in 1862 was about 7,850,000*l.* Laudanum, a preparation of opium, was employed early in the 17th century. A number of alkaloids have been discovered in opium: narcotine by Derosne, and morphia by Sertürner, in 1830.

OPORTO (W. Portugal), the ancient *Calle*, by nature one of the most impregnable cities in Europe; the great mart of Portuguese wine known as "Port." A chartered company for the regulation of the port-wine trade was established in 1756. The French, under marshal Soult, were surprised here by lord Wellington, and defeated in an action fought May 11, 1809. The Miguelites attacked Oporto, and were repulsed by the Pedroites, with considerable loss, Sept. 19, 1832. It has since been the scene of civil war. See *Portugal*. The Oporto wine company was abolished in 1834, but re-established by a royal decree, April 7, 1838. An international exhibition was opened here by the king, Sept. 18, 1865.

OPTICS, a science studied by the Greeks; and later by the Arabians about the 12th century.

Burning lenses known at Athens	B.C.	424	Telescope made by Jansen (said also to have invented the microscope) about 1609, and independently, by Galileo, about	1630
The magnifying power of convex glasses and concave mirrors, and the prismatic colours produced by angular glass, mentioned by Seneca, about	A.D.	50	Microscope, according to Huyghens, invented by Drebbel, about	1621
Treatise on Optics, by Ptolemy		120	Law of refraction discovered by Snellius, about	1624
First treatise on optics by Euclid, about		280	Reflecting telescope, James Gregory	1663
Two of the leading principles known to the Platonists		300	Newton	1666
Greatly improved by Alhazen		1108	Motion and velocity of light discovered by Roemer, and after him by Cassini	1667
Hints for spectacles and telescopes, given by Roger Bacon, about		1280	[Its velocity demonstrated to be 190 millions of miles in sixteen minutes.]	
Spectacles said to have been invented by Salvinus Armatus, of Pisa, before		1300	Double refraction explained by Bartholinus	1669
Camera obscura said to have been invented by Baptista Porta		1560	Cassegrainian reflector	1672
Telescopes invented by Leonard Digges, about		1571	Newton's discoveries	1674
			Telescopes with a single lens by Tschirnhausen, about	1690

OPTICS, *continued.*

Polarisation of light, Huyghens, about . . .	1692	Fresnel (double refraction, &c.) . . .	1817
Structure of the eye explained by Petit, about . . .	1700	Large telescope constructed by Lord Rosse . . .	1845
Achromatic telescope constructed by Mr. Hall (but not made public) in . . .	1733	Arago (colours of polarised light, &c.) . . .	1811-53
Constructed by Dollond, most likely without any knowledge of Hall's . . .	1757	Dr. Tyndall's Lectures on Light, illustrated by Duboscq's electric lamp, at the Royal Institution, London . . .	1856
Herschel's great reflecting telescope erected at Slough . . .	1789	Sir D. Brewster, optical researches (see <i>Photography</i>) . . .	1814-57
Dr. T. Young's discoveries (undulatory theory, &c.) . . .	1800-3	The spectroscope constructed and used by Kirchhoff and Bunsen . . .	1861
Camera Lucida (Dr. Wollaston) . . .	1807	See <i>Telescope, Microscope, Stereoscope, Pseudo-</i> <i>scope, Spectrum, Photography, &c.</i>	
Malus (polarisation of light by reflection) . . .	1808		

OPTIC NERVES are said to have been discovered by N. Varole, a surgeon and physician of Bologna, about 1538. *Nouv. Dict.*

ORACLES. The most ancient was that of Dodona ; but the most famous that of Delphi, 1263 B.C. See *Delphi* and *Dodona*.

ORANGE. The sweet, or China orange, was first brought into Europe from China by the Portuguese, in 1547 ; and it is asserted that the identical tree, whence all the European orange-trees of this sort were produced, is still preserved at Lisbon, in the gardens of one of its nobility. Orange-trees were first brought to England, and planted, with little success in 1595 ; they are said to have been planted at Beddington park, near Croydon, Surrey. The duty on imported oranges was repealed in 1860.

ORANGE, a principality in S.E. France, formerly a lordship in the 9th or 10th century. It has been ruled by four houses successively : that of Giraud Adhemar (to 1174) ; of Baux (1182 to 1393) ; of Chalons (to 1530) ; and of Nassau (1530 to 1713). See *Nassau*. Philibert the Great, prince of Orange, the last of the house of Chalons, having been wronged by Francis I. of France, entered the service of the emperor Charles V. to whom he rendered great services by his military talents. He was killed at the siege of Florence, Aug. 3, 1530. He was succeeded by his nephew-in-law Rénée of Nassau. See *princes of Orange under Holland*. The eldest son of the king of Holland is styled the prince of Orange, although the principality was ceded to France in 1713.

ORANGE RIVER, a free state in South Africa. The British government transferred (by sir George Clerk) their powers over this territory to a provisional government, March 29, 1854. A Volksraad (legislative council) and governor have been appointed.

ORANGEMEN. The battle of the Diamond, fought in Armagh in Sept. 1795 ; and the treachery experienced by the Protestants on that occasion, convinced them they would become an easy prey to the Roman Catholics, from their small numbers, unless they associated for their defence. The first Orange lodge was formed in Armagh, Sept. 21, 1795 ; but the name of Orangemen already existed. An Orange lodge was formed in Dublin ; the members published a declaration of their principles (the maintenance of church and state) in Jan. 1798. It is stated that in 1836, there were 145,000 Orangemen in England, and 125,000 in Ireland, the duke of Cumberland being grand-master. After a parliamentary inquiry Orange clubs were broken up at the request of the house of commons ; but revived in 1845. In Oct. 1857, the lord chancellor of Ireland ordered that justices of the peace should not belong to Orange clubs. The Orangemen in Canada were greatly excited during the visit of the prince of Wales in Sept. 1860. Orange demonstrations in Belfast have led to desperate riots. See *Belfast*.

ORATOR HENLEY. An English clergyman of some talents, and great eccentricity, obtained this name by opening what he called his "Oratory" in London, in 1726. He had a kind of chapel in Newport market, where he gave lectures on theological topics on Sundays, and on other subjects on Wednesdays, every week. Novelty procured him a multitude of hearers ; but he was too imprudent to gain any permanent advantage from his project. After having served as a butt for the satirical wits, poets, and painters of his time, he removed his oratory to Clare-market, and sank into comparative obscurity and contempt previously to his death, in 1756.

ORATORIAN (from the Latin *orare*, to pray), a regular order of priests established by St. Philip Neri, about 1564, and so called from the oratory of St. Jerome, at Rome, where they prayed. They had a foundation in France, commenced by father de Berulle, afterwards cardinal, 1612.—The rev. Frederick Faber and others, as "Fathers of the Oratory," established themselves first in King William-street, Strand, in 1848, and afterwards at Brompton.

ORATORIO, a kind of sacred drama, the subject of it being generally taken from the Scriptures, set to music. *Mason*. The origin of oratorios, so named from having been first performed in an oratory, is ascribed to St. Philip Neri, about 1550. The first oratorio in London was performed in Lincoln's-inn theatre in Portugal-street, in 1732. Handel's oratorio of "Israel in Egypt" was produced in 1738, and the "Messiah" in 1741; Haydn's "Creation" in 1798; Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" in 1837, and "Elijah" in 1846.

ORCHOMENUS, a small Greek state in Bœotia, was destroyed by the Thebans, 368 B.C.; restored by Philip II. of Macedon, 354; and given up by him to Thebes, 346.

ORDEAL was known among the Greeks and Jews (*Num.* v. 2). It was introduced into England by the Saxons. A prisoner who pleaded not guilty, might choose whether he would put himself for trial upon God and his country, by twelve men, as at this day, or upon God only. The ordeal was abolished in 1261.

ORDERS. See *Knighthood*.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL were issued by the British government Jan. 7, and Nov. 11, 1807, prohibiting trade with the ports occupied by the French. They were reprisals for Napoleon's *Berlin decree* (*which see*). These restrictions greatly checked the progress of manufactures in this country, and caused much distress till their removal in 1814.

ORDINATION of ministers in the Christian church began with Christ and his apostles. See *Mark* iii. 14, and *Acts* vi. and xiv. 23. In England in 1549 a new form of ordination of ministers was ordered to be prepared by a committee of six prelates and six divines.

ORDINANCE. See *Self-Denying Ordinances*.

ORDNANCE-OFFICE. Before the invention of guns, this office was supplied by officers under the following names: the bowyer; the cross-bowyer; the galeater, or purveyor of helmets; the armourer; and the keeper of the tents. Henry VIII. placed it under the management of a master-general, a lieutenant, surveyor, &c. The master-general was chosen from among the first generals in the service of the sovereign. The appointment was formerly for life; but since the Restoration, was held *durante bene placito*, and not unfrequently by a cabinet minister. *Beaton*. The letters patent for this office were revoked May 25, 1855, and its duties vested in the minister of war, lord Panmure. The last master-general was lord Fitzroy Somerset, afterwards lord Raglan.

ORDNANCE SURVEY. The trigonometrical survey of England was commenced by gen. Roy, in 1783, continued by col. Colby, and completed by col. (now sir Henry) James in 1856. The publication of the maps commenced in 1819, under the direction of col. Mudge, and was completed in 1862; the southern part on the scale of one inch to the mile, the northern six inches to the mile: a large part of these maps have been coloured geologically. The survey of Ireland has been completed and published; that of Scotland is still going on.

OREGON TERRITORY. A dispute respecting boundaries arose in 1845 between the British government and that of the United States, which was settled by treaty, June 12, 1846. Oregon was admitted as a state by the Union in Feb. 1859.

ORGANIC SYNTHESIS. See *Chemistry*.

ORGANS. Their invention is attributed to Archimedes, about 220 B.C.; and to one Ctesibius, a barber of Alexandria, about 100 B.C. The organ was brought to Europe from the Greek empire, and was first applied to religious devotions in churches, in A.D. 657 *Bellarmino*. Organs were used in the western churches by pope Vitalianus, in 658. *Ammonius*. It is affirmed that the organ was known in France in the time of Louis I. 815, when one was constructed by an Italian priest. The organ at Haarlem is one of the largest in Europe; it has 60 stops and 8000 pipes. At Seville is one with 1000 stops and 5300 pipes. The organ at Amsterdam has a set of pipes that imitate a chorus of human voices. Of the organs in ENGLAND, that at St. George's hall, Liverpool, by Mr. Willis, is the largest; next in order, that at York minster, and that in the Music-hall, Birmingham. In London, the largest is, perhaps that of Spitalfields church; and that in Christ Church is nearly as extensive. The erection of the famous Temple organ was competed for by Schmidt and Harris; after long disputes, the question was referred to vote, and Mr. Jefferies, afterwards chief justice, gave the casting vote in favour of Schmidt (called Father Smith), about 1682. A monster organ was erected in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in June 1857.

ORIEL COLLEGE (Oxford), founded in 1337, by Adam de Brome, archdeacon of Stow, and almoner to king Edward II. This college derives its name from a tenement called *l'Orisle*, on the site of which the building stands.

ORIFLAMME. See *Auriflamma*.

ORIGENISTS pretended to draw their opinions from the writings of Origen (who lived 185-253). They maintained that Christ was the son of God no other way than by adoption and grace; that souls were created before the bodies; that the sun, moon, stars and the waters that are under the firmament, had all souls; that the torments of the damned shall have an end, and that the fallen angels shall, after a time, be restored to their first condition. They were condemned by councils, and the reading of Origen's works was forbidden. *Burke*. These doctrines were condemned by the council of Constantinople in 553.

ORION STEAM-SHIP. On June 18, 1850, this splendid vessel, bound from Liverpool to Glasgow, struck on a sunken rock, northward of Portpatrick, within a stone's throw of land, and instantly filled. Of two hundred passengers, more than fifty were drowned.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLES (North of Scotland), were conquered by Magnus III. of Norway, 1099, and were ceded to James III. as the dowry of his wife Margaret, in 1469. The Orkneys were the ancient Orcades: united with Shetland, they now form one of the Scotch counties. The bishopric of Orkney, founded by St. Servanus early in the 5th century, some affirm by St. Colm, ended with the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, about 1689. See *Bishops*.

ORLEANS (a city in central France), formerly *Aurelianum*; gave title to a kingdom, 491, and afterwards to a duchy, usually held by one of the royal family. It was besieged by the English under John Talbot, afterwards earl of Shrewsbury, Oct. 12, 1428, and was bravely defended by Gaucour, the more so, as its fall would have ruined the cause of Charles VI. king of France. It was relieved by the heroism of Joan of Arc, afterwards surnamed the Maid of Orleans, April 29, 1429, and the siege was raised. See *Joan of Arc*. Siege of Orleans, when the duke of Guise was killed, 1563.

DUKES OF ORLEANS.

Louis contended for the regency with John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, by whose instigation he was assassinated in 1407.
Charles taken prisoner at Agincourt, 1415; released, 1440; died, 1465.
Louis, became Louis XII. of France in 1498, when the duchy merged in the crown.

BOURBON BRANCH.

Philip, youngest son of Louis XIII., born 1640; died, 1701.
Philip II., son, born 1673; becomes REGENT, 1715; dies, 1723.
Louis, son, born 1703; died, 1752.

Louis Philippe, son, born 1725; died, 1785.
Louis Philippe Joseph, son, born, 1747; opposed the court in the French revolution; takes the name *Egalité*, Sept. 11, 1792; voted for the death of Louis XVI.; was guillotined, Nov. 6, 1793.
Louis Philippe, son, born, Nov. 6, 1773; chosen king of the French, Aug. 9, 1830; abdicated, Feb. 24, 1848; died, Aug. 26, 1850. See *France*.
Ferdinand Philippe, son, duke of Orleans, born Sept. 3, 1810; died, through a fall, July 13, 1842.
Louis Philippe, son, count of Paris, born, Aug. 24, 1838, married Maria Isabella, daughter of the duke of Montpensier, May 30, 1864. A daughter, Maria Amelia, born, Sept. 28, 1865.

ORLEANS NEW. See *New Orleans*.

ORMULUM, a metrical version of the Gospels and Acts, in early English, made by Orm, an ecclesiastic, in the 12th century, printed at Oxford in 1852, from a MS. in the Bodleian.

ORNITHOLOGY. See *Birds*.

ORNITHORHYNCHUS, the duck-billed platypus, or water-mole, a singular compound of the mammal and the bird, a native of Australia, was first described by Dr. Shaw, in 1819.

ORPHAN-HOUSES. The emperor Trajan first formed establishments for this purpose. Pliny relates in his Panegyric that Trajan had caused five thousand free-born children to be sought out and educated, about 105. Orphan-houses, properly so-called, are mentioned for the first time in the laws of the emperor Justinian. At the court of Byzantium, the office of inspector of orphans, *orphanotrophos*, was so honourable, that it was held by the brother of the emperor Michael IV. in the 11th century. See *Foundling Hospitals*.*

ORPHEONISTES. See *Crystal Palace*. 1860.

* The Orphan Working Asylum for 20 boys was established at Hoxton, in 1758. It is now situated at Haverstock hill, and contains 350 boys and girls. The asylum for Female Orphans, Lambeth, instituted in 1758. Similar institutions are now numerous. The London Orphan Asylum (in 1813; removed to Clapton in 1823; to Slough, Bucks, opened June 25, 1863); the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead (1827); and the Asylum for Fatherless Children (in 1844; settled at Reedham, Surrey), were established mainly through the exertions of a congregational minister, the rev. Andrew Reed, D.D.

ORRERY, a planetary machine to illustrate and explain the motions of the heavenly bodies, appears to have been coeval with the clepsydra. Ptolemy devised the circles and epicycles that distinguish his system about 130. The planetary clock of Finée was begun 1553. The planetarium of De Rheita was formed about 1650. The planetarium, now termed the Orrery, it is said, was constructed by Rowley, after a pattern devised by the clock-maker, George Graham, at the expense of Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery, about 1715.

ORSINI'S PLOT against the emperor Napoleon III. See *France*, Jan. 1858.

ORTHEZ or **ORTHEZ** (S. France), **BATTLE OF**, between the British and Spanish armies on one side, and the French on the other, the former commanded by Wellington, and the latter by marshal Soult. In this engagement the British gained a great and decisive victory, Feb. 27, 1814. The victory was soon followed by the battle of Toulouse (*which see*).

OSBORNE HOUSE (Isle of Wight), was purchased by the queen in 1845, and rebuilt by Mr. Cubitt.

OSMIUM, the heaviest known metal, discovered in platinum ore by Tennant in 1804.

OSSORY (S.E. Ireland), **BISHOPRIC OF**, was first planted at Saiger, about 402; translated to Aghavoe, in Upper Ossory, in 1052; and to Kilkenny about the end of the reign of Henry II. It was united to Ferns and Leighlin in 1842.

OSTEND (Belgium) is famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July, 1601, to Sept. 1604, when it honourably capitulated. On the death of Charles II. of Spain, the French seized Ostend; but in 1706, after the battle of Ramilies, it was retaken by the allies. It was again taken by the French in 1745, but restored in 1748. In 1756, the French garrisoned this town for the empress-queen Maria Theresa. In 1792, the French once more took Ostend, which they evacuated in 1793, and repossessed in 1794. The English destroyed the works of the Bruges canal; but the wind shifting before they could re-embark, they surrendered to the French, May 19, 1798. See *Cuba, note*.

OSTRACISM (from the Greek *ostrakon*, a potsherd or shell), a mode of proscription at Athens, is said to have been first introduced by the tyrant Hippias; by others it is ascribed to Cleisthenes, about 510 B.C. The people wrote the names of those whom they most suspected upon small shells; these they put in an urn or box, and presented it to the senate. Upon a scrutiny, he whose name was oftenest written was sentenced by the council to be banished from his altar and hearth. 6000 votes were required. Aristides, noted for his justice, Miltiades, for his victories, &c., were ostracized. It was abolished by ironically proscribing Hyperbolus, a mean person.

OSTROGOTHS, or **EASTERN GOTHS**, were distinguished from the Visigoths (Western Goths) about 330. After ravaging eastern Europe, Thrace, &c., their great leader, Theodoric, established a kingdom in Italy, which lasted from 493 to 553. See *Italy*.

OSTROLENKA, **BATTLE OF**, between the Poles and Russians, May 26, 1831. The slaughter was immense, but the Poles remained masters of the field.

OSTRICH (the *struthios* of the ancients), a native of Africa (see *Job xxxix. 14*). Ostriches were hatched and reared at San Donato, near Florence, 1859-60.

OTAHEITE, or **TAHITI**, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, seen by Byron in 1765, and visited in 1767 by captain Wallis, who called it George the Third Island. Captain Cook came hither in 1768 to observe the transit of Venus; sailed round the whole island in a boat, and stayed three months; it was visited twice afterwards by that celebrated navigator. See *Cook*. Omai, a native of this island, was brought over to England by captain Cook, and carried back by him in his last voyage. In 1799, king Pomare ceded the district of Matavai to some English missionaries. Queen Pomare was compelled to put herself under the protection of France, Sept. 9, 1843. She retracted, and Otaheite and the neighbouring islands were taken possession of by admiral Dupetit-Thouars in the name of the French king, Nov. 1843. The French imprisoned Mr. Prichard, the English consul, March 5, 1844, but the act was censured in France.

OTTAWA (formerly **BYTOWN**), on the river Ottawa, received its name when it was appointed to be the capital of Canada by the queen in August, 1858. The executive council met here, Nov. 22, 1865. Population in 1861, 14,669.

OTTERBURN (Northumberland). In 1388 the Scots besieged Newcastle and were driven off by Henry Percy (Hotspur), son of the earl of Northumberland. Percy pursued them to Otterburn, where a battle was fought on Aug. 10, in which the earl of Douglas was killed and Percy taken prisoner. On this battle the ballad of *Cherry Chase* is founded.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. See *Turkey*.

OUDE (North India), formerly a vice-royalty held by the vizier of the great mogul. About 1760, it was seized by the vizier Sujah-ud-Dowlah, ancestor of the late king.

Battle of Buxar, where Sujah and his ally, Meer Cossim, are totally defeated, and the British became virtually masters of Oude . Oct. 23, 1764
 Reign of Asoph-ud-Dowlah, who cedes Benares, &c., to the East India Company, who place troops in Oude (see *Chunar*) . 1775-81
 [The annual subsidy to the company in 1787 was 500,000l.; in 1794, 760,000l.; in 1801, 1,352,347l.] More territories ceded to the company . 1801
 Ghazee-ud-deen becomes king, with the consent of the British . 1819
 Dreadful misgovernment of Nusser-ud-deen, 1827-37
 [At his death, the British resident, colonel Lowe, promptly suppresses an insurrection.]
 Mahomed Ali governs well . 1837-42
 But his son Umjeed Ali Shah . 1842-7

And grandson, Wajid Ali Shah, exceed all their predecessors in prodigality . 1847-56
 In consequence (by virtue of the treaty of 1801) Oude is annexed to the British territories, by decree, proclaimed Feb. 7, 1856
 The queen and prince of Oude, &c., arrive in London to appeal Aug. 20, 1856
 Oude joins the Indian mutiny: ex-king of Oude imprisoned (on suspicion) June 14, 1857
 The queen dies at Paris, Jan. 24; and the prince at London Feb. 26, 1858
 [For the war, see *India*, 1857-8.]
 Triumphant entry of the governor-general into Lucknow. The Talookdars (landholders) receive a free grant of their estates . Oct. 22, 1859
 Oude is said to be prospering under British rule.

UDENARDE (Belgium), where, on July 11, 1708, the English and allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, thoroughly defeated the French besiegers.

OULART (S.E. Ireland), where a body of 5000 Irish insurgents attacked the king's troops, in small number, May 27, 1798. The North Cork militia, after great feats of bravery, were cut to pieces, five men only escaping. *Musgrave*.

OUNCE, the sixteenth part of the pound avoirdupois, and twelfth of the pound troy. The word is from *uncia*; and its precise weight was fixed by Henry III., who decreed that an English ounce should be 640 dry grains of wheat; that twelve of these ounces should be a pound; and that eight pounds should be a gallon of wine, 1233.

OURIQUE (Portugal), where Alfonso, count or duke of Portugal, encountered five Saracen kings and a prodigious army of Moors, July 25, 1139, and signally defeated them. He was hailed king upon the spot. Lisbon, the capital, was taken, and he soon after was here crowned as the first king; the Moorish dominion being overthrown.

OUTLAW, one deprived of the benefit of the law, and out of the king's protection: a punishment for such as being called in law do contemptuously refuse to appear. In the reign of Edward III. all the judges agreed that none but the sheriff only, having lawful warrant therefor, should put to death any man outlawed. *Cowel*.

OUZEL GALLEY SOCIETY. In 1700, the case of a ship in the port of Dublin, the *Ouzel Galley*, excited great legal perplexity, and was referred to an arbitration of merchants, whose prompt decision was highly approved. This led to the formation of the present society in 1705.

OVATION, an inferior triumph which the Romans allowed those generals of their army whose victories were not considerable. Publius Posthumius Tubertus was the first who was decreed an ovation, 503 B.C. A sheep (*ovis*) was offered by the general instead of a bull.

OVERLAND MAIL. See *Waghorn*.

OVERSEERS of the poor for parishes were appointed in 1601. See *Poor Laws*.

OWHYHEE or **HAWAII**, an island in the N. Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1778, by capt. Cook. On Feb. 14, 1779, he here fell a victim to a sudden resentment of the natives. A boat having been stolen by one of the islanders, the captain went on shore to seize the king, and keep him as a hostage till the boat was restored. The people would not submit to this insult, and their resistance brought on hostilities, and captain Cook and some of his companions were killed. Great progress has been recently made in civilisation here; and an order of nobility and a representative assembly were instituted in 1860. The population then was about 120,000.

OXALIC ACID, which exists in several plants, especially in sorrel, is now abundantly obtained, for use in the arts, from sawdust acted upon by caustic potash or soda, according to Dr. Dale's process, patented in 1862.

OXFORD, an ancient city, restored by king Alfred, who resided here and established a mint, &c.

OXFORD, *continued.*

Canute held a national council here	1018	Bishops Ridley and* Latimer burnt here, Oct. 16, 1555; and archbishop Cranmer, March 21, 1556
Stormed by William I.	1067	Fatal (or Black) Oxford Assizes,—when the high sheriff and 300 other persons died suddenly, of an infection caught from the prisoners
Charter by Henry II., the city granted to the burgesses by John	1199	Charles I. took Oxford, 1642, and held a parliament here
Henry III. holds the "mad" parliament here	1258	Taken by the parliament
The bishopric, established by Henry VIII., formed out of Lincoln, first placed at Osney in 1542; removed to Oxford (Cathedral, formerly St. Frideswide, now Christ church)	1545	Charles II. held parliaments here

RECENT BISHOPS OF OXFORD. (Present income, 5000*l.*)

1807. Charles Moss; died, Dec. 16, 1811.	1827. Charles Lloyd; died, May 31, 1829.
1812. William Jackson; died, Dec. 2, 1815.	1829. Richard Bagot; translated to Bath, Nov. 1846.
1815. Edward Legge; died, Jan. 27, 1827.	1845. Samuel Wilberforce, <i>PRESENT</i> bishop.

OXFORD ADMINISTRATION, formed May 29, 1711.

Robert, earl of Oxford (previously right hon. Robert Harley), <i>lord treasurer.</i>	Robert Benson (afterwards lord Bingley), <i>chancellor of the exchequer.</i>
Sir Simon (afterwards lord) Harcourt, <i>lord keeper.</i>	The duke of Shrewsbury succeeded lord Oxford, receiving the lord treasurer's staff on July 30, 1714, three days before the death of queen Anne. From the reign of George I. the office of lord treasurer has been executed by commissioners.
John, duke of Normanby and Buckingham, <i>lord president.</i>	
John, bishop of Bristol (aft. London), <i>privy seal.</i>	
Henry St. John (afterwards viscount Bolingbroke), and William, lord Dartmouth, <i>secretaries of state.</i>	

OXFORD DECLARATION. See *Church of England*, 1864.

OXFORD MARBLES. See *Arundelian*.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY. An academy here is described as ancient by pope Martin II. in a deed, 802. Alfred founded "the schools" about 879.

Charter granted by Henry III.	1248	All Souls' College, founded by Henry Chichely, archbishop of Canterbury	1437
The university incorporated by Elizabeth	1571	Magdalen. William of Waynflete, bishop of Winchester	1456
Receives the elective franchise (to send two members to parliament)	1603	Lincoln College. Richard Fleming, 1427; finished by Rotherham, bishop of Lincoln	1479
Bodleian Library opened, Nov. 8, 1602; present building completed	1613	Brazenose. William Smyth, bishop of Lincoln, and sir Richard Sutton	1509
The botanic garden, &c., established by the earl of Danby	1622	Corpus Christi. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester	1516
Radcliffe Library opened, April 13, 1749; the Radcliffe observatory completed	1786	Christ Church. Cardinal Wolsey, 1525; and afterwards by Henry VIII.	1532
A commission appointed (Aug. 31, 1850) to inquire into its "state, studies, discipline, and revenues;" reported	April 27, 1852	Trinity. Sir Thomas Pope, on the basis of a previous institution, called Durham College, St. John's. Sir Thomas Whyte, lord mayor of London	1554
Act making alterations passed	1855, 1856	Jesus College. Dr. Hugh Price; queen Elizabeth	1571
University Museum opened	July, 1860	Wadham. Nicholas Wadham, and Dorothy, his wife	1613
Examination statutes passed	1801, 1807, 1850, 1862	Pembroke. Thomas Teesdale and Richard Wightwick, clerk	1624
Extension of the university proposed at a meeting held	Nov. 16, 1865	Worcester. Sir Thomas Coke of Bentley, in Worcestershire; it was originally called Gloucester College	1714

COLLEGES.

University. Said to have been founded by king Alfred, 872; founded by William, archdeacon of Durham, about	1232	St. Edmund's	1269
Baliol. John Baliol, knt. (father to Baliol, king of the Scots), and Deborah, his wife	1263	St. Mary's	1333
Merton College. Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester	1264	New Inn Hall	1392
Hertford College (dissolved in 1818, and a Hertford scholarship appointed)	1312	St. Mary Magdalen	1487
Exeter. Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter	1314	St. Alban's	1547
Oriel College. King Edward II.; Adam de Brome, archdeacon of Stowe	1326	[<i>Oxford University Calendar.</i>]	
Queen's College. Robert de Eglesfield, clerk, confessor to queen Philippa, consort of Edward III.	1340	First Professorships—Divinity (Margaret), 1502, Divinity, Law, Medicine, Hebrew, Greek, 1540, &c.	
New College. William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester: first called St. Mary of Winchester	1386		

HALLS (not incorporated).

RECENT CHANCELLORS.

1809. Lord Grenville.	1852. The Earl of Derby.
1834. The duke of Wellington.	

OXFORD'S ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN. A youth named Edward Oxford, who had been a servant in a public-house, discharged two pistols at her majesty queen Victoria and prince Albert, as they were proceeding up Constitution-hill in an open phaeton from Buckingham palace, June 10, 1840. He stood within a few yards of the carriage; but fortunately neither her majesty nor the prince was injured. Oxford was subsequently tried at the Old Bailey (July 10), and being adjudged to be insane, was sent to Bethlehem hospital.

OXYGEN, a gas (named from the Greek *oxus*, sharp, as being generally found in acids), is the most abundant of all substances, constituting about one-third of the solid earth, and forming by weight nine-tenths of water and one-fourth of the atmosphere. It was first separated from red oxide of mercury by Priestley, Aug. 1, 1774, and by Scheele, who was ignorant of Priestley's discovery, in 1775. It is the chief supporter of animal life by respiration, and of combustion.* See *Ozone*.

OYER AND TERMINER, a commission directed to the judges of the courts, by virtue whereof they have power to *hear and determine* treasons, felonies, &c., 1285.

O YES! A corruption of the French *oyez*, hear ye! The ancient term used by a public crier to enjoin silence and attention.

OYSTER (the Latin *Ostrea edulis*), is said to have its capital in Britain, for though found elsewhere on the coasts of Europe, in no part of them does it attain such perfection as in our seas. British oysters are celebrated by the Roman satirist Juvenal (Sat. IV. 140) about 100. The robbery of oyster-beds is prohibited by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29 (1826). About 15,000 bushels of oysters are said to be produced from the Essex beds alone. In 1858 M. Coste commenced rearing oysters in great numbers on the coast of Brittany, and his plan has been found successful.

OZONE (from *ozein*, to yield an odour), a name given in 1840 by M. Schönbein of Basel to the odour in the atmosphere developed during the electric discharge. It is considered to be a modification of the oxygen (*which see*), and when occurring naturally, to have an effect on health. It is also produced by the action of moist air on phosphorus. In 1858 ozonimeters had been constructed by Dr. Lankester and others. M. Schönbein has since discovered another modification of oxygen, which he terms *antozone* (1859), which hitherto has been found only in the compound state (in peroxides of sodium, potassium, &c.). On Dec. 4, 1865, the French Academy of Sciences appointed a committee of eminent philosophers to inquire into the nature and relations of ozone.

P.

PACIFICATION, EDICTS OF. The name usually given to the edicts of toleration granted by the French kings to the Protestants. See *Ghent*.

First edict, by Charles IX., permitting the exercise of the reformed religion near all the cities and towns in the realm . . . Jan. 1562
The reformed religion permitted in the houses of lords justiciaries, and certain other persons, . . . March, 1563
These edicts revoked, and all Protestant ministers ordered to quit France in fifteen days . . . 1568
Edict, allowing lords and others to have service in their houses, and granting public service in certain towns . . . 1570

[In August, 1572, the same monarch authorised the massacre of St. Bartholomew. See *Bartholomew*.]
Edict of Pacification by Henry III., April; revoked, Dec. 1576; renewed for six years, Oct. 1577
[Several edicts were published against the Protestants after the six years expired.]
Edict of Henry IV., renewing that of Oct. 1577, 1591
Edict of Nantes (*which see*), by Henry IV., April 13, 1598
Pacification (*which see*) of Nismes . . . July 14, 1629

PACIFIC OCEAN. See *Magellan*.—**STEAM VESSEL.** See *Steam*, 1851; *Wrecks*, 1856.

PADLOCKS are said to have been invented by Becher at Nuremberg, 1540, but are mentioned much earlier.

PADUA, the Roman Patavium, in Venetia, N. Italy, said to have been founded by Antenor, soon after the fall of Troy, 1183 B.C. It flourished under the Romans. Patavian Latin was considered very corrupt, and is traced in Livy, a native of Padua. After being an independent republic, Padua was ruled by the Carrara family from 1318 till 1405, when it was seized by the Venetians. The university was founded about 1228.

* An oxygen gas company was announced in Dec. 1864: its object is the cheap manufacture of oxygen for its application to the production of perfect combustion in lamps, stoves, furnaces, &c.

PAGANS, the heathen, idolators, gentiles, worshippers of idols, not agreeing in any set form or points of belief. Constantine ordered the Pagan temples to be destroyed throughout the Roman empire, 331; his nephew, Julian, attempted their restoration, 361; but Paganism was renounced by the Roman senate, in 388, and finally overthrown in the reign of Theodosius the younger, about 391.

PAINS AND PENALTIES. See *Queen Caroline*.

PAINTING. Osymandyas (in Egypt) caused his exploits to be represented in painting, 2100 B.C. *Usher*. Pausias of Sicyon was the inventor of the encaustic, a method of burning the colours into wood or ivory, about 360-330 B.C. The ancients considered Sicyon the nursery of painters. Antiphiles, an Egyptian, is said to have been the inventor of the grotesque, 332 B.C. *Pliny*. The art was introduced at Rome from Etruria, by Quintus Fabius, styled *Pictor*, 291 B.C. *Livy*.* The first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth by Mummius, 146 B.C. After the death of Augustus, not a single painter of eminence appeared for several ages; Ludius, who was very celebrated, is supposed to have been the last, about A.D. 14. Painting on canvas seems to have been known at Rome in 66. Bede, the Saxon historian, who died in 735, knew something of the art. It revived about the end of the 13th century, and to Giovanni Cimabue, of Florence, is awarded the honour of its restoration. It was at once encouraged and generously patronised in Italy. John Van Eyck, of Bruges, and his brother, Hubert, are regarded as the founders of the Flemish school of painting in oil, 1415. *Dufresnoy*. Paulo Uccello was the first who studied perspective. About 1523 Henry VIII. patronised Holbein, and invited Titian to his court.†

EMINENT PAINTERS.

	<i>School.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>		<i>School.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Cimabue	Florentine.	1240	1300	Ostade	Dutch	1610	1685
Giotto	Iditto	1276	1336	Murillo	Spanish	1613	1685
J. Van Eyck	Flemish	1366	1441	Berghem	Dutch	1624	1685
Giorgione	Venetian	1477	1511	Carlo Dolci	Florentine.	1626	1686
Leonardo da Vinci	Florentine.	1452	1519	Wouvermans	Dutch	1620	1688
Raphael d'Urbino	Roman	1483	1520	Le Brun	French	1619	1690
Paolo Perugino	Iditto	1446	1524	Teniers, jun.	Flemish	1610	1694
Albert Durer	German	1470	1528	W. Vander Velde	Dutch	1633	1707
Quentin Matsys'.	Flemish	1430	1529	Watteau	French	1684	1721
Correggio	Lombardn.	1494	1534	Sir Godfrey Kneller	German	1648	1723
Parmegiano	Iditto	1503	1540	Sir J. Thornhill	English	1676	1732
Giulio Romano	Roman	1492	1546	Huysum	Dutch	1682	1749
Sebastian del Piombo	Venetian	1485	1547	Hogarth	English	1697	1764
Hans Holbein	German	1498	1554	Canaletti	Venetian	1697	1768
Michael Angelo Buonarrotti	Florentine.	1474	1564	Gainsborough	English	1727	1788
Titian	Venetian	1477	1576	Vernet	French	1714	1789
Paul Veronese	Iditto	1532	1588	Sir J. Reynolds	English	1723	1792
Tintoretto	Iditto	1512	1594	Romney	Iditto	1734	1802
Annibal Caracci	Lombardn.	1568	1609	Moreland	Iditto	1764	1804
Breughel	Flemish	1565	1625	Barry	Iditto	1741	1806
P. P. Rubens	Iditto	1577	1640	Opie	Iditto	1761	1807
Domenichino	Bolognese	1581	1641	Bourgeois	Iditto	1756	1811
Vandyck	Flemish	1599	1641	Copley	Iditto	1738	1815
Guido	Lombardn.	1575	1642	West	Iditto	1738	1820
Both	Dutch	1600	1650	Fuseli	Iditto	1741	1825
P. Potter	Iditto	1625	1654	David	French	1748	1825
Le Sueur	French	1617	1655	Lawrence	English	1769	1830
Spagnoletto	Spanish	1589	1656	Northcote	Iditto	1746	1831
Snyders	Flemish	1579	1657	Beechey	Iditto	1753	1839
Velasquez	Spanish	1599	1660	Wilkie	Iditto	1785	1841
N. Poussin	French	1594	1665	Haydon	Iditto	1786	1846
Guercino	Bolognese.	1590	1666	Collins	Iditto	1788	1847
Hobbima	Flemish	1611	1670	Etty	Iditto	1787	1849
A. Cuyp	Dutch	1606	1672	Turner	Iditto	1775	1851
A. Vander Velde	Iditto	1638	1672	Martin	Iditto	1790	1854
Salvator Rosa	Neapolitan.	1615	1673	Aug. Egg	Iditto	1816	1863
Rembrandt	Dutch	1606	1674	Wm. Mulready	Iditto	1786	1863
Gerard Douw	Iditto	1613	1680	Wm. Hunt	Iditto		1864
Sir Peter Lely	German	1617	1680	W. F. Witherington	Iditto	1786	1865
Mieris	Dutch	1635	1681	H. Vernet	French		1863
Ruysdael	Iditto	1636	1681	E. De la Croix	Iditto		1863
Claude Lorraine	French	1600	1682	E. W. Cooke	English	1810	

* Parrhasius of Ephesus and Zeuxis were contemporary painters. These artists once contended for pre eminence in their profession, and when they exhibited their respective pieces the birds came to peck the grapes which Zeuxis had painted. Parrhasius then produced his piece, and Zeuxis said, "Remove the curtain, that we may see the painting." The curtain itself was the painting, and Zeuxis acknowledged himself to be conquered, exclaiming, "Zeuxis has deceived the birds; but Parrhasius has deceived Zeuxis!" Parrhasius dressed in a purple robe, and wore a crown of gold, calling himself king of painters, 415 B.C. *Plutarch*.

† In Aug. 1860, the sale of lord Northwick's pictures occupied eighteen days. It produced 95,725l. A

PALACE COURT. See *Marshalsea* and *Green Cloth*.

PALACES. See *Buckingham*, *St. James's*, *Parliament*, *Escorial*, *Tuileries*, *St. Cloud*, *Versailles*, &c.

PALEOLOGY, a family which reigned as emperors of the East from 1260 to 1453. George Palæologus raised Alexius Comnenus to the throne in 1081, and thereby founded his own family. Andrew, the last Palæologus, son of Thomas, ruler of the Morea, after the overthrow of his father, became a Mahometan at Constantinople about 1533.

PALÆONTOLOGY (from the Greek *palaïos*, ancient, and *onta*, beings), treats of the evidences of organic beings in the earth's strata. It is a branch of geology (*which see*). Cuvier, Mantell, Agassiz, Owen, Edward Forbes, and Blainville, all of the present century, may be reckoned as fathers of this science. The Palæontographical society, which publishes elaborate monographs of British organic remains, was founded in 1847. Professor Owen's "Palæontology" was published in 1860. "Nearly 40,000 species of animals and plants have been added to the *Systema Naturæ* by palæontological research." *Huxley*. See *Man*.

PALATINATE OF THE RHINE, one of the seven ancient electorates of Germany. It was long united to Bavaria; but was separated in 1294.—Frederic V., the elector palatine in 1610, married in 1613 Elizabeth, the daughter of James I. of England, and thus became the ancestor of queen Victoria. See *Hanover*. In 1619 he was elected king of Bohemia; but lost all by his defeat by the Austrians at Prague in 1620. The Palatinate was horribly ravaged by Tilly in 1622, and by the French in 1688.* The elector palatine, Charles Theodore, inherited Bavaria in 1778: since when the two electorates have been united. See *Bavaria*.

PALATINE. William the Conqueror made his nephew, Hugh D'Abrincis, count palatine of Chester, with the title of earl, about 1070. Edward III. created the palatine of Lancaster, 1539. See *Lancaster*, *duchy of*. The bishoprics of Ely (963) and Durham were also made county palatines. The latter was vested in the crown in 1836. There is also mention made of the county palatine of Hexham, in 33 Henry VIII. c. 10, which then belonged to the archbishop of York, but by the 14th of Elizabeth it was dissolved, and made part of the county of Northumberland. The palatine jurisdiction of Durham was separated from the diocese, and vested in the crown, 6 Will. IV. c. 19, June 21, 1836.

PALERMO (N.W. Sicily), the ancient Panormus. It has been held by the Carthaginians, 415 B.C.; taken by the Romans, 254 B.C.; by the Saracens, A.D. 832; and by the Normans, 1072. Here Roger II. was crowned king of Sicily, 1130. Palermo was the scene of the Sicilian Vespers (*which see*), March 30, 1282. It suffered from earthquake in 1726 and 1740. The king Ferdinand resided at Palermo from 1806 to 1815, while Naples was ruled by Joseph Bonaparte and Joachim Murat. It revolted against the tyranny of Ferdinand II., Jan. 12, 1848. It was attacked by general Filangieri, March 29, 1849, and surrendered on May 14. It was taken by Garibaldi, June 6, 1860.

PALESTINE. See *Jews*. After being several times conquered by the Saracens, and retaken from the 7th to the 10th century, and after being the scene of the wars of the Crusades (*which see*), and other conflicts, Palestine was united to the Ottoman empire by Selim I. in 1516. See *Bible* (note), † *Holy Places*, and *Syria*.

PALESTRO (N. Italy), where the Sardinians defeated the Austrians, May 30, 31, 1859.

PALL, PALLIUM, in the Roman Church an ensign of dignity conferred by the pope upon archbishops. By a decretal of pope Gregory XI. (about 1370), no archbishop could call a council, bless the chrism, consecrate churches, ordain a clerk, or consecrate a bishop, till he had received his pall from the see of Rome. The pall was first worn by an Irish archbishop in 1152, when Gelasius was recognised as primate of all Ireland.

PALLADIUM, the statue of Pallas. Some authors say it fell from heaven near the tent of Ilus, as he was building Ilium; and that on its preservation depended the safety of Troy; which the oracle of Apollo declared should never be taken so long as the Palladium was

Carlo Dolci fetched 201*ol.*, and a Murillo 140*ol.* The Bicknell collection, sold in April, 1863, produced 25,600*l.*

* About 7000 of poor Protestants, from the banks of the Rhine, driven from their habitations by the French, arrived in England, and were encamped at Blackheath and Camberwell: a brief was granted to collect alms for them. Five hundred families went under the protection of the government to Ireland, and settled chiefly about Limerick, where parliament granted them 24,000*l.* for their support. Three thousand were sent to New York and Hudson's Bay; but not having been received kindly, they went to Pennsylvania, and being there greatly encouraged by the Quakers they invited over some thousands of German and Swiss Protestants, who soon made this colony flourishing, 7 Anne, 1709. *Anderson*.

† By means of the Palestine exploration fund (see p*l* 103), capt. Wilson and a party left England for Palestine in Nov. 1865.

found within its walls. This being made known, the Greeks stole it away during the Trojan war, 1184 B.C., though some maintain that it was only a statue of similar size and shape, and that the real Palladium was conveyed from Troy to Italy by Æneas, 1183 B.C., and preserved by the Romans with the greatest secrecy in the temple of Vesta, and esteemed the destiny of Rome.—PALLADIUM is a rare metal discovered in platinum ore by Dr. Wollaston in 1803.

PALLAS,* the planet, was discovered by Olbers, at Bremen, March 28, 1802.

PALL MALL, a street near St. James's palace, London, is named from a French game at ball (*paille-maille*, being a wooden mallet), having been played there about 1621. Among eminent inhabitants were Nell Gwyn and Dr. Thomas Sydenham.

PALMERSTON ADMINISTRATION.† The resignation of the Aberdeen administration was announced Feb. 1, 1855, but nearly all its members returned to office soon after under lord Palmerston,—lord Derby and lord John Russell having each in vain endeavoured to form an administration. On Feb. 22, Mr. Gladstone, sir James Graham, and Mr. Sidney Herbert resigned on account of the Sebastopol inquiry. Lord John Russell resigned July 13. Lord Canning was appointed governor-general of India, July 4, 1855. This cabinet resigned Feb. 20, 1858, in consequence of a vote of censure upon the government for introducing the Foreign Conspiracy bill. It was succeeded by the Derby administration (*which see*).

First lord of the treasury, Henry viscount Palmerston.

Lord chancellor, lord Cranworth.

President of the council, earl Granville.

Lord privy seal, duke of Argyll; earl of Harrowby; afterwards the marquess of Clanricarde.

Secretaries—home, sir George Grey; *foreign*, earl of Clarendon; *colonial*, Sidney Herbert (resigned Feb. 22); afterwards lord J. Russell (resigned July 13); sir William Molesworth (died Oct. 22, 1855); next, Henry Labouchere; *war*, Lord Panmure.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Wm. Gladstone (resigned Feb. 22); next, sir G. Cornewall Lewis.

First lord of the admiralty, sir James Graham (resigned Feb. 22); next, sir Charles Wood.

Board of control, sir Charles Wood; next, R. Vernon Smith.

Public works, sir W. Molesworth; next, sir B. Hall (appointed July 22, 1855).

Postmaster-general, viscount Canning (appointed governor-general of India, July 4); next, duke of Argyll.

President of the board of trade, lord Stanley of Alderley.

Marquess of Lansdowne, without office.

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, M. T. Baines (appointed Nov. 24, 1855).

PALMERSTON-RUSSELL ADMINISTRATION. The Derby administration (*which see*) resigned June 11, 1859. Earl Granville was requested by the queen to form an administration, and obtained the support of lord Palmerston, but not of lord John Russell: the two last then united to form a cabinet, which came into office June 18, 1859. On the decease of lord Palmerston, Oct. 18, 1865, earl Russell became premier. See *Russell*.

First lord of the treasury, Henry viscount Palmerston.

Lord high chancellor, John lord Campbell (died, June 23, 1861); succeeded by sir Richard Bethell, made lord Westbury, who resigned July 4, 1865; succeeded by Lord Cranworth.

Lord president of the council, earl Granville.

Lord privy seal, duke of Argyll.

Secretaries—foreign affairs, lord John (afterwards earl) Russell; *colonies*, duke of Newcastle; succeeded by Edward Cardwell, April 8, 1864; *home*, sir G. Cornewall Lewis; succeeded by sir George Grey; *war*, Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert; succeeded by sir G. C. Lewis (died April 13, 1863), and by earl De Grey (May 1); *India*, sir Charles Wood.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Wm. Ewart Gladstone.

First lord of the admiralty, duke of Somerset.

President of the board of trade, Thomas Milner Gibson.

[This office was offered to Mr. R. Cobden, and declined by him.]

Secretary of state for Ireland, Edward Cardwell; succeeded by sir R. Peel (not in the cabinet).

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, sir George Grey, bart.; succeeded by Edward Cardwell; and by earl Clarendon, April 8, 1864.

Postmaster-general, earl of Elgin (proceeded to China in April, 1860); succeeded by lord Stanley of Alderley, appointed Sept. 1860.

Poor-law board, Charles P. Villiers (July 9, 1860).

PALM-SUNDAY. When Christ made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem, multitudes of the people who were come to the feast of the Passover, took branches of the palm-tree,

* It is distant from the sun about 263 millions of miles, and completes its revolution in four years seven months and one-third of a month. Schroeter, a German astronomer, estimated its diameter to be 2099 miles, and consequently nearly the size of our moon. It presents a ruddy aspect, and is surrounded with a nebulousity. It is distinguished from all the other planets by the very great inclination of its orbit to the plane of the ecliptic, which is no less than 34 degrees 35 minutes.

† Henry John Temple was born, Oct. 20, 1784; was educated at Harrow, Edinburgh, and Cambridge; succeeded his father, viscount Palmerston, 1802; became M.P., and a junior lord of the admiralty, 1807; was secretary-at-war, 1809-28, and a secretary for foreign affairs, Nov. 1830-34, April 1835 to Sept. 1841, and July 1846 to Dec. 1851; and home secretary, Dec. 1852 to March 1855, when he became first lord of the treasury. He was created lord warden of the cinque ports, March 31, 1861; and master of the corporation of the Trinity house, June 16, 1862. He died, Oct. 18, 1865. He sat for Tiverton, 1835-65.

and went forth to meet him, with acclamations and hosannas, 33. It is usual, in some countries, to carry palms on the Sunday before Easter, hence-called Palm-Sunday.

PALMYRA (Syria). The ruins, chiefly of white marble, discovered by some English travellers in 1678, prove Palmyra to have been more extensive and splendid than even Rome itself. It was supposed to have been the Tadmor in the wilderness built by Solomon, but was manifestly Grecian. The brilliant part of the history of Palmyra was under Odenatus and his queen Zenobia. Odenatus died, and Zenobia assumed the title of queen of the East, in 267. Aurelian defeated her at Adessa and made her captive, 273. From that time Palmyra ceased to make a figure in history. It is now inhabited by only a few Arab families. The ruins were visited in 1751, by Mr. Wood, who published an account of them in 1753. Mr. Dawkins also visited Palmyra; and Mr. Bruce, on ascending a neighbouring mount, was overcome with the magnificent sight.

PAMPELUNA (N. E. Spain, taken by the French on their invasion of Spain), was invested by the British, between whom and the French obstinate conflicts took place, July 27 and 29, 1813. It surrendered to the British, Oct. 31, in that year.

PAMPHLET. The first appearance of pamphlets amongst us is generally thought to have been in opposition to the errors and corruptions of the church of Rome. Those who were first convinced of the reasonableness of the "new learning," as it was then called, propagated their opinions in small pieces, which were cheaply printed, and (what was then of great importance) easily concealed. Political pamphlets began in Edward VI.'s time, and were very numerous in the 17th century. Large collections are in the libraries of the British Museum and the Royal and London Institutions.

PANAMÁ, the isthmus which joins the two Americas. Across this a ship canal has been proposed: and a railway was opened in 1855. In that year a new state, New Grenada, was divided into eight federal states, one of which is named PANAMÁ. A revolution took place in Panamá on March 9, 1865; the government was deposed, and don Jil Colunje became president.

PANDECTS. A digest of the civil law made by order of Justinian, about 534. It is stated that these Pandects (which condensed all the then known laws) were accidentally discovered in the ruins of Amalfi, 1137; were removed from Pisa in 1415, and now preserved in the library of the Medici at Florence, as the *Pandectæ Florentinæ*.

PANICS, COMMERCIAL, generally the result of over-speculation. See *Bubbles, South Sea, Law's*. The last in this country were, in 1826, through bubble companies; in 1847, through the railway mania; in 1857, through American failures; and in April, 1859, through the fear of a continental war.

PANNONIA, part of Illyria, now Hungary, was finally subdued by Tiberius, 8.

PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART, in Leicester-square, erected in 1852-3 for a chartered company, by Mr. T. H. Lewis, the architect; was opened in 1854 for lectures, musical performances, &c. It had a very large electrical machine, battery, &c. The speculation did not succeed; the building was sold in 1857, and in Feb. 1858, was opened for concerts and horsemanship, and called the Alhambra.

PANORAMAS, the invention of Robert Barker, are bird's-eye views painted in distemper round the wall of a circular building. In 1788 he exhibited at Edinburgh a view of that city, being the first picture of the kind. He then commenced similar exhibitions in London, having adopted the name '*Panorama*' to attract notice, and was ultimately enabled to build commodious premises in Leicester-square for that purpose. He died in April, 1806.

PANORMUS. See *Palermo*.

PANTHEON AT ROME. A temple built by Augustus Cæsar, some say by Agrippa, his son-in-law, 27 B.C. It was in a round form, having niches in the wall, where the image or representation of a particular god was set up; the gates were of brass, the beams covered with gilt brass, and the roof covered with silver plate. Pope Boniface III. dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and all the saints, by the name of S. Maria della Rotonda, or "ad Martyres," A.D. 608.—The **PANTHEON IN LONDON** was erected by subscription, and opened Jan. 25, 1772. It was formed into an opera-house; was burnt down Jan. 14, 1792; was rebuilt in 1795 and 1812; and made a bazaar in 1834.

PANTOMIMES were representations by gestures and attitudes among the ancients, and were introduced on the Roman stage by Pylades and Bathyllus, 22 B.C. Comic masques

were introduced here from Italy about 1700. The first regular English pantomime is said to have been "Harlequin executed," produced by Rich at the Lincoln's-inn-fields theatre, Dec. 26, 1717.

"PAPAL AGGRESSION." In a consistory holden in Rome, Sept. 30, 1850, the pope (Pius IX.) named fourteen new cardinals, of whom four only were Italians. Among the ten foreigners raised to the dignity of cardinal, was Dr. Wiseman, Roman Catholic vicar-apostolic of the London district, who was at the same time created lord archbishop of Westminster. On Oct. 27, following, Dr. Ullathorne was enthroned as Roman Catholic bishop of Birmingham in St. Chad's cathedral in that town. The same day a pastoral letter from Dr. Wiseman was read in all the Roman Catholic chapels of his see; and on its becoming generally known to the British people that all England had been parcelled out similarly into Romish dioceses, the strongest indignation of the assumption of the pope was expressed throughout the empire.* The answer of the bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield) to a memorial from the Protestant clergy of Westminster, against the pope's creation of a Romish hierarchy in this country, was followed by the celebrated "Durham" letter from lord John Russell, then chief minister of the crown (Nov. 4), to the bishop of Durham, in which is severely censured not only the papal aggression, but also the proceedings of the tractarian clergy of the Church of England; and immediately from every quarter of England addresses poured into her majesty the queen, calling upon her and the government to resist the usurpation. As many as 6700 addresses, it is said, had been voted from nearly as many influential meetings up to Dec. 31, 1850. The great agitation on this subject produced the Ecclesiastical Titles bill, 14 & 15 Viet. c. 60 (passed Aug. 1851), which prohibited the constitution of bishops of pretended provinces under a penalty of 100*l*. This statute, however, has not yet been acted upon.

PAPAL STATES. See *Rome* and *Popes*.

PAPER. See *Papyrus*. Paper is said to have been invented in China, 170 B.C. It was first made of cotton about A.D. 1000; and of rags about 1300.† White coarse paper was made by sir John Speilman, a German, at Dartford, in England, 33 Eliz. 1590: and here the first paper mills were erected. *Stow*. Paper for writing and printing manufactured in England, and an act passed to encourage it, 2 Will. III. 1690; before this time we paid for these articles to France and Holland 100,000*l*. annually. The French refugees taught our people; they had made coarse brown paper almost exclusively, until they came among us. White paper was first made by us in 1690. *Anderson*. Paper-making by a machine was first suggested by Louis Robert, who sold his model to the celebrated M. Didot, the great printer. The latter brought it to England, and here, conjointly with M. Fourdrinier, he perfected the machinery. M. Fourdrinier obtained a patent for paper-making machinery in 1801; and for manufacturing paper of an indefinite length in 1807; it had previously been made tediously by the hand. The machinery was also improved by Mr. Bryan Donkin. A sheet of paper 13,800 feet long, and 4 feet wide, was made at Whitehall-mills, Derbyshire, in 1830; and one 21,000 feet long, and 6 feet 3 inches wide, was made at Colyton in Devon in 1860. The paper duty imposed in 1694 (producing latterly, about 1,400,000*l*. annually), after having been the subject of agitation for several years, was repealed in 1861. Esparto, a Spanish grass, first imported in 1857, has been largely employed in the paper manufacture since 1864. See *Parchment Paper*.

PAPER-HANGINGS, &c. Stamped paper for this purpose was first made in Spain and Holland, about 1555. Made of velvet and floss, for hanging apartments, about 1620. The manufacture of this kind of paper rapidly improved in this country during the present century.—PAPER BRICKS have been made in America; and paper tubing for water and gas, made by M. Jaloureau of Paris, was shown in 1860.

PAPER-MONEY. See *Banks*.

PAPIER MACHÉ. This manufacture (of paper-pulp combined with gum and sometimes china clay) has existed for above a century. Martin, a German snuff-box maker, is said to

* Among other consecrations that followed, and continued the excitement, was that of Dr. Briggs, created Roman Catholic bishop of Beverley, and enthroned in St. George's chapel at York, Feb. 13, 1851; Dr. Browne created bishop of Clifton, and Dr. Burgess bishop of Shrewsbury: both consecrated in St. George's cathedral, Southwark, July 27, 1851; and other priests were similarly raised to new Roman Catholic prelacies.

† Mr. Joseph Hunter (in the *Archæologia*, xxxvii.) states that the earliest paper which he had seen was an MS. account book, dated 1302, probably of Bordeaux manufacture. He gives engravings of manufacturers' marks, French and English, the dates of which range from 1330 to 1431. He also gives an extract from a work by Bartholus, a writer of the middle of the 14th century, in which mention is made of a paper manufactory in the Marches of Ancona.

have learnt the art from one Lefevre about 1740. In 1745 it was taken up by Baskerville, the printer at Birmingham, and soon spread over that district. Papier maché is now largely employed in ornamenting the interior of buildings, &c.

PAPYRUS. The reed from which was made the celebrated paper of Egypt and India, used for writings until the discovery of parchment, about 190 B.C. Ptolemy prohibited the exportation of it from Egypt, lest Eumenes of Pergamus should make a library equal to that of Alexandria, 263 B.C. A manuscript of the *Antiquities of Josephus* on papyrus of inestimable value was among the treasures seized by Bonaparte in Italy, and sent to the National Library at Paris; but was restored in 1815.

PARACHUTE. See *Balloons*.

PARADISE LOST, the great English epic by John Milton, appeared first in ten books in 1667; in twelve books in 1674.

PARAFFINE (from *parum affinis*, having little affinity with anything), also called photogen, a solid substance, somewhat like spermaceti, produced by distillation of coal, and first obtained by Reichenbach in 1830. It was procured from mineral oil by Mr. James Young about 1847, and is also obtained from Irish peat. It makes excellent candles. Much litigation has ensued through interference with Mr. Young's patent-right.

PARAGUAY, a republic in S. America, discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1526; and conquered by Alvarez Nuñez in 1535, and civilised by the Jesuits, who in 1608 commenced their missions there and established an exclusive government, which they held till their expulsion in 1768. Paraguay rose against the Spanish yoke in 1811. In 1814 Dr. Francia was elected dictator; he ruled well; he was succeeded on his death in 1840 by Vival. From 1814 to 1844 the country was rigidly closed against foreigners. The president, C. A. Lopez, elected in 1844, was succeeded by his son, C. A. Lopez, in Sept., 1862. Paraguay was recognised as an independent state by the Argentine Confederation in 1852, and by Great Britain in 1853. Hostilities between Paraguay and Brazil began on Nov. 11, 1864; when a Brazilian steamer was captured as an intruder on the Paraguay. Brazil was invaded in December. On April 14, 1865, Lopez invaded the territories of the Argentine republic, which immediately made alliance with Brazil. The army of Lopez having been defeated in September, retreated. On Oct. 18, the allies captured Uruguayana and an army of Paraguayans. There were prospects of peace in Dec. 1865.

PARASOLS were used by the ancient Egyptians. In their present form (said to have been devised by the duchess of Rutland) they came into general use about 1820.

PARCHMENT.* Invented for writing books by Eumenes (some say by Attalus), of Pergamus, the founder of the celebrated library at Pergamus, formed on the model of the Alexandrian, about 190 B.C. Parchment-books from this time became those most used, and the most valuable as well as oldest in the world are written on the skins of goats. It should be mentioned that the Persians and others are said to have written all their records on skins long before Eumenes' time.

PARDONS. General pardons were proclaimed at coronations: first by Edward III. in 1327. The king's power of pardoning is said to be derived *à lege sue dignitatis*; and no other person has power to remit treason or felonies, stat. 27 Hen. VIII. 1535. *Blackstone*. A pardon cannot follow an impeachment of the house of commons: stat. Will. III. 1700.

PARIAN MARBLES were discovered in the island of Paros, A.D. 1610. Their chronology was composed, 264 B.C. They were brought to England, and were presented to the university of Oxford, by Thomas Howard, lord Arundel, whence they are called the Arundelian Marbles, *which see*.

PARIS (formerly *Lutetia Parisiorum*), the capital of France, situated on the river Seine, which cuts it into two unequal parts, the strongest being towards the north, and in which are three isles, *la ville (the city)*, the *île St. Louis*, and the *île Louviers*. In the time of Julius Cesar, Lutetia comprised the city only. It was greatly improved by the emperor Julian, who made it his residence while he governed Gaul, 355 to 361, and Clovis also resided here in 510. It became successively the capital of the kingdoms of Paris, Soissons, and Neustria,

* Parchment paper (or vegetable parchment) was invented and patented in 1857, by Mr. W. E. Gaine, C.E., who discovered, that when paper is exposed to a mixture of two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid and one part of water for no longer time than is required to draw it through the fluid, it is immediately converted into a strong tough skin-like material. It must be instantly washed with water. Its great strength points out many applications of this material, e.g., maps, school and account books, and drawing paper. In 1859 it appeared that a similar invention had been made in Paris by Figuier and Pounarde in 1846.

and eventually of all the kingdom. The representative of the house of Orleans, styled count of Paris, now resides in England. Population of Paris in 1856, 1,178,262; in 1860, 1,525,535. See *France*.

St. Denis founded	613	The Pantheon; St. G��n��vi��re	1764
Paris ravaged by the Normans (or Danes); suffered from famine	845-940	The French revolution breaks out; the Bastille taken	July 14, 1789
Gallantly defended against them by the count Eudes and the bishop Gosselin	885	Pont de Louis XIV. finished	1790
Rebuilt	1231	Cemetery of Pere La Chaise consecrated	1804
University founded	1206	Pont des Invalides	1806
Church of Notre Dame built	1163-1270	Paris surrenders to the allies	March 30, 1814
The parliament established	1302	Paris lit with gas	1819
Suffers by the factions of the Armagnacs and Burgundians	1411-1418	Revolution (see <i>France</i>)	July, 1830
Taken by the English	1420	Fortifications of Paris (for which 140,000,000 of francs were voted, 1833) commenced Dec. 15, 1840; completed	March, 1846
Retaken by the French	1436	Revolution (see <i>France</i>)	1848
Pont Notre Dame built	1499	Paris much improved by Louis Napoleon (probable costs, 12,800,000.	1853-62
The Louvre built (see <i>Louvre</i>)	1522	Industrial exhibition opened by the emperor and empress, May 15; visited by queen Victoria and prince Albert (the first visit of an English sovereign to Paris since 1422), Aug. 24; exhibition closes	Nov. 15, 1855
Hotel de Ville	1533	Conference at Paris respecting the Danubian Principalities (<i>which see</i>); closes	Aug. 1858
The Boulevards commenced	1536	Bois du Boulogne opened as a garden of acclimatisation	Oct. 6, 1860
Fountain of the Innocents	1551	A building was erected for a permanent industrial exhibition by a company	Oct. 1862
The Tuileries built (see <i>Tuileries</i>)	1564	The scheme failed and the company was wound up	Feb. 1864
Massacre of St. Bartholomew's	Aug. 24, 1572	Boulevard-prince-Eugene opened by the emperor	Dec. 7, 1862
The Pont Neuf begun	1578	Decree for an International Exhibition of the products of Agriculture, Industry, and the Fine Arts, at Paris, in 1867; commissioners appointed	Feb. 21, 1864
Hospital of Invalids	1595	See <i>France</i> .	
Place Royale begun	1604		
The Hotel-Dieu founded	1606		
The Luxembourg, by Mary of Medicis	1615		
The Palais-Royal built	1629		
The Val-de-Grace	1645		
Conflicts of the Fronde	1648-53		
The Academy of Sciences founded	1666		
The Observatory	1667		
Champs Elys��s planted	1670		
Arch of St. Denis erected	1672		
Palais d'Elys�� Bourbon	1718		
The Palace of the Deputies	1722		
The Military School	1751		

LATE GREAT TREATIES OF PARIS.

Between England, France, Spain, and Portugal; cession to Great Britain of Canada by France, and Florida by Spain	Feb. 10, 1763	Treaty of Paris, between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, styling Napoleon the prisoner of those powers and confiding his safeguard to England	Aug. 2, 1815
Between France and Sardinia; the latter ceding Savoy, &c.	May 15, 1796	Establishing the boundaries of France, and stipulating for the occupation of certain fortresses by foreign troops for three years,	Nov. 20, "
Between France and Sweden, whereby Swedish Pomerania and the island of Rugen were given up to the Swedes, who agreed to adopt the French prohibitory system against Great Britain	Jan. 6, 1810	Treaty of Paris, confirming the treaties of Chaumont and Vienna, same day	Nov. 20, "
Capitulation of Paris: Napoleon renounces the sovereignty of France	April 11, 1814	Treaty of Paris, to fulfil the articles of the Congress of Vienna	June 10, 1817
Convention of Paris, between France and the allied powers; the boundaries of France to be the same as on the 1st of January, 1792,	April 23, "	Treaty of Paris between Russia and Turkey, England, France, and Sardinia	March 30, 1856
Peace of Paris ratified by France and all the allies	May 14, "	Treaty of Paris between England and Persia,	March 4, 1857
Convention of St. Cloud, between marshal Davoust, and Wellington, and Blucher, for the surrender of Paris	July 3, 1815	Treaty of Paris between the European powers, Prussia, and Switzerland, respecting Neuch��tel	May 26, "
[The allies entered it on the 6th.]		Important commercial treaty between France and England	Jan. 23, 1860

PARISHES. Their boundaries in England were first fixed by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, 636. They were enlarged, and the number of parishes was consequently reduced in the 15th century, when there were 10,000. The parishes of England and Wales now amount to 11,077. Parish registers were commenced in 1538. By an act passed in 1856 new parishes may be formed out of too extensive ones. See *Registers and Benefices*.

PARK'S TRAVELS. Mungo Park set sail on his first voyage to Africa, under the patronage of the African Society, to trace the source of the river Niger, May 22, 1795; and returned Dec. 22, 1797, after having encountered great dangers, without his journey through intertropical regions having enabled him to achieve the great object of his ambition. He again sailed from Portsmouth on his second voyage, Jan. 30, 1804, appointed to a new expedition by government; but never returned. The accounts of his murder at Broussa on the Niger were a long time discredited; but at length were too well authenticated.

PARKS. The Romans attached parks to their villas. Fulvius Lupinus, Pompey, and Hortensius, among others, had large parks. In England, the first great park of which particular mention is made, was that of Woodstock, formed by Henry I., 1125. The parks of London are in a high degree essential to the health of its immense population. St. James's park was drained by Henry VIII. about 1537. It was improved, planted, and made a thoroughfare for public use, 1668. The Green park forms a part of the ground inclosed by Henry VIII. In Hyde park, the sheet of water called the Serpentine river, although in the form of a parallelogram, was made between 1730 and 1733, by order of queen Caroline, consort of George II. This queen once inquired (it is said) of the first Mr. Pitt (afterwards earl of Chatham), how much it would cost to shut up the parks as private grounds. He replied, "Three crowns, your majesty." She took the hint, and the design was never afterwards entertained. See *Green, Hyde, St. James's, Regent's, Victoria, Battersea, Alexandra, and People's Parks*.

PARLIAMENT (from the French, *parlement*, discourse) derives its origin from the Saxon general assemblies, called *Wittenagemot*. The name was applied to the general assemblies of the state under Louis VII. of France, about the middle of the 12th century, but it is said not to have appeared in our law till its mention in the statute of Westminster I., 3 Edw. I. 1272: and yet Coke declared in his *Institutes*, and spoke to the same effect, when speaker (1592), that this name was used even in the time of Edward the Confessor, 1041. The first clear account we have of the representatives of the people forming a house of commons, was in the 43rd Hen. III. 1258, when it was settled by the statutes of Oxford, that twelve persons should be chosen to represent the commons in the three parliaments, which, by the sixth statute, were to be held yearly. *Burton's Annals*. The general representation by knights, citizens, and burgesses, took place 49 Hen. III. 1265. *Dugdale's Summons to Parliament*, edit. 1685. See *Commons and Lords*. The power and jurisdiction of parliament are so transcendent and absolute, that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds. It hath sovereign and uncontrollable authority in making and repealing laws. It can regulate or new-model the succession to the crown, as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII. and William III. It can alter and establish the religion of the country, as was done in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. *Sir Edward Coke*.* The fourth edition of May's "Practical Treatise on Parliament" was published in 1859. See *Triennial and Septennial*.

First summons of barons, by writ directed to the bishop of Salisbury, by John . . . 1205
Parliament of Merton . . . 1236
The assembly of knights and burgesses. *Burton* 1258
First assembly of the commons as a confirmed representation. *Dugdale* . . . 1265
First regular parliament according to many historians, 22 Edw. I. . . 1294
First a deliberate assembly, they become a legislative power, whose assent is essential to constitute a law . . . 1308
The commons elect their first speaker, Peter De la Mere . . . 1377
Parliament of but one session, of only one day, Richard II. deposed . . . 1399
Lawyers excluded from the house of commons 1404
Members were obliged to reside at the places they represented . . . 1413
Forty-shilling freeholders only to elect knights 1429
The Journals of the Lords commenced . . . 1509
Acts of parliament printed in 1501, and consecutively from . . . 1509
Members protected from arrest. See article *Ferriars' Arrest* . . . 1542
Journals of the commons begun . . . 1547
Francis Russell, son of the earl of Bedford, was the first peer's eldest son who sat in the house of commons . . . 1549

The parliament remarkable for the epoch in which were first formed the parties of *Court and Country*, 1614; disputes with James I. . . June 1620
Charles I. dissolves parliament, which does not meet for eleven years . . . 1629
The *Long Parliament*, which voted the house of lords as useless, first assembled . . . Nov. 3, 1640
The *Rump Parliament*; it voted the trial of Charles I. . . Jan. 1649
A peer elected and sat as a member of the house of commons . . . "
Cromwell roughly dissolves the *Long Parliament* . . . April 20, 1653
A convention parliament. See *Convention* . . . 1660
Roman Catholics excluded from parliament, 30 Charles II. . . 1678
The commons committed a secretary of state to the Tower . . . Nov. "
The speaker of the commons refused by the king . . . 1679
A convention parliament. See *Convention* . . . 1688
James II. convenes the Irish parliament at Dublin, which attaints 3000 Protestants . . . 1689
Act for triennial parliament; see *Triennial* . . . 1694
First parliament of Great Britain met Oct. 23, 1707
The Triennial Act repealed, and Septennial Act voted. See *Septennial Parliament* . . . May 7, 1716

* When the royal assent is given to a public bill, the clerk says "*Le roi le veut.*" If the bill be a private bill he says "*Soit fait comme il est désiré.*" If the bill have subsidies for its object, he says, "*Le roi remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur b n volence, et aussi le veut.*" If the king do not think proper to assent to the bill, the clerk says, "*Le roi s'avisera.*" which is a mild way of giving a refusal. It is singular that the sovereign of England should still make use of the French language to declare her intentions to her parliament.

PARLIAMENT, *continued.*

The Journals ordered to be printed	1752	The reformed parliament meet. See <i>Reform</i> , Aug. 7, 1832
Privilege as to freedom from arrest of the servants of members relinquished by the commons	1770	E. Pease, the first Quaker admitted on his affirmation Feb. 15, 1833
The lord mayor of London (Oliver) and alderman Crosby committed to the Tower by the commons in Wilkes' affair	1771	Houses of parliament destroyed by fire, Oct. 16, 1834
Assembly of the first parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland	Feb. 2, 1801	New houses of parliament commenced* 1840
Sir F. Burdett committed to the Tower, April 6, 1810		The members of the commons' and lords' houses relinquish the privilege of franking letters. See <i>Franking</i> Jan. 10, "
Murder of Spencer Perceval, by Bellingham, at the house of commons May 11, 1812		Committal of Smith O'Brien by the commons for contempt. See <i>Ireland</i> July 20, 1846
Return for Clare county, Ireland, of Mr. O'Connell, the first Roman Catholic commoner elected since the Revolution July 5, 1828		The peers took possession of their house, that portion of the palace being ready, April 15, 1847
The duke of Norfolk took his seat in the lords, the first Roman Catholic peer under the Relief Bill. See <i>Roman Catholics</i> April 28, 1829		The commons assemble in their new house, Nov. 4, 1852
		The two houses began to communicate by letter in 1855
		Baron L. Rothschild, the first Jew admitted, July 26, 1858

NUMBER AND DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS, FROM 27 EDW. I. 1299, TO 25 VICT. 1862.

Edward I.	8 parl. in 8 yrs. reign.	Henry V.	11 parl. in 9 yrs. reign
Edward II.	15 " 20 "	Henry VI.	22 " 39 "
Edward III.	37 " 50 "	Edward IV.	5 " 22 "
Richard II.	26 " 22 "	Richard III.	1 " 2 "
Henry IV.	10 " 14 "	Henry VII.	8 " 24 "

Reign.	Day of Meeting.	When Dissolved.	Reign.	Day of Meeting.	When Dissolved.
HENRY VIII.	Jan. 21 . 1510	Feb. 23 . 1510	CHARLES I.	June 18 . 1625	Aug. 12 . 1625
	Feb. 4 . 1511	March 4 . 1513		Feb. 6 . 1626	June 11 . 1626
	Feb. 5 . 1514	Dec. 22 . 1515		March 17, 1628	March 10, 1629
	April 15 . 1523	Aug. 13 . 1523		April 13 . 1640	May 5 . 1640
	Nov. 3 . 1530	April 4 . 1536		Nov. 3 . "	April 20 . 1653
	June 8 . 1536	July 18 . "		Sept. 3 . 1654	Jan. 22 . 1655
	April 28 . 1539	July 24 . 1540		Sept. 17 . 1656	Feb. 4 . 1658
	Jan. 16 . 1541	March 29, 1544		Jan. 27 . 1659	April 22 . 1659
	April 12 . "			May 6 . "	March 16, 1660
	Nov. 23 . 1545	Jan. 28 . 1547	CHARLES II.	April 25 . 1660	Dec. 29 . "
EDWARD VI.	Nov. 4 . 1547	April 15 . 1552		May 8 . 1661	Jan. 24 . 1679
	March 1 . 1553	March 31, 1553		March 6 . 1679	July 10 . "
				March 27, 1681	March 28, 1681
MARY	Oct. 5 . "	Dec. 6 . "	JAMES II.	May 19 . 1685	July 22 . 1687
	April 5 . 1554	May 5 . 1554		Jan. 22 . 1689	Feb. 6 . 1690
	Nov. 12 . "	Jan. 16 . 1555		March 20, 1690	Oct. 11 . 1695
	Oct. 21 . 1555	Dec. 9 . "	WILLIAM III.	Nov. 22 . 1695	July 7 . 1698
ELIZABETH	Jan. 20 . 1558	Nov. 17 . 1558		Dec. 9 . 1698	July 19 . 1700
	Jan. 25 . 1559	May 8 . 1559		Feb. 10 . 1701	Nov. 11 . 1701
	Jan. 12 . 1563	Jan. 2 . 1567	ANNE	Dec. 30 . "	July 2 . 1702
	April 2 . 1571	May 29 . 1571		Oct. 20 . 1702	April 5 . 1705
	May 8 . 1572			Oct. 25 . 1705	April 11 . 1708
JAMES I.		Sept. 15 . 1586		Nov. 18 . 1708	Sept. 28 . 1710
	Oct. 29 . 1586	March 23, 1587	GEORGE I.	Nov. 25 . 1710	Aug. 8 . 1713
	Feb. 4 . 1589	March 29, 1589		Nov. 11 . 1713	Jan. 15 . 1715
	Feb. 19 . 1593	April 10 . 1593		March 27, 1715	March 10, 1722
	Oct. 24 . 1597	Feb. 9 . 1598	GEORGE II.	Oct. 9 . 1722	Aug. 7 . 1727
	Oct. 27 . 1601	Dec. 19 . 1601		Jan. 28 . 1728	April 18 . 1734
	March 19, 1604	Feb. 19 . 1610		Jan. 14 . 1735	April 28 . 1741
	April 31 . 1614	June 6 . 1614		Dec. 4 . 1741	June 18 . 1747
	Jan. 30 . 1621	Jan. 6 . 1622		Nov. 10 . 1747	April 8 . 1754
	Feb. 29 . 1624	March 27, 1625		Nov. 14 . 1754	March 21, 1761

* Termed the "Palace of Westminster." The first contract for the embankment of the river was taken in 1837, by Messrs. Lee; this embankment, faced with granite, is 886 feet in length, and projected into the river in a line with the inner side of the third pier of old Westminster-bridge. Sir Charles Barry (born, 1795, died, 1860) was the architect of the sumptuous pile of buildings raised since 1840. The whole stands on a bed of concrete twelve feet thick: to the east it has a front of about 1000 feet, and covers an area of nine statute acres. It contains 1100 apartments, 100 staircases, and two miles of passages or corridors. The great Victoria tower at the southwest extremity is 346 feet in height, and towers of less magnitude crown other portions of the building.

† Called The *Addle* Parliament. It remonstrated with the king on his levying *benevolences*, and passed no acts. He dismissed it in anger, and imprisoned some of the members.

PARLIAMENT, *continued.*

Reign.	Day of Meeting.	When Dissolved.	Reign.	Day of Meeting.	When Dissolved.
GEORGE III.	Nov. 3 . 1761	March 12, 1768	GEORGE IV.	April 27 . 1820	June 2 . 1826
	May 10 . 1768	Sept. 30 . 1774		Nov. 14 . 1826	July 24 . 1830
	Nov. 29 . 1774	Sept. 1 . 1780		Oct. 26 . 1830	April 23 . 1831
	Oct. 31 . 1780	March 25, 1784	WILLIAM IV.	June 14 . 1831	Dec. 3 . 1832
	May 18 . 1784	June 12 . 1790		Jan. 29 . 1833	Dec. 30 . 1834
	Nov. 26 . 1790	May 20 . 1796		Feb. 9 . 1835	July 17 . 1837
	Oct. 6 . 1796	June 29 . 1802	VICTORIA	Nov. 15 . 1837	June 23 . 1841
	Nov. 16 . 1802	Oct. 24 . 1806		Aug. 18 . 1841	July 23 . 1847
	Dec. 15 . 1806	April 29 . 1807		Nov. 18 . 1847	July 1 . 1852
	June 24 . 1807	Sept. 29 . 1812		Nov. 4 . 1852	March 21, 1857
	Nov. 24 . 1812	June 10 . 1818		April 30 . 1857	April 23 . 1859
	Jan. 14 . 1819	Feb. 29 . 1820		May 31 . 1859	July 6 . 1865
				Feb. 1 . 1866	

PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND, began with conferences of the English settlers; it is said, on the hill of Tara, in 1173. Writs for knights of the shire were issued in 1295. The Irish parliament last met on Aug. 2, 1800; the bill for the Union having passed.

PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND consisted of barons, prelates, and abbots, and occasionally of burgesses. A great national council was held at Scone by John Balliol, Feb. 9, 1292; and by Robert Bruce at Cambuskenneth, in 1326. A house of commons was never formed in Scotland. The parliament of Scotland sanctioned the Act of Union on Jan. 16, 1707, and met for the last time on April 22, same year.

PARLIAMENT OF PARIS was made the chief court of justice in France by Philip IV.; at his suggestion it revoked a bull of pope Boniface VIII., 1302. It was suppressed by Louis XV., 1771; restored by Louis XVI., 1774; demanded a meeting of the States-General in 1787; and was suspended by the National Assembly, Nov. 3, 1789.

PARMA (N. Italy), founded by the ancient Etrurians. It took part with the Lombard legion in the wars with the German emperors. It was made a duchy (with Placentia), 1545.

United to Spain by Philip V.'s marriage with Elizabeth Farnese 1714

Battle near Parma; the confederates, England, France, and Spain, against the emperor; indecisive; both armies claiming the victory, June 25, 1734

Battle near the Trebbia, the French, under Macdonald, defeated by Suwarrow, with the loss of 10,000 men and four generals, June 19, 1799

The duke of Parma made king of Etruria, Feb. 1801

Parma united to France (with Placentia and Guastalla), and conferred on Maria Louisa, the ex-empress, by the treaty of Fontainebleau, April 5, 1814

Parma alternately occupied by the Austrians and Sardinians in the war of 1848

The Sardinians retire after the battle of Novara, March 23, 1849

The duke Charles II. abdicates in favour of his son Charles III. March 14, 1849

Charles III. stabbed by an assassin, March 26, dies March 27, 1854

Robert I., a minor (born July 9, 1848); whose mother becomes regent.

War in Italy; the Parmesans establish a provisional government; the duchess-regent retires to Switzerland, May 1, and died, Feb. 1, 1864.

Farina became dictator Aug. 18, 1859

Annexation to Sardinia voted Sept. 12, "

Col. Anviti, a former obnoxious police minister, having rashly returned, cruelly murdered by the mob Oct. 5, "

Parma is now part of the province of Emilia in the kingdom of Italy; to which it was annexed by decree after a plebiscite, March 18, 1860

PARRICIDE. There was no law against it in Athens or Rome, such a crime not being supposed possible. About 172 B.C., L. Ostius having killed his father, the Romans first scourged the parricide; then sewed him up in a leathern sack made air-tight, with a live dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and thus cast him into the sea. Miss Blandy was executed at Oxford for the murder of her father, April, 1752.

PARSEES, the followers of Zerdusht, dwelt in Persia till 638, when, at the battle of Kadsah, their army was decimated by the Arabs, and the monarchy annihilated at the battle of Nâharand in 641. Many submitted to the conquerors, but others fled to India, and their descendants still reside at Bombay, where they numbered 114,698 in 1849. Mr. Dadlabhai Naoraji, a Parsee merchant, has been several years professor of Gujerati at University college, London.

PARTHENON (from Greek *parthenē*, virgin), a temple at Athens dedicated to Minerva, erected 442 B.C. In it Phidias placed his renowned statue of that goddess, 438.

PARTHENOPEAN REPUBLIC was established by the French at Naples (anciently called Parthenope), Jan. 1799, and overthrown in June, same year.

PARTHIA (Asia). The Parthians were originally a tribe of Scythians, who, being exiled, as their name implies, from their own country, settled near Hyrcania. Arsaces laid the foundation of an empire which ultimately extended over a large part of Asia, 250 B.C.; the Parthians were never wholly subdued by the Romans. The last king, Artabanus V., was killed A.D. 226: his territories were annexed to the new kingdom of Persia founded by Artaxerxes, who had revolted against Parthia.

PARTITION TREATIES. The first treaty between England and Holland for regulating the Spanish succession (declaring the elector of Bavaria next heir, and ceding provinces to France) was signed Aug. 19, 1698; and the second (between France, England, and Holland, declaring the archduke Charles presumptive heir of the Spanish monarchy, Joseph Ferdinand having died in 1699), March 13, 1700. Treaty for the partition of Poland; the first was a secret convention between Russia and Prussia, Feb. 17, 1772; the second between the same powers and Austria, Aug. 5, same year; the third was between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, Nov. 25, 1795.

PARTNERSHIP. The laws respecting it were amended in 1863. See *Limited Liability*.

PASQUINADES. * Small satirical poems obtained this name about 1533.

PASSAROWITZ TREATY concluded 1718, by which the house of Austria ceded certain commercial rights, and obtained the Banat of Temeswar, Belgrade, and part of Servia and Wallachia.

PASSAU (Germany), **TREATY OF**, whereby religious freedom was established, was ratified between the emperor Charles V. and the Protestant princes of Germany, July 31, 1552. *Hénault*. In 1662 the cathedral and great part of Passau were consumed by fire.

PASSENGERS—by public vehicles, are protected by 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 22 (1831), 1 & 2 Vict. c. 79 (1838), and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33 (1853). Mr. Cleghorn, under whom the front seat on the near side of one of the General Omnibus company's carriages had given way, recovered 400*l.* damages against the company, in a verdict by consent, in the Queen's Bench, Dec. 10, 1856. The Ships' Passenger act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 119, passed in 1855, was amended in 1863. See *Campbell's Act*.

PASSION-WEEK, the name given since the Reformation to the week preceding Easter, was formerly applied to the fortnight. Archbishop Laud says the two weeks were so called "for a thousand years together," and refers to an epistle by Ignatius, in the 1st century, in which the practice is said to have been "observed by all."

PASSOVER, the most solemn festival of the Jews, instituted 1491 B.C. in commemoration of their coming out of Egypt; because, the night before their departure, the destroying angel, who put to death the firstborn of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Hebrews without entering them; the door posts being marked with the blood of the Paschal Lamb killed the evening before. The Passover was celebrated in the new temple, April 18, 515 B.C. *Usher*.

PASSPORT SYSTEM forbids subjects to quit one country or enter another without the consent of the sovereign thereof. In 1858 the system was somewhat changed in this country, and the stamp duty on passports was reduced from 5*s.* to 6*d.* Passports were abolished in Norway in 1859; in Sweden in 1860; and (with regard to British subjects) in France, Dec. 16, 1860; in Italy, June 26, 1862; in Portugal, Jan. 23, 1863; and are falling into disuse in other countries. The passport system was *established* in the United States on Aug. 19, 1861.

PASTON LETTERS, the correspondence of a respectable family, 1422-83, giving a picture of social life in England, were edited by sir John Fenn, and published in five volumes, quarto, 1787-1823. Their authenticity was questioned Sept. 1865, but has been satisfactorily vindicated.

* This name originated in the 16th century: At the stall of a cobbler named Pasquin, at Rome, a number of idle persons used to assemble to listen to his pleasant sallies, and to relate little anecdotes in their turn, and indulge themselves in raillery at the expense of the passers-by. After the cobbler's death the statue of a gladiator was found near his stall, to which the people gave his name, and on which the wits of the time, secretly at night, affixed their lampoons upon the state, and their neighbours.

PATAY (France), where Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, was present, when the earl of Richemont signally defeated the English, June 18, 1429. Talbot was taken prisoner, and the valiant Fastolfe was forced to fly. In consequence, Charles VII. of France entered Rheims in triumph, and was crowned July 17, following year, Joan of Arc assisting in the ceremony in full armour, and holding the sword of state. See *Joan of Arc*.

PATENTS. Licences and authorities granted by the king. Patents granted for titles of nobility were first made 1344, by Edward III. They were first granted for the exclusive privilege of printing books, in 1591. The property and right of inventors in arts and manufactures were secured by letters patent by an act passed in 1623. The later laws regulating patents are very numerous; among them are 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 83 (1835), and 15 & 16 Vict. c. 83 (1852).—By the latter, COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS were appointed, viz., the lord chancellor, the master of the rolls, the attorney-general for England and Ireland, the lord advocate, and the solicitor-generals for England, Scotland, and Ireland. Since 1852, a journal has been published under their authority, and indexes of patents, from March, 1617, to the present time. Specifications of patents may be consulted by the public at the Free Library and Reading-Room, in Southampton-buildings, March 5, 1854. A museum containing models, portraits, &c., was established in 1859 at South Kensington, mainly by the exertions of Mr. Bennet Woodcroft.*

PATRIARCHS. The dignity among the Jews is referred to the time of Nerva, 97. The ecclesiastical historian Socrates gives this title to the chiefs of Christian dioceses about 440. It was first conferred on the five grand sees of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. The Latin Church had no patriarchs till the 6th century. The first founders or heads of religious orders are called patriarchs.

PATRICIANS, the senators of Rome; their authority began with the city itself. See *Rome*.

PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, ST. (Dublin), was erected in 1190, by archbishop Comyn, on the site of an old church. The cathedral was desecrated in 1546, and used as a law court till 1564. It has been restored by the munificence of Mr. Guinness. See *Dublin*.

PATRICK, ST., KNIGHTS OF, an order instituted by king George III., Feb. 5, 1783; the statutes were signed Feb. 28. The number, originally fifteen, was increased in 1821, 1831, and 1833, and is now twenty-two.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS, established to encourage the army and navy in times of war.

1. Founded by the subscribers to Lloyd's, "to animate the efforts of our defenders by sea and land" by providing a fund for the relief of themselves when wounded, and of their widows and orphans, and for granting pecuniary rewards and badges of distinction for valour and merit, July 20, 1803: on Aug. 24, 1809, 424,832*l.* had been received, and 331,611*l.* expended.

From 1803 to 1826 the total sum received was 629,823*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

2. A commission (headed by prince Albert) was appointed to raise and distribute a fund bearing this name, for the relief of the families of those who might fall in the Russo-Turkish war, Oct. 1854.

Large sums were collected from this country and the colonies, amounting to 1,171,270*l.* in July, 1855; to 1,296,282*l.* on Nov. 16, 1855; to 1,460,000*l.* in June, 1857.

The overplus, 200,000*l.*, was appropriated to founding an asylum for 300 orphan girls (the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum), on Wandsworth common, the first stone of which was laid by the queen, July 11, 1857.

The royal family and many of the aristocracy contributed drawings, some of which were sold for high prices, in May, 1855.

3. A large fund collected for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian mutiny. See *India*, 1857.

PAUL JONES, a Scotchman, born 1742; died at Paris, 1792. He commanded an American privateer during the American war, and was memorable for his daring depredations on British commerce. He landed and pillaged the house of lord Selkirk, near Kirkcudbright, and at Whitehaven burnt shipping in the harbour, April, 1778. The Dutch permitted Paul Jones to enter their ports with two of the king's ships of war which he had taken, and which the stadtholder preemptorily refused to deliver up, 1779.

PAULICIANS, a sect of Christian reformers, arose about 652. Although they were severely persecuted, they spread over Asia Minor, in the 9th century, and finally settled at Montfort, in Italy, where they were attacked by the bishop of Milan in 1028. Severe decrees against them were made in 1163, and they gradually dispersed; very probably sowing the seeds of the great reformation of the 16th century.

* In 1864, the detected defalcations of Mr. Edmunds, a clerk in the patents office and an official of the house of lords, led to his retirement. He obtained a pension of 800*l.*, which was taken from him by a vote of the house of lords, on May 9, 1865.

PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, ST. (London), the noblest Protestant church in the world. Sir Christopher Wren's opinion, that there had been a church on this spot, built by the Christians in the time of the Romans, was confirmed when he searched for the foundations for his own design. He explodes the notion of there having been a temple of Diana.

The first church supposed to have been destroyed during the Diocletian persecution (302), and rebuilt in the reign of Constantine,

Demolished by the pagan Saxons, and restored by Sebect in 323-337 603

Injured by fire in 962, and destroyed by the great conflagration, after which Mauritius, then bishop of London, commenced the magnificent edifice which preceded the present cathedral 1087

A commission granted to Laud, then bishop of London, to restore the cathedral April 2, 1631

It was totally destroyed by the fire of 1666

First stone of the present edifice laid, June 21, 1675

The choir opened for divine worship Dec. 2, 1697

The whole edifice completed (with the exception of some of the decorations, not finished until 1723) under the illustrious architect, sir Christopher Wren 1710

The total cost (including 200 tons weight of iron railing) was 1,511,202.]

Ball and cross restored by Mr. Cockerell 1822

Money having been subscribed to adapt St.

Paul's for the purpose, evening services began on Sunday, Nov. 28, when above 4000 persons were present 1858

A national guinea subscription for completing the ornamentation of the interior began in Feb. 1864

DIMENSIONS.

Length of St. Paul's from the grand portico to feet.

the east end, is 510

Breadth, north to south portico 282

Exterior diameter of the dome 145

Height from ground to top of cross 404

Campaniles, or bell towers, at each corner, height 208

Breadth of western entrance 180

Circumference of dome 420

Entire circumference of the building 2292

Diameter of ball 6

PAUL'S CROSS, ST. (London), which stood before the cathedral, was a pulpit formed of wood, mounted upon steps of stone, and covered with lead, from which the most eminent divines were appointed to preach every Sunday in the forenoon. To this place, the court, the mayor, the aldermen, and principal citizens used to resort. It was in use as early as 1259, and was appropriated not only to instruct mankind by preaching, but to every purpose political or ecclesiastical:—for giving force to oaths, for promulgating laws, &c. Jane Shore, mistress of Edward IV., was brought before this cross in 1483, divested of all her splendour. It was demolished in 1643 by order of the parliament.

PAUL'S SCHOOL, ST., was endowed in 1512 by John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, for 153 boys "of every nation, country, and class," in memory of the number of fishes taken by Peter. (*John* xxi. 11.) The first schoolhouse was burnt in 1666; the second by Wren was taken down in 1824, and the present building erected by George Smith. William Lilly was the first master, and his grammar is still used by the school. *Timbs*.

PAUPERS. See *Poor*.

PAVEMENT. The Carthaginians are said to have been the first who paved their towns with stones. The Romans, in the time of Augustus, had pavement in many of their streets; but the Appian Way was a paved road, and was constructed 312 B.C. In England there were few paved streets before Henry VII.'s reign. London was first paved about 1533. It was paved with flagstones between 1815 and 1825. Wood and asphalte paving was tried in 1839, and have been disused since 1847. See *Wood Pavement*.

PAVIA (N. Italy), the ancient *Ticinum* or *Papia*. Its university, founded by Charlemagne, is the oldest in Europe. Pavia was built by the Gauls, who were driven out by the Romans, and these in their turn were expelled by the Goths. In 568 it was taken by the Lombards, and became the capital of their kingdom. In the 12th century it was erected into a republic, but soon after was subjected to Milan and followed its fortunes. On Feb. 24, 1545, a battle was fought near here between the French and the Imperialists, when the former were defeated, and their king, Francis I., after fighting with heroic valour, and killing seven men with his own hand, was at last obliged to surrender himself a prisoner. Francis wrote to his mother, Louisa of Savoy, regent of the kingdom during his absence, saying, *Tout est perdu, Madame, fors l'honneur* (All is lost, madam, except honour).

PAWNBROKING. The origin of borrowing money by means of pledges deposited with lenders is referred to Perugia, in Italy, about 1462. The institutions were termed *monti di pietà* (which see). Soon afterwards, it is said that the bishop of Winchester established a system of lending on pledges, but without interest. The business of pawnbrokers was regulated in 1756, and licences issued in 1783. The rate of interest on pledges was fixed in 1800. In London there were, in 1851, 334 pawnbrokers; and in England, exclusively of London, 1127; the number is increasing in proportion to the population. In 1860 an act was passed

enabling pawnbrokers to charge a halfpenny for every ticket describing things pledged for a sum under 5s. The acts relating to pawnbrokers were amended in 1856.

PAX, a small tablet, generally silver, termed *tabula pacis* or *osculatorium*, kissed by the Roman Catholic priests and laity; substituted for the primeval kiss of peace in the early church. The pax is said to have been introduced about the 12th century.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL. In 1836 the army and navy pay departments were consolidated into the Paymaster-general's office, sometimes held by a Cabinet minister.

PEABODY FUND. On March 12, 1862, Mr. George Peabody, the American merchant, gave 150,000*l.* to ameliorate the condition of the London poor. A large pile of buildings, named Peabody dwellings, were erected in Spitalfields, as homes for the working classes.

PEACE. A temple was dedicated to peace by Vespasian, 75. See *Fire-works, Treaties, Justices, &c.*—A **PEACE SOCIETY** was founded in 1816 for the promotion of universal peace. It held its 45th anniversary in May, 1861. A congress of the friends of peace, from all parts of the world, commenced its sittings at Paris, Aug. 22, 1849. It met in London at Exeter hall, Oct. 30, following; and at Frankfort, in St. Paul's church, Aug. 22, 1850; at Birmingham, Nov. 28, 1850; and at Exeter hall, July 22, 1851. A meeting was held at Manchester, Jan. 27, 1853; and at Edinburgh, Oct. 12, 1853. Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden are among the most conspicuous members of the society. A deputation from the Peace Society, consisting of Messrs. J. Sturge, Pease, and another Quaker friend, stated their views to the emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg, at an interview granted them in Feb. 1854.

PEARLS. The formation of the pearl has embarrassed both ancient and modern naturalists to explain. M. Reaumur, in 1717, alleged that pearls are formed like other stones in animals. An ancient pearl was valued by Pliny at 80,000*l.* sterling. One which was brought in 1574, to Philip II., of the size of a pigeon's egg, was valued at 14,400 ducats, equal to 13,996*l.* A pearl named the *Incomparable*, spoken of by De Boote, weighed thirty carats, equal to five pennyweights, and was about the size of a muscadine pear. The pearl mentioned by Tavernier, as being in possession of the emperor of Persia, was purchased of an Arab in 1633, and is valued at a sum equal to 110,400*l.*

PEDESTRIANISM. Euclidas, a citizen of Platea, went from thence to Delphi to bring the sacred fire. This he obtained, and returned with it the same day before sunset, having travelled 125 English miles. No sooner had he saluted his fellow-citizens, and delivered the fire, than he fell dead at their feet. After the battle of Marathon, a soldier was sent from the field to announce the victory at Athens. Exhausted with fatigue, and bleeding from his wounds, he had only time to cry out, "Rejoice, we are conquerors!" and immediately expired.

Foster Powel, the English-pedestrian, performed many astonishing journeys on foot. His expedition from London to York and back again, in 1788, is said to have been completed in 140 hours.

Captain Barclay, for a wager (on which many thousands of pounds depended), walked 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, each mile in each hour, in forty-two days and nights (less 8 hours). His task was accomplished on July 10, 1809.

Richard Manks, a native of Warwickshire, undertook (in imitation of captain Barclay) to walk 1000 miles in 1000 hours: the place chosen was the

Barrack tavern cricket-ground, in Sheffield; he commenced on Monday, June 17, 1850, and completed the 1000 miles, July 29, following, winning a considerable sum.

On Oct. 7, 1861, a 12 miles foot-race was held, when Levett, the champion of England, ran 7 miles in 37 minutes 27 seconds; Deerfoot, a Seneca Indian, ran 12 miles in 65 minutes 5 seconds; and Mills ran 10 miles in 54 minutes 10 seconds; other races followed.

On May 11, 1863, Deerfoot was beaten by White, who ran 10 miles in 52 minutes 14 seconds.

PEEL ADMINISTRATIONS.* The FIRST succeeded the Melbourne administration, which was broken up on the retirement of lord Althorpe, the chancellor of the exchequer, in Nov. 1834. Sir R. Peel, then in Italy was summoned home, the duke of Wellington holding the seals of office in the interim. They resigned in April, 1835. In May, 1841, sir R. Peel carried a vote of want of confidence in the Melbourne cabinet, but did not take office; and in Sept. of that year, he became again premier.

* Sir Robert Peel was born Feb. 5, 1788; entered parliament in 1809; became under-secretary of the colonies in 1811, chief secretary for Ireland in 1812, M.P. for Oxford in 1818 (when he resigned his office), secretary for home department in 1822; resigned office and reappointed in 1827; resigned again in 1830; became premier in 1834 and 1841, *see above*. He was thrown from his horse June 29, and died July 2, 1850. He greatly relaxed the severity of our criminal code in 1827, *et seq.*; established the new police, and carried the Catholic Emancipation Bill in 1829, and the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846. Statues have been erected to him—at Salford in 1852; at Tamworth, Leeds, Bury, and Manchester, in 1853; and in London and Birmingham in 1855.

PEEL ADMINISTRATIONS, *continued.*

FIRST ADMINISTRATION (Dec. 1834).

Sir Robert Peel, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer.*
 Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor.*
 Earl of Rosslyn, *lord president.*
 Lord Wharncliffe, *privy seal.*
 Henry Goulburn, *duke of Wellington, and earl of Aberdeen, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries of state.*
 Earl De Grey, *first lord of the admiralty.*
 Lord Ellenborough, and Alexander Baring, *board of control and trade.*
 Sir Edward Knatchbull, *paymaster of the forces.*
 J. C. Herries, *secretary at war.*
 Sir George Murray, *master-general of the ordnance, &c.*
 [Terminated, April 1835.]

SECOND ADMINISTRATION (Sept. 1841).

Sir Robert Peel, *first minister.*
 Duke of Wellington, *in the cabinet without office.*
 Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor.*
 Lord Wharncliffe, *lord president.*
 Duke of Buckingham, *lord privy seal.*
 Sir James Graham, *earl of Aberdeen, and lord Stanley, home, foreign, and colonial secretaries.*
 Henry Goulburn, *chancellor of the exchequer.*
 Earl of Haddington, *first lord of the admiralty.*
 Earl of Ripon, *board of trade.*
 Lord Ellenborough, *India board.*
 Sir Henry Hardinge, *sir Edward Knatchbull, sir George Murray, &c.*
 [Terminated, June 29, 1846, by sir Robert's resignation.]

PEELITES, a name given to gentlemen, whigs and tories, who adhered to sir Robert Peel, after his defeat by the conservative party, on account of his free-trade measures carried in 1846. The principal were Henry Goulburn, W. E. Gladstone, Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert, sir James Graham, Edward Cardwell, sir George Clerk, lord Lincoln (afterwards duke of Newcastle), lords Canning and Elgin, and others.

PEEL'S BILLS. Among the most important were the Bank Acts of 1819 and 1844, and the act repealing the Corn Laws in 1846.

PEEP-O'DAY-BOYS were insurgents in Ireland, who visited the houses of their antagonists at break of day, in search of arms. They first appeared July 4, 1784, and for a long period were the terror of the country. See *Defenders*.

PEERS. See *Lords*.

PEGU, a province of the Burmese empire, discovered by the Portuguese in 1520. Pegu, the capital, was taken by Major Cotton, with 300 men, in June, 1852, without loss; and afterwards abandoned. It was again occupied by the Burmese and strongly fortified, with a garrison of 4000 men. It was re-captured by general Godwin with 1200 men and two guns, in two hours, with the loss of six killed and thirty-two wounded. The province was annexed to our Indian possessions, by proclamation, Dec. 20, 1852, and has since prospered. In Feb. 1862, it was united with Arracan and Tenasserim as British Burmah.

PEIHO. See *China*, 1859, 1860.

PEKIN, the northern capital of China, was rebuilt by Kublai in 1279; and by Yong-lo, 1471; visited by lord Macartney in 1793; surrendered to the allied English and French armies, Oct. 12, 1860; and evacuated by them Oct. 26 following, after peace had been signed. It was described as being in a very desolate state, with a scattered, indigent population, estimated at 4,000,000.

PELAGIANS,*followers of Pelagius, a Briton, appeared at Rome about 400. Their doctrines were condemned at Carthage, and other councils, 415, 416. They maintained:—

1. That Adam was by nature mortal, and whether he had sinned or not would certainly have died.
2. That the consequences of Adam's sin were confined to his own person.
3. That new-born infants are in the same condition with Adam before the fall.
4. That the law qualified men for the kingdom of heaven, and was founded upon equal promises with the Gospel.
5. That the general resurrection of the dead does not follow in virtue of Our Saviour's resurrection.

PELASGI, the primitive inhabitants of Greece and Italy, appear to belong to the Indo-Germanic race. They were in Greece about 1900 B.C., and in Italy about 1600 B.C. They have been termed Tyrrheni, Sicani, or Siculi, Apuli, &c. From the Pelasgi came the Dorians, Æolians, and Ionians; all three being Hellenes or Greeks.

PELEW ISLANDS (N. Pacific Ocean), discovered by the Spaniards in the 17th century. The East India Company's packet *Antelope*, captain Wilson was wrecked here in 1783. The king, Abba Thulle, allowed captain Wilson to bring prince Le Boo, his son, to England, where he arrived in 1784, and died soon after of the smallpox. The East India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe churchyard.

PELHAM ADMINISTRATION. Mr. Henry Pelham replaced the earl of Wilmington, as premier, Aug. 1743. See *Wilmington*. In Nov. 1744, a new ministry was formed (termed "the broad bottom administration," because it comprehended a grand coalition of the parties). It was dissolved by the death of Mr. Pelham, March 6, 1754.

PELHAM ADMINISTRATION, *continued.*

Henry Pelham, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer.*
 Duke of Dorset, *president of the council.*
 Earl Gower, *lord privy seal.*
 Duke of Newcastle and the earl of Harrington, *secretaries of state.*
 Duke of Montagu, *master-general of the ordinance.*
 Duke of Bedford, *first lord of the admiralty.*

Duke of Grafton, *lord chamberlain.*
 Duke of Richmond, *master of the horse.*
 Duke of Argyll, *keeper of the great seal of Scotland.*
 Marquess of Tweeddale, *secretary of state for Scotland.*
 Lord Hardwicke, *lord chancellor.*
 All of the cabinet.
 The duke of Devonshire and duke of Bolton were *not* of the cabinet.

PELOPIUM. See *Niobium.*

PELOPONNESIAN WAR continued for twenty-seven years between the Athenians and the people of the Peloponnesus, with their respective allies, and is the most famous of the wars of Greece. It began by an attempt of the Boeotians to surprise Plataea, 431 B.C., on May 7, and ended 404 B.C. by the taking of Athens by the Lacedæmonians.

PELUSIUM (now *Tineh*), formerly the key of Egypt. Here, in 525 B.C., Psameticus III. was defeated by Cambyses, the Persian, who thereby obtained possession of the kingdom.

PENAL LAWS. See *Criminal Laws* and *Roman Catholics.* *Penal servitude* was substituted for transportation by acts passed in 1853 and 1857, and amended in 1864.

PENANCE, a sacrament in the Roman church, arose out of the practice of auricular confession (*which see*). The council of Trent, in its 14th session (1551), decreed that every one is accused who shall affirm that this sacrament was not instituted by Christ.

PENANG, or PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, was given up to the East India Company in 1786, by captain F. Light, who received it as a marriage portion with the daughter of the king of Keddah. It now forms one of the *Straits Settlements* (*which see*).

PENDULUMS are affirmed to have been adapted to clocks by Galileo the younger about 1641. Christian Huyghens contested the priority of this discovery, 1656. *Dufresnoy.* See *Clocks.* Experiments were made to determine the density of the earth by pendulums by Mr. G. B. Airy (now astronomer royal) and others, in a mine in Cornwall, in 1826 and 1828; and at Harton colliery in 1854. In 1851, M. Foucault demonstrated the rotation of the earth by the motion of a pendulum.

PENINSULAR WAR. See under *Spain*, 1808-14.

PENITENTS. See *Magdalens.* The Penitents of the name of Jesus were a congregation of religious in Spain who had led a licentious life, formed about 1550. The penitents of Orvieto were formed into an order of nuns about 1662.

PENNSYLVANIA (N. America), the first state in the Union in regard to mineral wealth. Population in 1860, 2,906,370. Sir Walter Raleigh was the first adventurer who planted a colony on these shores, in the reign of Elizabeth. Pennsylvania was granted by Charles II. to the duke of York, 1664; and it was sold to the Penn family, 1681. Pennsylvania was afterwards purchased from the Indians by the celebrated William Penn (son of admiral Penn), who went out from England with a number of colonists; from which period the settlement gradually increased. Mr. Penn granted a charter in May, 1701, but the emigrants from the Low Countries refused it, and separated themselves from the province of Pennsylvania. They afterwards had their own assembly, in which the governor of Pennsylvania presided. This state adopted an independent constitution in 1776, and established the present in 1790. It was strongly Unionist during the civil war, 1861-5. See *United States of America*, and *Petroleum.*

PENNY. The ancient silver penny was the first silver coin struck in England, and the only one current among the Anglo-Saxons. The penny until the reign of Edward I. was struck with a cross, so deeply indented that it might be easily parted into two for halfpence, and into four for farthings, and hence these names. Copper penny and two-penny pieces were coined by Boulton and Watt, at Soho, Birmingham, in 1797, and were accounted the finest of our copper currency. See *Coins*, &c.—PENNY-POST. See *Post-Office.*—THE PENNY MAGAZINE began in 1832; the PENNY CYCLOPEDIA in 1833 (supplements in 1846 and 1858). The PENNY RECEIPT stamp was appointed in 1853, and in 1850 a penny stamp was directed to be placed on bankers' cheques.—PENNY BANKS (in 1861 about 200) were established about 1850.

PENRUDDOCK'S REBELLION on behalf of Charles II. was suppressed, and sir John himself executed, in 1655.

PENSIONS. The Crown's power of granting them, often much abused, was materially checked by statute 1 Anne, c. 1 (1702).

English pension list fixed at 95,000*l.* 1781
 Irish pension list said to amount to 489,000*l.* . . . 1793
 Provision made by parliament to reduce all the pension lists of the United Kingdom from 145,000*l.* to a maximum of 75,000*l.* 1830
 A committee appointed to define the proper persons to whom pensions should be granted: it reported in favour of servants of the crown

and public, and also of those who "by their useful discoveries in science and attainments in literature and the arts, have merited the gracious consideration of their sovereign and the gratitude of their country" 1831
 The queen empowered to grant annually new pensions to the amount of 1200*l.* 1837

PENTECOST signifies the fiftieth, and is the solemn festival of the Jews, so called because it was celebrated fifty days after the feast of the Passover. *Lev.* xxiii. 15. It is called the feast of weeks, *Exod.* xxxiv. 22, because it was kept seven weeks after the Passover. See *Whitsuntide*.

PENTLAND HILLS (near Edinburgh). Here, the Scotch presbyterians, since called Cameronians (*which see*), who had risen against the government, on account of the establishment of episcopacy, were defeated by the royal troops, Nov. 28, 1666.

PEOPLE. The duke of Norfolk and C. J. Fox, at dinner in 1798, gave as a toast "the Majesty of the People," for which their names were struck off the list of privy councillors. A "People's petition" was presented to parliament by Mr. T. Duncombe, and rejected, May 2, 1842.

"**PEOPLE'S PARKS,**" principally through private liberality, have been opened since 1846, at Manchester, Halifax, Birmingham, Sheffield, Dundee, Bradford, Hull, Bath, and Bolton (*which see*).

PEPSIN, a peculiar organic substance found by Schwamm in the gastric juice, and named by him from *pepsis*, digestion. It was experimented on by M. Blondlot in 1843, and has since been prescribed as a medicine.

PERCEVAL ADMINISTRATION. It commenced on the dissolution of that of the duke of Portland through his death, Oct. 30, 1809. Mr. Perceval was assassinated in the lobby of the house of commons, by Bellingham, May 11, 1812. The earl of Liverpool succeeded as premier.

Spencer Perceval *first lord of the treasury, chancellor of the exchequer, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.*
 Earl Camden, *lord president.*
 Earl of Westmoreland, *lord privy seal.*
 Richard Ryder, marquess of Wellesley, and earl of Liverpool, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries.*

Lord Mulgrave, *admiralty,*
 Mr. Dumas and earl Bathurst, *boards of control and trade.*
 Earl of Chatham, *ordnance.*
 Viscount Palmerston, *secretary-at-war, &c.*
 Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor.*

PERCUSSION-CAPS. See *Fire-arms.*

PERCY FAMILY. William de Percy obtained lands in Yorkshire from William the Conqueror, and died at Antioch about 1096.

The heiress of the last baron Percy married Joceline de Louvaine, son of Godfrey, duke of Brabant, in the reign of Henry II. . . . 1154-89
 Henry de Percy, their descendant, created earl of Northumberland in 1377
 Many of his descendants were slain during the civil wars.
 Lady Elizabeth Percy, the heiress of Josceline Percy, who died 1670, married Charles, duke of Somerset.
 Lady Elizabeth Percy, heiress of Algernon

Seymour, duke of Northumberland, married sir Hugh Smithson, created duke of Northumberland in 1766
 Their descendant, duke Algernon, died without issue, Feb. 12, 1865, and was succeeded by his cousin, George Percy, earl of Beverley.
 The PERCY SOCIETY, for the publication of ancient ballads, &c., was established in 1840, published 94 little volumes, and was dissolved in 1852

PEREKOP, an isthmus, five miles broad, connecting the Crimea with the mainland. It was called by the Tartars Orkapou, "gate of the isthmus," which the Russians changed to its present name, which signifies a barren ditch. The Tartar fortress was taken and destroyed by the Russian marshal Münich in 1736, by assault, although it was defended by 1000 Janissaries and 100,000 Tartars. It was again strongly fortified by the khan, but was again taken by the Russians in 1771, who have since retained it.

PERE LE CHAISE. See *Cemeteries.*

PERFUMERY. In *Exodus xxx.* (B.C. 1490), directions are given for making the holy incense. Philip Augustus of France granted a charter to the master perfumers in 1190. Perfumes became fashionable in England in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1860 there were about forty manufacturing perfumers in London; in Paris about eighty. No such trade as a perfumer was known in Scotland in 1763. *Creech.* A stamp-tax was laid on various articles of perfumery in England, and the vendor was obliged to take out a licence in 1786. At the corner of Beaufort-buildings, in the Strand, resided Lilly, the perfumer, mentioned in the *Spectator.* *Leigh.*

PERGAMOS. See *Seven Churches*, 3.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE. See *Newspapers, Magazines, and Reviews.*

PERIPATETIC PHILOSOPHY. See *Lyceum.*

PERJURY. The early Romans threw the offender headlong from the Tarpeian precipice; but that penalty was afterwards altered, upon a supposition that the gods would vindicate their own honour by some remarkable judgment upon the offender. The Greeks set a mark of infamy upon him. After the empire became Christian, any one who swore falsely upon the Gospels, was to have his tongue cut out. The canons of the primitive church enjoined eleven years' penance; and in some states the false swearer became liable to the punishment he charged upon the innocent. Perhaps the greatest perjurer in modern times was Titus Oates. See *Oates.* A woman named Alice Grey was convicted of many perjuries in 1856. In England perjury was punished with the pillory, 1563. By the Abolition of Oaths bill, persons making a false declaration are deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; Act 5 & 6 Will. IV. cc. 60 and 61, 9 Sept. 1835.

PERKINS' METALLIC TRACTORS. See *Animal Magnetism.*

PERMISSIVE BILL (which would give power to two-thirds of the rate-payers of a parish to refuse licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors) was rejected by the house of commons, June 8, 1864.

PERONNE (N. France), TREATY OF. Louis XI. of France, having placed himself in the power of the duke of Burgundy, was forced to sign this treaty, confirming those of Arras and Conflans, with some other humiliating stipulations, 1468. Louis XI. had promised Champagne and Brié as appanages to his brother Charles, duke of Berry, not intending to keep his word, apprehending that those provinces, being so near Burgundy, would prove a fresh source of broils and disputes. *Hénault.*

PERPETUAL EDICTS. See *Edicts.*

PERSECUTIONS. Historians usually reckon ten general persecutions of the Christians. See *Jews, Heretics, Inquisition, Huguenots, Protestants, Massacres, Bartholomew, St., &c.*

1st, under Nero, who, having set fire to Rome, threw the odium upon the Christians; multitudes were massacred; wrapt up in the skins of wild beasts, and torn and devoured by dogs; crucified, burnt alive, &c. . . . 64-68
2nd, under Domitian 95
3rd, under Trajan 106
4th, under Marcus Aurelius 166-177
5th, under Septimius Severus 199-204

6th, under Maximinus 235-8
7th, under Decius, more bloody than any preceding 250-2
8th, under Valerian 258-60
9th, under Aurelian 275
10th, under Diocletian, who prohibited divine worship; houses filled with Christians were set on fire, and droves of them were bound together with ropes and cast into the sea . . . 303-13

PERSEPOLIS, the ancient splendid capital of Persia. Alexander has been falsely accused of setting fire to it, while intoxicated, 331 B.C. The fire is said to have been accidental, and not extensive. Ruins of this city still exist.

PERSIA, in the Bible called Elam, is said to have received its appellation from Perseus, the son of Perseus and Andromeda, who settled here, and established a petty sovereignty. The name is more probably of Indian origin. Persia was included in the first Assyrian monarchy, 900 B.C.; when that empire was dismembered by Arbaces, &c., it appertained to Media. Population of the present kingdom, about 10,000,000.

Zoroaster, king of Bactria, founder of the Magi—Justin B.C. 2115
Zoroaster II., Persian philosopher, generally confounded with the king of Bactria 1082
Cyrus, king of Persia, 557; overthrows the Medo-Babylonian monarchy, about 557; con-

quers Asia-Minor about 548; becomes master of the east, 536; killed in a war with the Massagete 529
Cambyses, his son, conquers Egypt (*which see*) . . . 525
The false Smerdis killed; Darius Hystaspes king 521
Revolt of the Babylonians subdued 512

PERSIA, *continued.*

Conquest of Ionia; Miletus destroyed . . .	498	Sapor annexes Armenia, 365; and Iberia, 366; makes peace with Rome . . .	372
Darius equips a fleet of 600 sail, with an army of 300,000 soldiers to invade the Peloponnesus, which is defeated at Marathon (<i>which see</i>) . . .	490	Artaxerxes II. king, 380; Sapor III.	385
Xerxes (king, 485); recovers Egypt, 484; enters Greece in the spring of this year, at the head of an immense force; the battle of Thermopylae . . .	480	Armenia and Iberia independent	386
Xerxes enters Athens, after having lost 200,000 of his troops, and is defeated in a naval engagement off Salamis . . .	480	Varanes IV., 390; Yezdejird I., 404; conquers Armenia . . .	412
The Persians defeated at Mycale and Platea, Sept. 22, . . .	479	Varanes V. 420, persecutes Christians; conquers Arabia Felix, 421; makes peace with the Eastern Empire for 100 years . . .	422
Cimon, son of Miltiades, with a fleet of 250 vessels, takes several cities from the Persians, and destroys their navy, consisting of 340 sail, near Cyprus . . .	470	Armenia again united to Persia	428
Xerxes is murdered in his bed by Artabanus . .	465	Wars with Huns, Turks, &c.	430-2
Artaxerxes Longimanus king . . .	465	Yezdejird II. king, 440; Hormisdas III. 457; civil war, 458-86; Feroze king, 458; Pallas, 484; Kobad, 486; Jamaspes, 497; Kobad again . . .	497
Xerxes IV. king, slain by Sogdianus, who is deposed by Ochus Darius II., Nothus . . .	425	His son, Chosroes I. king; long wars with Justinian and his successors, with various fortune	531-79
Artaxerxes II. Mnemon, king, 405; battle of Cunaxa, Cyrus the younger killed . . .	401	Successful campaigns of Belisarius	541-2
Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks (<i>see Retreat</i>) . .	401	Hormisdas IV. continues the war; degrades his general, Baharam, who deposes him; but is eventually defeated	590
Artaxerxes III. (Ochus) kills all his relations at his accession . . .	359	Chosroes II. 591; renews the war with success, 603; Egypt and Asia Minor subdued . . .	614-6
He is killed by his minister Bagoas, and his son, Arses, made king . . .	338	Chosroes totally defeated by the emperor Heraclius, who advances on Persia . . .	627
Bagoas kills him and sets up Darius III., Todermanus, by whom he himself is killed . . .	336	Chosroes put to death by his son, Siroes, 628; Artaxerxes III. king, 629; Purandokt, daughter of Chosroes, reigns 630; Shenen-deh, her lover, 631; Arzemdokt, her sister, 631; Kesra, 631; Ferozkhdad, 632; Yezdejird III.	632
Alexander the Great enters Asia; defeats the Persians at the river Granicus, 334; near Issus, 333; at Arbela . . .	321	Persia invaded by the Arabs; the king flies, 651; is betrayed to them and is put to death, and his army exterminated . . .	652
Darius killed by Bessus, who is torn in pieces .	321	Persia becomes the seat of the Shiite or Fatimite Mahometans	661
Alexander founds the 3rd or Grecian monarchy Persia was partly re-conquered from the Greeks; is subjugated by the Parthians . . .	250	The Taherite dynasty established, 813; the Saffaride, 872; the Samanide . . .	874
Artaxerxes I., a common soldier, founder of the Sassanides dynasty, restores the kingdom of Persia . . . A.D. . . .	226	Persia subdued by Toghrul Beg and the Seljukian Turks, 1028; who are expelled, 1104; subdued by Genghis Khan and the Mongols . . .	1223
Religion of Zoroaster restored and Christianity persecuted . . .	227	Bagdad made the capital	1345
Artaxerxes murdered; succeeded by Sapor I.; Armenia becomes independent under Chosroes Sapor conquers Mesopotamia . . .	240	Is invaded by Timour, 1380; ravaged by him, 1399; conquered by the Turcomans, 1468; who are expelled by the Shiites, or Fatimite Mahometans, who establish the Sophi dynasty under Ismail I.	1501
Repels the Romans and slays the emperor Valerian . . .	260	Isfahan made the capital	1590
Sapor assassinated; succeeded by Hormisdas I.; who favours the Manichees . . .	272	The Turks take Bagdad; great massacre . . .	1638
Varanes I. (Baharam) persecutes them and the Christians . . .	273	Georgia revolts to Russia	1783
Varanes II. defeated by the emperor Probus; makes peace . . .	277	Teheran made the capital	1796
Persia invaded by the emperor Carus, who conquers Seleucia and Ctesipon . . .	283	War with Russia	1826-9
Varanes III. king, 293; Narses . . .	294	Rupture with England in consequence of the Persians taking Herat (<i>which see</i>), Oct. 25; war declared . . . Nov. 1, 1856	
The emperor Galerius conquers Mesopotamia, Assyria, &c.	298	Persians defeated; Bushire taken . . Dec. 8-10, "	
Peace with Diocletian	301 or 303	Gen. Outram defeats the Persians at Kooshab, Feb. 8, 1857	
Hormisdas II. king	301 or 303	And at Mohammerah March 26, "	
Ormuz built about	303	Peace ratified at Teheran April 14, "	
Sapor II. king, 309; proscribes Christianity, 326; makes war successfully with Rome for the lost provinces	337-360	Commercial treaty with France, &c. . . June, "	
The emperor Julian invades Persia; slain near the Tigris; his successor Jovian purchases his retreat by surrendering provinces . . .	363	Herat given up by the Persians . . . July, "	
		The shah decrees a re-organisation of the government Sept. 9, 1858	
		Railways in process of formation	1865

SHAHS OF PERSIA.

1502. Ismail or Ishmael: conquers Georgia, 1519.	1722. Mahmoud, chief of the Afghans.
1523. Tamasp or Thamas I.	1725. Ashraff, the Usurper; slain in battle.
1576. Ismail II. Meerza.	1730. Tamasp or Thamas II.; recovered the throne of his ancestors from the preceding.
1577. Mohammed Meerza.	[Thamas-Kouli Khan, his general, obtained great successes in this and the subsequent reigns.]
1582. Abbas I. the Great; made a treaty with the English 1612; died in 1628.	1732. Abbas III., infant son of Tamasp, under the regency of Kouli-Khan, who afterwards caused himself to be proclaimed king as
1628. Shah Sophi.	
1641. Abbas II.	
1666. Shah Sophi II.	
1694. Hussein; deposed.	

PERSIA, *continued.*

1736. Nadir Shah (the Victorious King); conquers India, 1739; assassinated at Korassan by his nephew.
 1747. Shah Rokh.
 1751. [Interregnum.]
 1759. Kureem Khan.
 1779. Many competitors for the throne, and assassinations till—
 1795. Aga-Mahomed Khan obtains the power, and

- found the reigning (Tureoman) dynasty; assassinated, 1797.
 1798. Futteh Ali-Shah.
 1834. Mahomed-Shah, grandson of Futteh; succeeded by his son,
 1848. Nasr-ul-Deen, or Nauss er-ood-deen, Sept. 4; born 1829; the PRESENT shah of Persia; said to be an able prince and friendly to Britain, 1865.

PERSON, OFFENCES AGAINST. The statute laws respecting these were consolidated and amended in 1861.

PERSPECTIVE in drawing was observed by the Van Eycks (1426-46), and was treated scientifically by Michel Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and Albert Durer, early in the 16th century. Guido Ubaldo published the first treatise in 1608; Dubreuil's treatise (the "Jesuits' perspective") appeared in 1642, and the mathematical theory was demonstrated by Brook Taylor in 1731.

PERTH (Scotland), said to have been founded by Agricola, about A.D. 70. It was besieged by the regent Robert, 1339. On Feb. 20, 1437, James I. was murdered at the Black Friars' monastery here, by Robert Graham and the earl of Athol, for which their bodies were torn with red-hot pincers, burning crowns of iron pressed down upon their heads, and in the end their hearts taken out and thrown into a fire.—Gowrie's conspiracy occurred here, Aug. 6, 1600. The "Articles of Perth," relating to religious ceremonies, were agreed to by the General Assembly of Scotland, Aug. 25, 1618. Perth was taken by Cromwell in 1651; and by the earl of Mar after the battle of Dumblane, in 1715. The statue of the prince consort was inaugurated in the presence of the queen, Aug. 30, 1864.

PERU (S. America), visited by the Spaniards in 1513, and soon afterwards easily conquered. Pizarro, in 1530, and others, with one vessel, 112 men, and four horses, set out to invade South America. Not succeeding he again, in 1531, embarked with three small vessels, 140 infantry, and thirty-six horses; with these and two reinforcements of thirty men each, he conquered the empire of Peru, and laid the foundation of that vast power which the Spaniards long enjoyed in the new world. Peru remained in subjection to the Spaniards (who murdered the Incas and all their descendants), without any attempt being made to throw off the oppressive yoke till 1782.

The independence of the country achieved . . . 1825
 The new Peruvian constitution signed by the president of the Republic . . . March 21, 1828
 The president general Ramon Castilla, elected . . . 1855
 Population (without Indians) about 2½ millions . . . 1859
 Marshal San Ramon president . . . Oct. 24, 1862
 General J. A. Pezet president . . . April 3, 1863
 The Spanish admiral Pizon took possession of the Chincha isles (valuable for guano) belonging to Peru, stating that he would occupy them till the claim of his government or that of

Peru were satisfied . . . April 24, 1864
 American congress at Lima: plenipotentiaries from Chili and other states meet to concert measures for defence against European powers . . . Nov. 1864
 Negotiations followed by peace with Spain, Jan. 28; Chincha islands restored . . . Feb. 3 1865
 Revolt against president Pezet, Feb. 28; several provinces soon lost . . . May, "
 The insurgents take Lima; Pezet flies, and Canseco becomes president . . . Nov. ,

PERUGIA, a city of Central Italy, anciently one of the Etruscan Confederation. It allied itself with the Samnites, but was ruined by two defeats by the Romans, 309 and 295 B.C. It was taken by Octavius Caesar from the adherents of Antony: many of whom were immolated on altars by their victor. Leo X. took Perugia from the rival families Oddi and Baglioni, in 1520. An insurrection here against the pope was put down by the Swiss with great cruelty, June 20, 1859. It was taken by the Sardinian general Fanti, in Sept. 1860, when the cruel papal general Schmidt and 1600 men were made prisoners.

PERUKE, or WIG. The ancients used false hair, but the present peruke was first worn in France and Italy about 1620; and introduced into England about 1660.*

PERUVIAN BARK. See *Jesuits' Bark*.

PESCHIERA, a strong Austrian fortress, on an island in the Mincio, near the Lake de Garda, N. Italy. It has been frequently taken by siege:—by the French, 1796; by the Austrians and Russians, 1799; by the French again, 1801; given up by them, 1814; taken by the Sardinians, 1848; retaken by Radetzky, 1849. The Sardinians were preparing to besiege it in July, 1859, when peace was made. See *Quadrangle*.

* It is said that bishop Blomfield (of London) obtained permission of William IV. for the bishops to discontinue wearing their wigs in parliament in 1830.

PESTALOZZIAN SYSTEM of education was devised by Henri Pestalozzi, born at Zurich in Switzerland, in 1746, died 1827. In 1775 he turned his farm into a school for educating poor children in industrial pursuits, reading, and writing; but did not succeed. In 1798 he established an orphan school, where he began with the mutual instruction, or monitorial system, since adopted by Lancaster; but his school was soon turned into an hospital for the Austrian army. In 1802, in conjunction with Fellenberg, he established his school at Hofwyl, which at first was successful, but eventually declined through mismanagement. Pestalozzi certainly aided the progress of education.

PESTH (Hungary), built about 889, was repeatedly taken and besieged in the wars of Hungary, particularly in the long contests with the Turks. The last time it changed masters, was in 1684, after the raising of the famous siege of Vienna by Sobieski. Buda-Pesth was taken by the Imperialists, Jan. 5, 1849. The Hungarians afterwards defeated the Austrians, who were obliged to evacuate it April 18, same year. See *Hungary*.

PESTILENCE. See *Plague*.

PETALISM (from the Greek *petalon*, a leaf), a mode of deciding upon the guilt of citizens of Syracuse, similar to the Athenian ostracism, the name being written on a leaf (generally of an olive) instead of a shell, about 460 B.C. If guilt were established, the sentence was usually banishment. *Cotgrave*.

PETARD, an instrument whose invention is ascribed to the Huguenots in 1579. Petards were of metal, nearly in the shape of a hat, and were employed to blow up gates or other barriers, and also in countermines to break through into the enemy's galleries. Cahors was taken by Henry IV. by means of petards, in 1580, when it is said they were first used.

PETER THE WILD BOY. A savage creature found in the forest of Hertswold, electorate of Hanover, when George I. and his friends were hunting. He was found walking on his hands and feet, climbing trees like a squirrel, and feeding on grass and moss, Nov. 1725. At this time he was supposed to be thirteen years old. The king caused him to taste of all the dishes at the royal table; but he preferred wild plants, leaves, and the bark of trees, which he had lived on from his infancy. No efforts of the many philosophic persons about court could entirely vary his savage habits, or cause him to utter one distinct syllable. He died Feb. 1785, at the age of 72. Lord Monboddo represented him to be a proof of the hypothesis that "man in a state of nature is a mere animal."

PETER'S PENCE, presented by Ina, king of the West Saxons, to the pope at Rome for the endowment of an English college there, 725; so called because agreed to be paid on the feast of St. Peter. The tax was levied on all families possessed of thirty pence yearly rent in land, out of which they paid one penny. It was confirmed by Offa, 777, and was afterwards claimed by the popes as a tribute from England, and regularly collected, till suppressed by Henry VIII. *Camden*. A public collection (on behalf the pope) was forbidden in France in 1860.

PETERBOROUGH (Northamptonshire), founded 633; anciently called Medeshamstede, obtained its present name from a king of Mercia founding an abbey and dedicating it to St. Peter in 689. The church, destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt with great beauty. The bishopric erected by Henry VIII. in 1541, out of the lands of the dissolved monastery, in the diocese of Lincoln. The first bishop was John Chambers, the last abbot of Peterborough. The see was valued in the king's books at 41*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* Present income 4500*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF PETERBOROUGH.

1794. Spencer Madan; died Oct. 8, 1813.
1813. John Parsons; died March 12, 1819.
1819. Herbert Marsh; died May 1, 1839.

1839. George Davys; died April 8, 1864.
1864. Francis Jeune, May. (PRESENT bishop.)

PETERLOO. See *Manchester Reform Meeting*.

PETERSBURG, ST., the modern capital of Russia, founded by Peter the Great, May 27, 1703. He built a small hut for himself, and some wretched wooden hovels. In 1710, the count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a house of the same material. The seat of empire was transferred from Moscow to this place in 1711. Here, in 1736, a fire consumed 2000 houses; and in 1780, another fire consumed 11,000 houses; this last fire was occasioned by lightning. Again in June, 1796, a large magazine of naval stores and 100 vessels were destroyed. The winter palace was burnt to the ground, Dec. 29, 1837. The railway to Moscow was finished in 1851; to Berlin, opened May 5, 1862. The university was closed in Oct. 1861, on

account of the riotous behaviour of the students. On June 10, 1862, property to the amount of nearly a million sterling was destroyed by fire.—PETERSBURG, Virginia. See *United States*, 1864.

Peace of St. Petersburg, between Russia and Prussia, the former restoring all her conquests to the latter, signed . . . May 5, 1762
Treaty of St. Petersburg for the partition of Poland, see article (*Partition Treaties*), Aug. 5, 1772
Treaty of St. Petersburg, led to a coalition against France . . . Sept. 8, 1805

Treaty of Alliance, signed at St. Petersburg, between Bernadotte, prince royal of Sweden, and the emperor Alexander; the former agreeing to join in the campaign against France, in return for which Sweden was to receive Norway . . . March 24, 1812

PETER'S CHURCH, ST. (Rome), originally erected by Constantine, 306. About 1450, pope Nicholas V. commenced a new church. The present magnificent pile was designed by Bramante; the first stone was laid by pope Julius II. in 1506. In 1514, Leo X. employed Raphael and two others to superintend the building. Paul III. committed the work to Michael Angelo, who devised the dome, in the construction of which 30,000 lb. of iron was used. The church was consecrated Nov. 18, 1626. The front is 400 feet broad, rising to a height of 180 feet, and the majestic dome ascends from the centre of the church to a height of 324 feet: the length of the interior is 600 feet, forming one of the most spacious halls ever constructed. The length of the exterior is 669 feet; its greatest breadth within is 442 feet; and the entire height from the ground 432 feet.

PETERSWALDEN (Germany), CONVENTION OF, between Great Britain and Russia, by which a firm and decisive alliance between those powers was made against France, and the course of action against Napoleon Bonaparte was planned, signed July 8, 1813. This alliance led to the overthrow of Bonaparte in the next year.

PETERWARADEIN (in Austria) was taken by the Turks, July, 1526. Here prince Eugene of Savoy gained a great victory over the Turks, Aug. 5, 1716.

PETITIONS. The right of petitioning the crown and parliament for redress of grievances is a fundamental principle of the constitution. Petitions are extant of the date of Edward I. In the reign of Henry IV. petitions began to be addressed to the house of commons in considerable numbers. In 1837, there were presented to parliament 10,831 petitions, signed by 2,905,905 persons; in 1859, 24,386, signed by 2,290,579 persons. See *Rights*, *Petition of*.

PETRARCH AND LAURA: celebrated for the refined passion of the former for the latter, begun in 1327, which was the chief subject of his enchanting sonnets. He was born 1304, crowned with laurel, as a poet and writer, on Easter-day, April 8, 1341; and died at Arqua, near Padua, July 18, 1374. Laura died April 6, 1348.

PETROLEUM, rock oil or mineral oil, similar to paraffin, has been found in many parts of the world, especially at Rangoon. In 1860-1, a number of oil-springs were discovered in the bituminous coal regions of N.W. Pennsylvania, now termed "Petrolia," and others have been since discovered in Ohio and other states, and also in Canada. In consequence numerous artesian wells have been sunk, manufactories erected, and an almost unlimited supply obtained. In consequence of the importation of large supplies of this oil into this country, and many accidents having taken place through its inflammability at low temperature, an act for "the safe keeping of petroleum" was passed in July, 1862.

PETROPAULOVSKI, a fortified town on the east coast of Kamtschatka, was attacked by an English and French squadron, Aug. 30, 1854. They destroyed the batteries, but failed in taking some Russian frigates, except the *Silka*, a store-ship taken by the *President*, and a schooner taken by the *Pique*. Admiral Price was killed, it is supposed, by the accidental discharge of his own pistol. A party of 700 sailors and marines landed to assault the place, but fell into an ambuscade; many were killed, including capt. Parker and M. Bourasset, English and French officers. The objects of the attack were not attained, it is thought from want of stores. After this the Russians greatly strengthened their defences, but on May 30, 1855, the allied squadron in the Pacific arriving here found the place deserted. The fortifications were destroyed, but the town was spared. The Russian ships escaped.

PEVENSEY (Sussex). The castle is very ancient. From the abundance of Roman bricks, it is supposed that there was a Roman fortress on the spot. Here William of Normandy landed, Sept. 28 or 29, 1066. The duke of York, in the reign of Henry IV., was for some time confined within the walls of this castle; as was also queen Joan of Navarre, the last wife of Henry IV., who, with her confessor, friar Randal, was accused of a design to destroy the king.

PEWS in churches were not in use in England till long after the Reformation: about the middle of the 17th century. The earliest *reading-pew* with a date is one at Geddington St. Mary, Northamptonshire, dated 1602. *Hook.*

PFAFFENDORF, or LIEGNITZ (Silesia). Here was fought a battle between the Imperialists and Prussians, Aug. 15, 1760. The Austrians were signally defeated by the king of Prussia, who thus prevented the junction of the Russian and Austrian armies.

PHALANX, the Greek phalanx consisted of 8000 men in a square battalion, with shields joined, and spears crossing each other. The battalion formed by Philip of Macedon, called the Macedonian phalanx, was formed by him 360 B.C.

PHARAOH'S SERPENTS, a chemical toy, composed of sulpho-cyanide of mercury, appeared in Paris in the summer of 1865.

PHARISEES, a sect among the Jews; so called from *pharash*, a Hebrew word which signifies separated, because they pretended to a greater degree of holiness than the rest of the Jews. *Luke xviii. 9.* The Talmud enumerates seven classes of Pharisees.

PHARMACOPEIA, a book of directions for the preparation of medicines, published by colleges of physicians. In 1862 the General Medical Council were empowered to prepare and sell a new Pharmacopoeia, to supersede those of the colleges of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, which was published in June, 1864.

PHARMACY: the knowledge of the chemical and medical properties of drugs and other things employed medicinally. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, founded in 1841, mainly by Mr. Jacob Bell, obtained its charter in 1843. It publishes a monthly journal.—15 & 16 Vict. c. 56 (1852), regulates the qualifications of pharmaceutical chemists.

PHAROS, of Ptolemy Philadelphus of Alexandria, was esteemed as one of the wonders of the world. It was a tower built of white marble, erected about 280 B.C. On the top, fires were constantly kept, to direct sailors in the bay. The building cost 800 talents, which are equivalent to above 165,100*l.* English, if Attic; or, if Alexandrian, double that sum. There was this inscription upon it—"King Ptolemy to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors;" but Sostratus, the architect, wishing to claim all the glory, engraved his own name upon the stones, and afterwards filled the hollow with mortar, and wrote the above inscription. When the mortar had decayed, Ptolemy's name disappeared, and the following inscription became visible: "Sostratus, the Cnidian, son of Dexiphanes, to the gods, the saviours, for the benefit of sailors."

PHARSALIA, a strong city in Thessaly, N. Greece. Near it Julius Cæsar defeated his rival Pompey, Aug. 9, 48 B.C. Pompey fled to Egypt, where he was treacherously slain, by order of Ptolemy the younger, then a minor, and his body thrown naked on the strand, till it was burnt by his faithful freedman, Philip.

PHILADELPHIA (Asia Minor). See *Seven Churches*.—PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, was planned by William Penn in 1682. The first American Congress assembled here in 1774, and promulgated the declaration of independence on July 4, 1776. It was the capital of the Union till 1800, when Washington was selected in its place.

PHILIPHAUGH, near Selkirk, S. Scotland, where the marquess of Montrose and the royalists were defeated by David Leslie and the Scotch Covenanters, Sept. 13, 1645.

PHILIPPI (Macedonia), so named by the great Philip. Here Octavius Cæsar and Marc Antony defeated the republican forces of Brutus and Cassius, who both committed suicide, Oct. 42 B.C. Paul wrote an epistle to the Christians at Philippi, A.D. 64.

PHILIPPICS, the term applied to the orations of Demosthenes against Philip II. of Macedon, 352-341 B.C., and also to the orations of Cicero against Marc Antony (the second of which, called *divine* by Juvenal, cost Cicero his life), 43 B.C.

PHILIPPINE ISLES (in the Malay Archipelago), discovered by Magellan, in March, 1521, who here lost his life in a skirmish. They were taken possession of in 1565 by a fleet from Mexico, which first stopped at the island of Zebu, and subdued it. In 1570 a settlement was effected at the mouth of the Manilla river, and Manilla became the capital of the Spanish possessions in the Philippines. See *Manilla*.

PHILISTINES, a people of Palestine, conquered Israel, 1156 B.C., and ruled it forty years. They were defeated by Samuel, 1120; and by Saul and Jonathan, 1087. They again invaded Israel about 1063, when David slew their champion, Goliath. After David became king he thoroughly subdued them, 1040. In common with Syria their country

was subjugated by the Romans, under Pompey, about 63. In Germany, about A.D. 1830, Heine and the liberal party applied the term "Philistines" to the opponents of progress, the conservative party.

PHILOBIBLON SOCIETY was instituted in 1853 by Mr. R. Monckton Milnes (now lord Houghton), M. Sylvain Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister, and others. It publishes volumes of "Miscellanies," &c.

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE. See *Alchemy*.

PHILOSOPHY (love of wisdom), the knowledge of the reason of things, in opposition to history, which is only the knowledge of facts; or to mathematics, which is the knowledge of the quantity of things:—the hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained. *Locke*. Pythagoras first adopted the name of philosopher (such men having been previously called sages) about 528 B.C. Philosophers were expelled from Rome, and their schools suppressed, by Domitian, A.D. 83. Philosophy is now divided into:—1. Moral or Ethical; 2. Intellectual; 3. Natural or Physical.

MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.

ANCIENT SCHOOLS.—*Pythagorean*, about 500 B.C.; *Platonic* (the Academy), by Plato, 374; *Peripatetic* (the Lyceum), by Aristotle, 334; *Sceptic*, by Pyrrho, 334; *Cynic*, by Diogenes, 330; *Epicurean*, by Epicurus, 306; *Stoic*, by Zeno, 290; *Middle Academy*, by Arcesilaus, 278; *New Academy*, by Carneades, 160.

MODERN SYSTEMS.—*Rational*, Bacon, about A.D. 1624; *Cartesian*, Descartes, about 1650; *Reflective* or *Perceptive*, Locke, 1690; *Idealistic*, Berkeley, 1710; *Elective*, Leibnitz, 1710; *Common Sense*, Reid, 1750-70; *Transcendental*, Kant, Hamilton, &c., 1770-1860; *Scientific*, Fichte, 1800-14; *Absolute Identity*, Schelling, 1800-20; *Absolute Idealism*, Hegel, 1810-30; *Utilitarian*, Bentham, 1790-1830; *Positive*, Comte, 1830.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Greek and Latin.—Thales, about 600 B.C.; Pythagoras, 500; Aristotle and Plato, 350; Euclid, 300; Archimedes, 287; Hipparchus, 150; Lucretius, about 100; Julius Caesar, 50; Ptolemy, A.D. 150. *Middle Ages.*—Arabians: Ben Musa, 800; Alhazen,

&c., 1100. Gerbert, Decimals, 959. Roger Bacon, *Opus Majus*, 1266.

Inductive Philosophy:—

Copernicus's system published	1543
Tycho Brahe	1546-1601
Kepler's Laws	1609-18
Bacon's <i>Novum Organum</i>	1620
Galileo's <i>Dialogues</i>	1632
Royal Society begins (<i>which see</i>)	1645
Otto Guericke—Air-pump and Electric machine	1654
Huyghens on Pendulums	1658
Newton—Fluxions, 1665; Analysis of Light, 1669; Theory of Gravitation, 1684; <i>Principia</i> published, 1687; death	1727
Bradley discovers aberration	"
Euler on Perturbation of the Planets	1748
Black on Heat	1762
Laplace on Tides	1775
Lagrange, <i>Mécanique Analytique</i>	1788
Galvani and Volta's researches	1791
Laplace, <i>Mécanique Céleste</i>	1799

[See *Astronomy, Optics, Chemistry, Electricity, &c.*]

PHIPPS' EXPEDITION. The hon. captain Phipps (afterwards lord Mulgrave) sailed from England in command of the *Sea-Horse* and *Carcase* ships, to make discoveries, as near as possible, to the North Pole, 1773. In August of that year, he was for nine days environed with impenetrable barriers of ice, in the Frozen Ocean, north of Spitzbergen, 80° 48' N. lat. All further progress was not only impossible, but retreat also, and in this dreadful situation all on board gave themselves up for lost; but a brisk wind in two or three days accomplished their deliverance. They returned to England without having made any discoveries, Sept. 20, 1773. Nelson was coxwain to the second in command.

PHOCIS, a state in Northern Greece. The Phocians seized Delphi 357 B.C. and commenced the second Sacred War. They were opposed by Thebes and other states, and were utterly subdued by Philip II. of Macedon, in 346.

PHŒNICIA, on the sea coast of Syria. The natives were the most eminent navigators and traders of antiquity; their cities or allied states being Tyre, Sidon, Berytus, Tripoli, Byblos, and Ptolemais or Acre. From the 10th to the 13th centuries before Christ, they established colonies on the shores or isles of the Mediterranean—Carthage, Hippo, Utica, Gades, Panormus, and are said to have visited the British Isles. Phœnicia was conquered by Cyrus, 537 B.C.; by Alexander, 334; by the Romans, 47; and after partaking of the fortunes of Palestine, was added to the Ottoman empire, A.D. 1516.

PHŒNIX CLUBS, of a treasonable character, were formed in Ireland in 1858. They met at night to drill. Several persons were arrested and tried in March, 1859, at Tralee; but the jury could not agree on their verdict. Eventually some of the prisoners pleaded guilty, and were discharged on being bound over to keep the peace.

PHONOGRAPH, a machine which may be attached to pianofortes and other keyed instruments, by which any music that is played may be written down on blank paper, since it rules and prints the notes simultaneously. It was patented by Mr. Fenby, June 13, 1863.

The motive power is electro-magnetism. Machines with a similar object were projected by Mr. Creed in 1747; Mr. J. F. Ünger in 1774; and by Mr. Carreyre in 1827.

PHONOGRAPHY (from the Greek *phonē*, sound). The Phonetic society, whose object is to render our mode of writing and printing more consonant to sound, was established, March 1, 1843; sir W. C. Trevelyan, president, and Mr. Isaac Pitman, secretary, the latter being the inventor of the system which was made known in 1837. Among other works published by the promoters of the system, was the "Phonetic News," in 1849.

PHONOSCOPE, an apparatus for testing the quality of musical strings, invented by M. Koenig, and exhibited at the International Exhibition in 1862.

PHOSPHORUS was discovered in 1667, by Brandt, of Hamburg, who procured it from urine. The discovery was prosecuted by John Kunckel, a Saxon chemist, about 1670, and by the hon. R. Boyle about the same time. *Nouv. Dict.* Phosphoric acid is first mentioned in 1743, but is said to have been known earlier. Gahn pointed out its existence in bones in 1769, and Scheele devised a process for extracting it. Canton's phosphorus is so called from its discoverer, 1768. Photophosphuretted hydrogen was discovered by sir Humphry Davy in 1812. The consumption of phosphorus has immensely increased since the manufacture of lucifer matches. In 1845, Schrötter, of Vienna, discovered what is termed allotropic or amorphous phosphorus, which is not so unwholesome to work as ordinary phosphorus.

PHOTOGRAPHY. The action of light on chloride of silver was known as early as the 16th century. The phenomenon was studied by Scheele (1777), Senebier (1790), Ritter and Wollaston (1801). From the results of these investigations, experiments were made by Thos. Wedgwood and Humphry Davy, in the Royal Institution, London, which were published in its journal, 1802. Wedgwood may be regarded as the first *photographer*. His paper was entitled "An account of a method of copying paintings upon glass, and of making profiles by the agency of light upon nitrate of silver."*

Further discoveries were made by Niépce in 1814, and sir J. Herschel in 1819.

Daguerre commenced his experiments in 1824; and in 1826 joined Niépce, and worked with him till the death of the latter in 1833. The production of *Daguerreotype* plates was announced in Jan. 1839; and the French chamber of deputies granted a pension to Daguerre and to Isidore Niépce (the son).

In 1839 Mr. Henry Fox Talbot first published his mode of multiplying photographic impressions, by producing a *negative* photograph (i.e. with the light and shades reversed) from which any number of positive copies may be obtained. His patent for producing the *Talbotype* or *Calotype* (on paper) is dated Feb. 1841.

In 1851, Collodion (*which see*) was applied to photography by Mr. F. Archer.

The Photographic Society of London was established in 1853. It publishes a journal. On Dec. 22, 1852, 774 specimens of photography were exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi.

Celestial Photography began with professor Bond, the astronomer of Cambridge, U.S., who exhibited a photograph of the moon in 1851. Since then, Mr. Warren De la Rue of London has produced excellent photographs of the moon and other heavenly bodies, and on July 18, 1860, photographed the solar eclipse.

Cartes de Visite portraits (*which see*) taken by M. Ferrier at Nice, 1857.

In 1861 Mr. Thompson of Weymouth photographed the bottom of the sea.

Photography was successfully applied to the transfer of works of art to wood blocks, by Mr. John Leighton, in his illustrated edition of *Lyra Germanica*, 1861.

In 1861, professor O. M. Rood suggested the application of photography to the microscope.

The tannin process introduced by major Russell about 1861.

The *copyright* of Photographs is secured by an act passed in 1862.

Dr. Henry Wright photographed objects of surgical interest in Jan. 1863.

The *Wothlytype* process, in which nitrate of silver and albumen are discarded and a double salt of uranium and collodion substituted, was announced in the autumn of 1864.

The light of ignited *magnesium* was employed for photographs by Mr. Brothers of Manchester in the spring of 1864.

PHOTO GALVANOGRAPHY, the art of producing engravings by the action of light and electricity. The earliest specimens were produced by Nicéphore Niépce and presented by him in 1827 to the great botanist Robert Brown. Great advances have since been made in this art by M. Niépce de St. Victor (who published a treatise on it in 1856), and Vitry, Mr. W. R. Grove, H. Fox Talbot, &c. In 1852, Paul Pretsch patented a process which he called "Photogalvanography."

PHOTOGLYPHIC ENGRAVING (a process by which the light actually etches a picture on a plate that may be and has been printed from), was patented by Mr. Fox Talbot, in 1853, and is described and exemplified in the *Photographic News*, Sept. 9 and 16, 1859, a specimen being given in the latter number.

PHOTOZINCGRAPHY (a process by which photographs are transferred to zinc plates which may be printed from), was devised by sir Henry James, chief of the Ordnance Survey, and made known in 1860. By it maps, charts, and engravings may be printed at a small cost.

PHOTO-SCULPTURE; M. Villème's employment of photographs in the formation of sculpture was announced in 1863.

PHOTOMETER (light-measurer): one was constructed by Dr. W. Ritchie in 1825. Many improvements have been made recently in connection with photography.

PHOTOSPHERE. See *Sun*, note.

PHRENOLOGY. See *Craniology*.

PHYRGIA (now Kerman), a province in Asia Minor, in which Troy was situated; became part of the Persian empire in 537 B.C., and partook of its changes. It became a Roman province in 47 B.C., and a Turkish one, A.D. 1392.

PHYSIC appears to have been first practised by the Egyptian priests. Pythagoras endeavoured to explain the philosophy of disease and the action of medicine, about 529 B.C. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, flourished about 422 B.C., and Galen, born A.D. 131, was the oracle of medical science. About 980, Avicenna, an Arab, wrote a system of medicine. The discovery of the circulation of the blood, by Dr. Harvey, furnished an entirely new system of physiological and pathological speculation, 1628.*

EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>
Thos. Linacre . . . 1460	1524	Malpighi 1628	1694	John Hunter . . . 1728	1793
Paracelsus 1493	1541	Hermann Boerhaave 1668	1738	R. T. Laennec . . . 1781	1826
William Harvey . . 1578	1657	R. Mead 1673	1754	John Abernethy . . 1764	1831
Thomas Sydenham . 1624	1689	William Hunter . . 1718	1783	Astley Cooper . . . 1768	1841

PHYSIC GARDENS. The first cultivated in England was by John Gerard, surgeon of London, in 1567; that at Oxford was endowed by the earl of Danby, in 1652; that at Cambridge was commenced about the middle of the last century; and that at Chelsea, originated by sir Hans Sloane, was given to the Apothecaries' Company, in 1721; this last was very much admired by the illustrious Linnæus.

PHYSICIANS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, of London (of England since 1858), was projected by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry VIII.;† who, through his interest with cardinal Wolsey, obtained letters patent, constituting a corporate body of regular physicians in London, with peculiar privileges, Sept. 23, 1518. Linacre was elected the first president of the college. Dr. W. Harvey was a great benefactor to this institution, 1653. He built a library and public hall, which he granted for ever to the college, with his books and instruments. The college was afterwards held in a building in Warwick-lane, erected by sir C. Wren, where it continued till 1825, when the present elegant stone edifice in Trafalgar-square was erected from designs by sir R. Smirke.—The College of Physicians, Dublin, was founded by charter of Charles II. 1667, and was re-incorporated in 1692. The Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Nov. 29, 1681.

PHYSICS. See under *Philosophy*.

PHYSIOGNOMY, a science which affirms that the dispositions of mankind may be discovered from the features of the face. The origin of the term is referred to Aristotle; Cicero was attached to the science. It became a fashionable study from the beginning of the 16th century; and in the last century, the essays of Le Cat and Parnethy led to the modern system. Lavater's researches in this pursuit arose from his having been struck with the singular countenance of a soldier who passed under a window at which he and Zimmerman were standing; his "Fragment" on this subject appeared in 1776.

PHYSIOLOGY is that part of physics which treats of the inner constitution of animals and plants, and the several functions and operations of all their organs and tissues. The works of Müller, Milne-Edwards, and Carpenter are much celebrated, and Todd's *Cyclopædia of Physiology* (1836-59) is a library in itself.

PIANO-FORTE, invented by J. C. Schröder, of Dresden, in 1717; he presented a model of his invention to the court of Saxony; and, some time after, G. Silverman, a musical instrument maker, began to manufacture piano-fortes with considerable success. The invention has also been ascribed to an instrument-maker at Florence. The square piano-

* On Sept. 28, 1865, Miss Garrett, at Apothecaries' Hall, London, received the licence to practise medicine.

† **PHYSICIAN TO THE KING.** The earliest mandate or warrant for the attendance of a physician at court is dated 1454, the 33 Henry VI., a reign fertile in the patronage which was afforded to practitioners in medicine; but in that reign no appointment existed which can justly be called physician to the royal person. By this warrant the king, with the consent of his privy council, deputed to three physicians and two surgeons the regulation of his diet, and the administration of such medicines and remedies as might be sufficient for his cure, without any allusion to the previous existence or permanency of the office which they were authorised for a time to fill, or to a remuneration for their services. *Life of Linacre.*

forte was first made by Freiderica, an organ-builder of Saxony, about 1758. Piano-fortes were made in London by M. Zumpie, a German, 1766; and have been since greatly improved by Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, Erard, and others.

PICENTINES, a Sabine tribe, subdued by the Romans, and their capital, Asculum, taken, 268 B.C. They began the Social War in 90, and were conquered in 89 B.C.

PICHEGRU'S CONSPIRACY. See *Georges*, &c.

PICQUET, the first known game upon the cards, invented, it is said, by Joquemin, for the amusement of Charles VI. of France, then in feeble health, 1390. *Mézéray*.

PICTS. A Scythian or German colony, who landed in Scotland much about the time that the Scots began to seize upon the Hebrides, or Western Isles (Hebudes). They afterwards lived as two distinct nations, the Scots in the highlands and isles, and the Picts in that part now called the lowlands. Between 838 and 842, the Scots under Kenneth II. totally subdued the Picts, and seized all their kingdom. See *Roman Wall*.

PICTURES. See *Painting*.

PIEDMONT (*Pedemontium*, Latin, foot of the mountains), a region in N. Italy, the seat of government of the kingdom of Sardinia, *which see*.

PIE-POUDRE COURT, the Court of Dusty Foot, whose jurisdiction was established for cases arising at fairs and markets, to do justice to the buyer and seller immediately upon the spot. By stat. 17 Edw. IV. it had cognizance of all disputes in the precincts of the market to which it might belong, 1477.

PIER AND HARBOUR ACT, to facilitate the formation, management, and maintenance of piers and harbours in Great Britain and Ireland, was passed in 1862.

PIGEONS were employed as carriers by the ancients.*

PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE. An insurrection, so called, began in Oct. 1536, headed by Aske, and other gentlemen of Yorkshire, joined by priests and 40,000 men of York, Durham, Lancaster, and other counties, against Henry VIII. They took Hull and York, with smaller towns. The duke of Norfolk marched against them and made terms, and they dispersed. In 1537 they again took arms but were promptly suppressed, and great numbers were executed.

PILGRIMAGES† began with the pilgrimage of the empress Helena to Jerusalem, 326. They became frequent at the close of the 10th century. Robert II. of France made several pilgrimages; among others, one to Rome about the year 1016, perhaps in 1020, when he refused the imperial dignity and the kingdom of Italy. *Hénault*.

"PILGRIM'S PROGRESS," written by John Bunyan, in Bedford gaol, where he was imprisoned twelve years, 1660-72. The first part was published in 1678. A Hebrew version appeared in 1851.

PILLORY, a scaffold for persons to stand on, to render them publicly infamous. This punishment was awarded against persons convicted of forgery, perjury, libelling, &c. In some cases the head was put through a hole, the hands through two others, the nose slit, the face branded with one or more letters, and one or both ears were cut off. There is a statute of the pillory, 41 Hen. III. 1256. Many persons died in the pillory by being struck with stones by the mob, and pelted with rotten eggs and putrid offal. It was abolished as a punishment in all cases except perjury, 1815, and totally abolished in 1837. The last who suffered at the Old Bailey was Peter Jas. Bossy for perjury, June 24, 1830.

PILNITZ, near Dresden, Saxony. The famous convention of Pilnitz took place between the emperor Leopold and the king of Prussia, July 20, 1791. On Aug. 27 the treaty of Pilnitz, or, as some style it, the Partition Treaty, was finally agreed upon at Pavia by the courts in concert. It was to the effect "that the emperor should retake all that Louis XIV.

* When they took a long journey, they carried tame pigeons with them. When they thought proper to write to their friends, they let one of these birds loose, with letters fastened to its neck: the bird once released, would never cease its flight till it arrived at its nest and young ones. Taurosthenes announced to his father his victory at the Olympic games by sending to him at Ægina a pigeon stained with purple. *Ovid*. Hirtius and Brutus corresponded by means of pigeons at the siege of Modena. In modern times, the most noted were the pigeons of Aleppo, which served as couriers at Alexandretta and Bagdad. Thirty-two pigeons sent to Antwerp were liberated from London at 7 o'clock in the morning; and on the same day at noon one of them arrived at Antwerp; a quarter of an hour afterwards a second arrived; the remainder on the following day, Nov. 23, 1819. *Philips*.

† PILGRIM FATHERS is the name given in North America to a party of about 100 English Puritans who called in the *May Flower* to North America in 1620.

had conquered in the Austrian Netherlands, and uniting these provinces to the Netherlands, give them to his serene highness the elector palatine, to be added to the palatinate; Bavaria to be added to the Austrian possessions," &c.

PILOT. The act relating to pilots, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 129 (1853), with other acts, is embodied in the Merchant Shipping act, 1854. See *Trinity-House*.

PINE-TREES. The Stone pine (*Pinus Pinea*), brought to these countries before 1548. The Cluster pine (*Pinus Pinaster*), brought from the South of Europe before 1596. The Weymouth pine (*Pinus Strobus*), from North America, 1705. Frankincense pine (*Pinus Teda*), from North America, before 1713. There are other varieties.

PINKEY (near Edinburgh), where the English under the earl of Hertford, protector, totally defeated the Scots, Sept. 10, 1547. There fell not 200 of the English, but above 10,000 of the Scots. Above 1500 were taken prisoners. *Hume*.

PINS are mentioned in a statute of 1483. Brass pins were brought from France in 1540, and first used in England, it is said, by Catherine Howard, queen of Henry VIII. Pins were made in England in 1543. *Stow*. They were first manufactured by machinery in England in 1824, under a patent of Lemuel Wellman Wright, of the United States.

PIRACY was severely repressed by the Romans. Pompey destroyed the Cilician pirates, 67 B.C. See *Buccaneers*. An act of parliament to punish piracy was passed in 1837.

PIRÆUS, the port of Athens, was united to the city by two long walls, one erected by Themistocles, and the other by Pericles, 456 B.C., which were destroyed by Lysander, 404 B.C. It was fortified by Conon, 393 B.C. The Piræus was able to contain 400 Greek vessels. It was occupied by the French during the Russian war in 1854.

PISA, an ancient city in Tuscany, was founded about six centuries before Christ, and was favoured by the early Roman emperors. The citizens took an active part in the Italian wars of the middle ages, and eventually became subject to Florence, after a long siege, 1405-6. The university was founded in 1343, and revived by the Medici in 1472, and 1542. The celebrated Campanile or leaning tower was built about 1154,* and the Campo Santo about the same time. The rival popes, Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII., were deposed at a council held at Pisa in 1409, and Alexander V. elected in their room.

PISCICULTURE. See *Fisheries*.

PISTOLS, the smallest sort of fire-arms, carried sometimes at the saddle-bow, sometimes in a girdle round the waist, sometimes in the pocket, &c. *Pardon*. Pistols were first used by the cavalry of England in 1544. Of late years they have been made with a revolving cylindrical breech, in which are formed several chambers for receiving cartridges, and bringing them in succession into a line with the barrel ready for firing. The earliest model of this kind of arm, is to be found in the United Service Museum, and is supposed to date from the reign of Charles I. The manufacture of pistols by machinery was first introduced into England from the United States, America, in the year 1853, by colonel Colt, the inventor of the celebrated Colt pistol, at which time nearly the whole of the machinery used was new to this country. The perfection and economy of this system of manufacture induced the British government to establish the Enfield armoury, in the year 1855.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND. A small island in the Pacific Ocean, said to have been discovered by Pitcairn in 1768, and seen by Cook in 1773, and since noted for being colonised by ten mutineers from the ship *Bounty*, captain Bligh, in 1789.† See *Bounty*.

* This celebrated tower was erected for the purpose of containing bells, and stands in a square close to the cathedral of Pisa. It is built entirely of white marble, and is a beautiful cylinder of eight stories, each adorned with a round of columns, rising one above another. It inclines so far on one side from the perpendicular, that in dropping a plummet from the top, which is 188 feet in height, it falls sixteen feet from the base. Some think this was done purposely by the architect; others attribute it to an accidental subsidence of the foundation. From this tower Galileo made his observation on gravitation (about 1635).

† They remained unknown to England until discovered accidentally in 1814. A ship nearing the island was hailed by a swarthy youth in the English language, when it appeared that the mutineers, soon after settling there, had married some black women from a neighbouring island, and had become a singularly well-conducted community under the fostering care of Adams, the principal mutineer. As their numbers increased, the island proved incapable of their support. Their priest, the rev. Mr. Nobbs, obtained for them the favour of the English government, which removed them with all their property in the ship *Morayshire*, on May 3rd, and landed them, after a boisterous passage, on Norfolk island, prepared previously for their reception, June 8, 1826. The government stocked Norfolk island with 2000 sheep, 450 head of cattle, and twenty horses, and gave them stores to last twelve months; their numbers were 96 males and 102 females.

PITT ADMINISTRATIONS.* The first administration was formed on the dismissal of the Coalition ministry (*which see*), Dec. 27, 1783, and terminated by resignation in 1801. The second was formed May 12, 1804; and terminated by Mr. Pitt's death, Jan. 23, 1806. A public funeral was decreed to his honour by parliament, and a grant of 40,000*l.* to pay his debts.

ADMINISTRATION OF 1783.

William Pitt, *first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer*.
 Earl Gower, *lord president*.
 Duke of Rutland, *privy seal*.
 Marquess of Carmarthen and earl Temple, immediately succeeded by lord Sydney, *secretaries*.
 Lord Thurlow, *lord chancellor*.
 Viscount Howe, *admiralty*.
 Duke of Richmond, *ordnance*.
 William Wyndham Granville, Henry Dundas, &c.
 [Mr. Pitt continued minister until 1801. Many changes in his ministry, of course, occurred in the long period of seventeen years.]

ADMINISTRATION OF 1804.

William Pitt, *first lord of the treasury*.
 Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor*.
 Duke of Portland, succeeded by lord Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington) *lord president*.
 Earl of Westmorland, *lord privy seal*.
 Lord Hawkesbury, lord Harrowby (succeeded by lord Mulgrave), and earl Camden (succeeded by viscount Castlereagh), *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.
 Viscount Melville (succeeded by lord Barham), *admiralty*.
 Duke of Montrose, Mr. Dundas, &c.

PITTSBURG LANDING (near Corinth, Tennessee). On Sunday April 6, 1862, a great battle was fought between the American federals under Grant and Prentiss, and the confederates under Albert Sydney Johnston and Beauregard. The latter began the attack and were victorious, but lost their able general Johnston. The federals were reinforced the next day and renewed the attack; the confederates maintained their ground; but soon after retired in good order to Corinth.

PIUS IV., CREED OF. See *Confessions*.

PLACENTIA, a city in North Italy, founded by the Romans about 220 B.C. It suffered in all the convulsions attending the fall of the empire, and the wars of the middle ages. In 1254 it fell under the rule of the family of the Scotti. In 1302 Alberto Scotto was overcome and Placentia was united to Milan, then ruled by the Visconti. On their extinction in 1447, Placentia revolted, but was taken by Sforza duke of Milan, and treated very cruelly. In 1513 it was given to pope Leo X. In 1545, Paul III. gave it with Parma, as a duchy, to his son Peter Louis Farnese. See *Parma*.

PLAGUE. The plagues of Egypt* (1491 B.C.) are described in *Exodus*, chap. ix., &c. The first recorded general plague in all parts of the world occurred 767 B.C. *Petavius*. At Carthage a plague was so terrible that people sacrificed their children to appease the gods, 534 B.C. *Baronius*. At Rome prevailed a desolating plague, carrying off a hundred thousand persons in and round the city, 461 B.C. The plague at Athens, which spread into Egypt and Ethiopia, and caused an awful devastation, 430 B.C., is admirably described by Thucydides. Another which raged in the Greek islands, Egypt, and Syria, destroyed 2000 persons every day, 188 B.C. *Pliny*. See *Cattle*.

At Rome, a most awful plague; 10,000 persons perished daily, 80.

Again ravaged the Roman empire, 167, 169, 189.

Another in the Roman empire. For some time 5000 persons died daily at Rome, and many towns were entirely depopulated, 250-265.

In Britain, a plague swept away such multitudes that the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the dead, 430.

A dreadful one began in Europe in 558, extended all over Asia and Africa, and it is said did not cease for many years.

At Constantinople, when 200,000 of its inhabitants perished, and in Calabria, Sicily, and Greece, 746-749.

In London, 962.

At Chichester, in England, an epidemical disease carried off 34,000 persons, 772. *Will. Malm.*

In Scotland 40,000 persons perished of a pestilence, 954.

In London, a great mortality, 1094; and in Ireland, 1095.

Again, in London: it extended to cattle, fowls, and other domestic animals, 1111. *Holinshed*.

In Ireland: after Christmas this year, Henry II. was forced to quit the country, 1172.

Again, in Ireland, when a prodigious number perished, 1204.

The "Black Death" in Italy, 1340.

A plague raged throughout Europe, causing extensive mortality. Britain and Ireland suffered grievously. In London alone 200 persons were buried daily in the Charterhouse-yard, 1348. (That at Florence described by Boccaccio.)

In London and Paris a dreadful mortality prevailed in 1362 and 1367, and in Ireland in 1370.

A great pestilence in Ireland called the *Fourth*, destroyed a great number of the people, 1383.

30,000 persons perished of a dreadful pestilence in London, 1407.

Again, in Ireland, superinduced by a famine: great numbers died, 1466; and Dublin was wasted by a plague, 1470.

An awful pestilence at Oxford, 1471; and throughout

* William Pitt, the second son of the great earl of Chatham, was born March 28, 1759; became M.P. Jan. 23, 1782; moved for reform in parliament, May 7, 1782; and became chancellor of the exchequer in 1782; died Jan. 23, 1806.

PLAGUE, *continued.*

England, a plague which destroyed more people than the continual wars for the fifteen preceding years, 1478. *Rapin: Salmon.*
 The awful *Sudor Anglicus*, or sweating sickness, very fatal in London, 1485. *Delaune.*
 The plague in London so dreadful that Henry VII. and his court removed to Calais, 1499-1500. *Stow.*
 The sweating sickness (mortal in three hours), in London, 1506; and again in 1517. In most of the capital towns in England half the inhabitants died, and Oxford was depopulated, 9 Hen. VIII. *Stow.*
 Limerick was visited by a plague, when many thousands perished, 1522.
 The sweating sickness again in England, 1528; and in North Germany in 1529; and for the fifth time in England, in 1551.
 30,578 persons perished of the plague in London alone, 1603-1604. It was also fatal in Ireland.
 200,000 perished of a pestilence at Constantinople, in 1611.
 In London a great mortality prevailed, and 35,417 persons perished, 1625.
 In France, a general mortality; at Lyons, 60,000 persons died, 1632.
 The plague brought from Sardinia to Naples (being introduced by a transport with soldiers on board), raged with such violence as to carry off 400,000 of the inhabitants in six months, 1656.

THE GREAT PLAGUE OF LONDON, in 1664-5, which carried off 68,506 persons; some say 100,000.* Fires were kept up night and day to purify the air for three days: and it is thought the infection was not totally destroyed till the great conflagration of 1666.
 60,000 persons perished of the plague at Marseilles and neighbourhood, brought in a ship from the Levant, 1720.
 One of the most awful plagues that ever raged, prevailed in Syria, 1760. *Abbe Mariti.*
 In Persia, a fatal pestilence, which carried off 80,000 of the inhabitants of Bassora, 1773.
 In Egypt, above 800,000 persons died of plague, 1792.
 In Barbary, 3000 died daily; and at Fez 247,000 perished, 1799.
 In Spain and at Gibraltar, immense numbers were carried off by a pestilential disease in 1804 and 1805.
 Again at Gibraltar, an epidemic fever much resembling the plague, caused great mortality, 1828.
 The Asiatic Cholera (see *Cholera*) made its first appearance in England, at Sunderland, Oct. 26, 1831; in Scotland, at Haddington, Dec. 23, same year; and in Ireland, at Belfast, March 14, 1832.
 The Cholera again visited England, &c. 1848 and 1849. See *Cholera*.
 The Cholera raged at Smyrna and Constantinople, and appeared in Paris, Marseilles, Naples; July—Dec. 1865.
 A great cattle plague in England, resembling typhus, near London, begins June—increasing Dec. 1865.

PLANETS. The planet Jupiter was known as a planet to the Chinese and the Chaldeans; to the former, it is said 3000 B.C.; correctly inserted in a chart of the heavens, made about 600 B.C., and in which 1460 stars are accurately described; this chart is said to be in the imperial library at Paris. The satellites of Jupiter are generally considered to have been discovered by Galileo, 1610; but Jansen, it is affirmed, claimed some acquaintance with them about twenty years before. We now know nine primary planets, termed major; *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, *Saturn*, *Uranus*, *Neptune*, and *Vulcan*; and eighty-four secondary or minor, situated between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.†

Uranus, formerly called *Georgium Sidus* and *Herschel*: discovered by W. Herschel (see *Georgium Sidus*) March 13, 1781
Neptune, discovered by Galle (in consequence of the calculations of Le Verrier and Adams, see *Neptune*) Sept. 23, 1846
Vulcan (between Mercury and the Sun), discovered by M. Lescaubault, a physician, March 26, 1859
 MINOR PLANETS (according to Mr. G. F. Chambers).
 1. *Ceres*, discovered by Piazzi (visible to the naked eye) Jan. 1, 1801

2. *Pallas*, discovered at Bremen by Olbers (see *Pallas*) March 28, 1802
 3. *Juno*, discovered by Harding Sept. 1, 1804
 4. *Vesta*, discovered by Olbers March 29, 1807
 5. *Astræa*, by K. C. Hencke Dec. 8, 1845
 6. *Hebe*, by the same July 1, 1847
 7. *Iris*, by J. R. Hind Aug. 13, "
 8. *Flora*, by the same Oct. 18, "
 9. *Metis*, by A. Graham April 25, 1848
 10. *Hygeia*, by A. De Gasparis April 12, 1849
 11. *Parthenope*, by the same May 11, 1850
 12. *Victoria*, by J. R. Hind Sept. 13, "

* The following passage is taken from De Foe's History of the Plague (a work of imagination):—"It commenced in December, 1664. In May, June, and July, it had continued with great severity; but in August and September it quickened into dreadful activity, sweeping away 8000 persons in a week. Then it was that the whole British nation wept for the sufferings of the metropolises. In some houses carcases lay waiting for burial; and in others, persons were seen doubled up in their last agonies. In one room were heard dying groans; and in the next the ravings of delirium, mingled with the wailings of relatives and friends, and the apprehensive shrieks of children. Infants passed at once from the womb to the grave. The yet healthy child hung upon the putrid breast of a dead mother; and the nuptial bed was changed into a sepulchre. Some of the affected ran about staggering like drunken men, and fell and expired in the streets; while others calmly laid themselves down, never to rise but at the call of the last trumpet. At length, in the middle of September, more than 12,000 perished in one week; in one night 4000 died; and in the whole, not 68,000, as has been stated, but 100,000 perished of this plague. The hearsees were but dead-carts which continually traversed the streets, while the appalling cry, 'Bring out your dead,' thrilled through every soul. Then it was that parents, husbands, wives, and children saw all those that were dear to them thrown with a pitchfork into a cart, like the offal of a slaughter-house, to be conveyed without the walls, and flung into one promiscuous heap, without the rites of sepulture, without a coffin, and without a shroud! Some graves were dug so large as to hold a thousand bodies each; and into those huge holes, the living, wrapt in blankets and rags, threw themselves among the dead, in their agonies and delirium. They were often found in this state hugging the flesh of their kindred that had not quite perished. People in the intolerable torment of their swellings, ran wild and mad, laying violent hands upon themselves; and even mothers, in their lunacy, murdered their own children. When the carts were insufficient for their office, the houses and streets were rendered tenfold more pestilential by the unburied dead." *De Foe.*

† The numerical order differs in the lists of English and French astronomers.

PLANETS, *continued.*

13. <i>Egeria</i> , by A. De Gasparis . . .	Nov. 2, 1850	50. <i>Pales</i> , by the same . . .	Sept. 19, 1857
14. <i>Irene</i> , by J. R. Hind . . .	May 19, 1851	51. <i>Virginia</i> , by James Ferguson . . .	Oct. 4, "
15. <i>Eunomia</i> , by A. De Gasparis . . .	July 29, "	52. <i>Nemausa</i> , by M. Laurent . . .	Jan. 22, 1858
16. <i>Peyche</i> , by the same . . .	March 17, 1852	53. <i>Europa</i> , by H. Goldschmidt . . .	Feb. 6, "
17. <i>Thetis</i> , by R. Luther . . .	April 17, "	54. <i>Calypso</i> , by R. Luther . . .	April 4, "
18. <i>Melpomene</i> , by J. R. Hind . . .	June 24, "	55. <i>Alexandra</i> , by H. Goldschmidt . . .	Sept. 10, "
19. <i>Fortuna</i> , by the same . . .	Aug. 22, "	56. <i>Pandora</i> , by Mr. Searle . . .	Sept. 10, "
20. <i>Massilia</i> , by A. De Gasparis . . .	Sept. 19, "	57. <i>Mnemosyne</i> , by R. Luther . . .	Sept. 22, 1859
21. <i>Lutetia</i> , by H. Goldschmidt . . .	Nov. 15, "	58. <i>Concordia</i> , by R. Luther . . .	March 24, 1860
22. <i>Calliope</i> , by R. J. Hind . . .	Nov. 16, "	59. <i>Danar</i> , by H. Goldschmidt . . .	Sept. 9, "
23. <i>Thalia</i> , by the same . . .	Dec. 15, "	60. <i>Olympia</i> , by M. Chacornac . . .	Sept. 12, "
24. <i>Themis</i> , by A. De Gasparis . . .	April 5, 1853	61. <i>Erato</i> , by MM. Förster and Lessing, . . .	Sept. 14, "
25. <i>Phoece</i> , by M. Chacornac . . .	April 6, "	62. <i>Echo</i> (orig. <i>Titania</i>), by J. Ferguson, . . .	Sept. 14, "
26. <i>Proserpine</i> , by R. Luther . . .	May 5, "	63. <i>Ausonia</i> , by A. De Gasparis . . .	Feb. 10, 1861
27. <i>Euterpe</i> , by J. R. Hind . . .	Nov. 8, "	64. <i>Angelina</i> , by M. Tempel . . .	March 4, "
28. <i>Bellona</i> , by R. Luther . . .	March 1, 1854	65. <i>Cybele</i> (orig. <i>Maximiliana</i>), by M. Tempel, . . .	March 8, "
29. <i>Amphitrite</i> , by Mr. Marth . . .	March 1, "	66. <i>Maia</i> , by H. P. Tuttle . . .	April 9, "
30. <i>Uronia</i> , by J. R. Hind . . .	July 22, "	67. <i>Asia</i> , by N. Pogson . . .	April 17, "
31. <i>Euphrosyne</i> , by James Ferguson . . .	Sept. 1, "	68. <i>Leto</i> , by R. Luther . . .	April 29, "
32. <i>Pomona</i> , by H. Goldschmidt . . .	Oct. 26, "	69. <i>Hesperia</i> , by M. Schiaparelli . . .	April 29, "
33. <i>Polyhymnia</i> , by M. Chacornac . . .	Oct. 28, "	70. <i>Panopea</i> , by H. Goldschmidt . . .	May 5, "
34. <i>Circe</i> , by the same . . .	April 6, 1855	71. <i>Feronia</i> , by Mr. Safford . . .	May 29, "
35. <i>Leucothea</i> , by R. Luther . . .	April 19, "	72. <i>Niobe</i> , by R. Luther . . .	Aug. 13, "
36. <i>Atalanta</i> , by H. Goldschmidt . . .	April 19, "	73. <i>Clytie</i> , by H. P. Tuttle . . .	April 7, 1862
37. <i>Fules</i> , by R. Luther . . .	Oct. 5, "	74. <i>Galatea</i> , by M. Tempel . . .	Aug. 29, "
38. <i>Leda</i> , by M. Chacornac . . .	Jan. 12, 1856	75. <i>Eurydice</i> , by C. H. Peters . . .	Sept. 22, "
39. <i>Letitia</i> , by the same . . .	Feb. 8, "	76. <i>Freia</i> , by M. D'Arrest . . .	Oct. 21, "
40. <i>Harmonia</i> , by R. Luther . . .	March 31, "	77. <i>Frigga</i> , by C. H. Peters . . .	Nov. 12, "
41. <i>Daphne</i> , by H. Goldschmidt . . .	May 22, "	78. <i>Diana</i> , by R. Luther . . .	March 15, 1863
42. <i>Isis</i> , by Norman Pogson . . .	May 23, "	79. <i>Eurynome</i> , by Jas. C. Watson . . .	Sept. 14, "
43. <i>Ariadne</i> , by the same . . .	April 15, 1857	80. <i>Sappho</i> , by N. Pogson . . .	May, 1864
44. <i>Nysa</i> , by H. Goldschmidt . . .	May 27, "	81. <i>Terpsichore</i> , by M. Tempel . . .	Sept. 30, "
45. <i>Eugenia</i> , by the same . . .	June 28, "	82. <i>Alcmene</i> , by R. Luther . . .	Nov. 27, "
46. <i>Hestia</i> , by N. Pogson . . .	Aug. 16, "	83. <i>Beatrice</i> , by A. De Gasparis . . .	April 26, 1865
47. <i>*Meléte</i> , by H. Goldschmidt . . .	Sept. 9, "	84. <i>Clio</i> , by R. Luther . . .	Aug. 27, "
48. <i>Aglaia</i> , by R. Luther . . .	Sept. 15, "	85. —, by C. H. Peters . . .	Sept. 19, "
49. <i>Doris</i> , by H. Goldschmidt . . .	Sept. 19, "		

PLANING-MACHINE. One for wood was constructed by Bramah, about 1802; and one for iron by Joseph Clement in 1825.

PLANTAGENET, † HOUSE OF, to which belonged fourteen English kings, from Henry II. 1154, to Richard III. killed at the battle of Bosworth, 1485. See *England*, p. 279.

PLANTATIONS. See *Trade*.

PLASSEY, in Bengal, India, the site of a battle fought between the British under Clive, and the Hindoos under Surajah Dowlah, June 23, 1757. The nabob, although at the head of about 68,000 men, was vanquished by 1000 British, and about 2000 sepoys. The victory laid the foundation of our empire in India. See *India*.

PLASTER OF PARIS. Gypsum, sulphate of lime, used for moulds, statuary, &c., first found at Montmartre, a village near Paris, whence it obtained its name. The method of taking likenesses by its use was first discovered by Andrea Verrochio, about 1466.

PLATA, LA. See *Argentine Republic*.

PLATÆA (Beotia, N. Greece), site of the battle between Mardonius, commander of the army of Xerxes of Persia, and Pausanias, commanding the Lacedæmonians and Athenians, Sept. 22, 479 B.C.; the same day as the battle of Mycale. Of 300,000 Persians scarce 3000 escaped with their lives. The Grecian army, about 110,000, lost but few men. The Greeks obtained immense plunder, and were henceforth delivered from the fear of Persian invasions. Platæa was destroyed by the Thebans, 374 B.C.

PLATE. In England, plate, with the exception of spoons, was prohibited in public-houses by statute 8 Will. III. (1696). The celebrated Plate Act passed in May 1756. This act was repealed in 1780. The act laying a stamp-duty upon plate passed in 1784. See

* It was believed at first to be *Daphne*, No. 41; and hence was called "*Pseudo-Daphne*," when E. Schubert proved it to be a new planet. It was not re-discovered by M. Goldschmidt till Sept. 1, 1862, when it received its present name, that of the Muse of Meditation.

† Fulke Martel, earl of Anjou, having contrived the death of his nephew, the earl of Brittany, in order to succeed to the earldom, his confessor sent him, in atonement for the murder, to Jerusalem, attended by only two servants, one of whom was to lead him by a halter to the Holy Sepulchre, the other to strip and whip him there, like a common malefactor. Broom, in French *genet*, in Latin *genista*, being the only tough, plant shrub in Palestine, the noble criminal was smartly scourged with it, and from this instrument of his chastisement, he was called *Planta-genista*, or Plantagenet. Skinner and Mézéray.

Goldsmiths' Company. By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 96 (1854), gold wares were allowed to be manufactured at a lower standard; but a later act excepted marriage-rings.—The art of covering baser metals with a thin plate of silver, either for use or for ornament (PLATING), said to have been invented by a Birmingham spur-maker, who began with making the branches of a pair of spurs hollow, and filling the hollow with a slender rod of steel. He continued to make the hollow larger and the iron thicker, till at last he merely coated the iron spur with silver. See *Electro-type*.

PLATINUM, the heaviest of all the metals, except Osmium. The name originated with the Spaniards on account of its silvery colour, from the word *Plata*, signifying silver. It was found in the auriferous sand of the river Pinto, in South America, and was unknown in Europe until 1741, when Don Antonio Ulloa announced its existence in the narrative of his voyage to Peru. *Greig.* In its ore have been found the metals Palladium, Rhodium, Osmium, Iridium, and Ruthenium (*which see*). In 1859, M. H. Ste. Claire Deville made known a new method of obtaining platinum from its ore, in great abundance and purity, and at the international exhibition of 1862 was shown a mass worth 3840*l.*, weighing 266½ *lb.*, of a metal hitherto considered infusible, obtained by his process.

PLATONIC PHILOSOPHY, the most popular of all systems (see *Philosophy*). Plato's dialogues have been termed "Philosophy backed by example." He was a disciple of Socrates, 409 B.C. and died 347. The leading feature of his mind was comprehensiveness.

PLATONIC YEAR, the period of time which the equinoxes take to finish their revolution, at the end of which the stars and constellations have the same place with regard to the equinoxes that they had at first. Tycho Brahe says that this year or period requires 25,816 common years to complete it; Ricciolus computes it at 25,920; and Cassini at 24,800; at the end of which time some imagined that there would be a total and natural renovation of the whole creation.

PLATTSBURG. A British expedition against this place, a town of New York, on Lake Champlain, was designed under general sir George Prevost; but was abandoned after the naval force of England had suffered a defeat in an engagement with the Americans, Sept. 11, 1814, when the British squadron in Lake Champlain was captured. See *United States*.

PLAY-GROUNDS. In 1858 a society was established by the earl of Shaftesbury and other benevolent persons to provide play-grounds for the recreation of adults and the children of the humble classes. Ground was liberally offered by the government, and by the marquess of Westminster and others; and in 1859 an act of parliament was passed to facilitate grants of lands for this purpose, for which part of Smithfield was to be reserved. The scheme has not been successful hitherto.

PLAYS. See *Drama* and *Theatres*.

PLEADINGS. Clothaire held a kind of moveable parliament called *placita*, whence came the word *pleas*, A.D. 616. *Hénault.* In the early courts of judicature in England, pleadings were made in the Saxon language in 786; and in Norman-French from the period of the conquest in 1066 until 1362. Cromwell ordered all law proceedings to be taken in English in 1650. In English law the pleadings are the mutual statements of the plaintiff's cause of action, and the defendant's ground of defence.

PLEBEIANS, Plebes, the citizens of Rome, distinct from the Patricians. See *Rome*, 494-366 B.C.

PLOTS. See *Conspiracies* and *Rebellions*.

PLOUGH MONDAY, in January, the first Monday after the Epiphany. In 1866, Jan. 8; in 1867, Jan. 14. It received the appellation from its having been fixed upon by our forefathers as the day upon which they returned to the duties of agriculture after enjoying the festivities of Christmas. *Ashe.* On Plough Monday, too, the ploughmen of the north country used to draw a plough from door to door and beg plough money to drink. *Bailey.*

PLUM. We have two native plums: our finer kinds came from Italy and Flanders about 1522. The *Diospyros Lotus*, the date-plum, was brought from Barbary, before 1596. The Pishamin plum, *Diospyros Virginiana*, from America, before 1629. Formerly damsons, apricots, and peaches went by this name, as raisins do to this day.

PLURALITIES. Clergymen have been restrained from holding more than one benefice by several statutes; the first being 21 Henry VIII. 1529. In 1838 an act was passed prohibiting the holding of more than two benefices except they were at a distance less than ten miles; and the law on this subject was still further amended in 1850 and 1855, provisions being made for the amalgamation of neighbouring benefices.

PLURAL NUMBER. See *We*.

PLUS (+) and Minus (−). Professor De Morgan attributes these signs to either Christopher Rudolf, who published a book on algebra about 1522, or Michael Stifelius, about 1544.

PLYMOUTH, a fortified seaport in Devonshire. It was in 1588 the rendezvous of the English fleet of 120 sail under Howard, Drake, &c., which pursued the Spanish Armada. The fine hotel and assembly-rooms were burnt Jan. 6, 1863; loss about 50,000*l*. See *Break-water* and *Dock-yards*.

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN. A body of Christians calling themselves "the Brethren," which first appeared at Plymouth about 1830. In 1851 they had 132 places of worship in England and Wales. They object to national churches as too latitudinarian, and to dissenters as too sectarian. They receive into communion all who confess Christ, and own the Holy Ghost as his vicar. Their doctrines agree with those of most evangelical Protestant churches, but they recognise no order of ministers.

PNEUMATIC DESPATCH COMPANY conveys letters and parcels through tubes by means of atmospheric pressure and a vacuum. The company's act was passed Aug. 13, 1859, and tubes were laid down in Threadneedle-street on Sept. 12, 1860: and on Aug. 20, 1861, successful experiments were performed at Battersea. In 1862 tubes were laid down from the Euston railway station to the N.W. post-office in Camden-town, and on Feb. 21, 1863, the conveyance of the mail-bags began. In Oct. 1865, tubes had been laid down between Euston railway and Holborn; and on Nov. 7, several persons travelled in them. Engineer, Mr. Rammell.

PNEUMATIC LOOM, in which compressed air is the motive power, invented by Mr. Harrison, was exhibited in London in Dec. 1864. A company has been formed to bring it into general use.

PNEUMATICS, the science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and gases. See *Air* and *Atmospheric Railways*.

PODESTÀ (from *potestas*, power), an Italian governor, afterwards a judge; one with supreme authority was appointed at Milan by the emperor Frederick I., when he took the city in 1158.

POET-LAUREAT. Selden could not trace the precise origin of this office.* Chaucer, on his return from abroad, assumed the title of poet-laureat; and in the twelfth year of Richard II. 1389, he obtained a grant of an annual allowance of wine. James I. in 1615, granted to his laureat a yearly pension of 100 marks; and in 1630, this stipend was augmented by letters patent of Charles I. to 100*l*. per annum, with an additional grant of one tierce of Canary Spanish wine to be taken out of the king's store of wine yearly.

POETS-LAUREAT FROM THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.†

Edmund Spenser, died	1598-9	Rev. Laurence Eusden, died	1730
Samuel Daniel, died	1619	Colley Cibber, died	1757
Ben Jonson, died	1637	William Whitehead, died	1785
Sir William Davenant, died	1668	Rev. Dr. Thomas Warton, died	1799
John Dryden : deposed at the revolution	1688	Henry James Pye, died	1813
Thomas Shadwell, died	1692	Dr. Robert Southey, died	March 21, 1843
Nahum Tate, died	1715	William Wordsworth, died	April 23, 1850
Nicholas Rowe, died	1718	Alfred Tennyson (born 1809)	installed 1850

POETRY, the oldest, rarest, and most excellent of the fine arts, and highest species of refined literature. It was the first fixed form of language, and the earliest perpetuation of thought. It existed before music in melody, and before painting in description. *Hazlitt*.

* Warton, in his *History of English Poetry*, states that in the reign of Henry III. there was a *Versificator Regis*, to whom an annual stipend was first paid of one hundred shillings. The first mention of a *Poet Laureat* occurs, we believe, in the reign of Edward IV., when John Kay was laureat; Andrew Bernard was laureat, *temp.* Henry VII.; and John Skelton, *temp.* Henry VIII. Edmund Spenser, as above, was poet-laureat in the reign of Elizabeth. Whitehead was created on the refusal of Grey, Warton on the refusal of Mason, and Southey on the refusal of Scott. Laurence Eusden commenced a series of Birth-Day and New Year's Odes which continued till the death of Pye, in 1813. We believe that on Southey's appointment the tierce of Canary wine was commuted for 27*l*.

† "At the accession of George I. Rowe was made poet-laureat, I am afraid by the ejection of poor Nahum Tate, who died in the Mint, where he was forced to seek shelter from extreme poverty." *Dr. Johnson*. On the death of Warton its abolition was recommended by Gibbon, whose elegant compliment on the occasion still more forcibly applied on Wordsworth's death, in 1850.—"This is the best time for not filling up the office, when the prince is a man of virtue, and the poet just departed was a man of genius."

—*Decline and Fall*, &c., chap. lxx.

The song of Moses on the deliverance of the Israelites, and their passage through the Red Sea, 1491 B.C. (*Exodus* xv.), is the most ancient poetry extant. Orpheus of Thrace is deemed the inventor of poetry (at least in the western part of the world) about 1249 B.C. See *Epics, Odes, Satire, Comedy, Tragedy, Sonnets, Ballads, Hymns, and Verse*.

POICTIERS (W. France), the site of the battle between Edward the Black Prince and John, king of France, in which the English arms triumphed, Sept. 19, 1356. The standard of France was overthrown, many of her nobility slain, and her king was taken prisoner, and brought to London. *Carte*.

POISONING. A number of Roman ladies formed a conspiracy for poisoning their husbands, which they too fatally carried into effect. A female slave denounced 170 of them to Fabius Maximus, who ordered them to be publicly executed, 331 B.C. It was said that this was the first public knowledge they had of poisoning at Rome.* Poisoning was made petty treason in England, and was punished by boiling to death (of which there are some remarkable instances) 23 Hen. VIII. 1532. See *Boiling to Death*. The frequency of cases of poisoning by means of arsenic, in England, caused the British legislature to pass a law rendering the sale of arsenic (which, until then, could be obtained without check by any person from druggists' and apothecaries' shops) a matter of difficulty. This act regulated the sale of arsenic, and was passed 14 Vict. c. 13, June 6, 1851.† Recent remarkable cases of poisoning are those for which W. Palmer was executed in 1856, and Miss M. Smith tried in 1857 (see *Trials*). Catherine Wilson, a noted poisoner, was executed on Oct. 20, 1862. Edward William Pritchard, M.D., was executed at Glasgow, July 28, 1865, for the slow murder of his wife and her mother, by antimony. A committee of the commons on the subject of the sale of poisons was appointed in 1857, but no legislation has yet ensued. The *Poisoned Grain Prohibition Act* was passed July 28, 1863.

POITOU, an ancient province W. France, part of the dowry of Eleanor, queen of Henry II. of England. It partook of the fortunes of Aquitaine (*which see*).

POLAND (N.E. Europe), part of ancient Sarmatia. It is said to have become a duchy under Lechus or Lesko I. 550; and a kingdom under Boleslaus, about 992. The natives belong to the great Slavonic family. The word Pole is not older than the 10th century. Population of the kingdom of Poland in 1857 was 4,789,379.

Piastus, a peasant, is elected to the ducal dignity	about 842	Stephen forms a militia composed of Cossacks, on whom he bestows the Ukraine	1575
[Piastus lived to the age of 120, and his reign was so prosperous that every succeeding native sovereign was called a Piast.]		Abdication of John Casimir	1668
Introduction of Christianity	about 992	Victories of John Sobieski over the Turks at Vienna	1683
Boleslaus II. murders St. Stanislas, the bishop of Cracow, with his own hands, 1099; his kingdom laid under an interdict by the pope, and his subjects absolved of their allegiance, 1080		Many Protestants killed after an affray at Thorn	1724
He flies to Hungary for shelter; but is refused it by order of Gregory VII., and he at length kills himself or dies in a monastery	1081	Stanislaus abolishes torture	1770
Tartar invasion	1241	An awful pestilence destroys 250,000 persons	"
Premislas assassinated	1295	The evils of civil war so weaken the kingdom, that it falls an easy prey to the empress of Russia, emperor of Austria, and king of Prussia	1772
Louis of Hungary elected king	1370	The first partition treaty	Feb. 17, "
Ladislaus VI. defeated and slain by the Turks	1444	The public partition treaty	Aug. 5, "
War against the Teutonic knights	1447	A new constitution granted by the king May 3, 1791	
The Wallachian invaders carry off 100,000 Poles, and sell them to the Turks as slaves	1498	The Russians, &c., on various pretexts enter Poland	1792
Splendid reign of Sigismund II.	1548	The Poles, under Poniatowski and Kosciusko (battle of Maciejowice), defeated (Kosciusko is carried prisoner to Russia)	Oct. 4, 1794
		Suwarrow's victories and massacres	"
		Battle of Warsaw	Oct. 4, "

* A deadly poison freely administered by Italians in the seventeenth century, was called *aqua tofana*, from the name of the woman Tofania, who made and sold it in small flat vials. She carried on this traffic for half a century, and eluded the police; but, on being taken, confessed that she had been a party in poisoning 600 people. Numerous persons were implicated by her, and many of them were publicly executed. All Italy was thrown into a ferment, and many fled, and some persons of distinction, on conviction, were strangled in prison. It appeared to have been chiefly used by married women who were tired of their husbands. Four or six drops were a fatal dose; but the effect was not sudden, and therefore not suspected. It was as clear as water, but the chemists have not agreed about its real composition. A proclamation of the pope described it as aquafortis distilled into arsenic, and others considered it as a solution of crystallised arsenic. Between 1666 and 1676 the marchioness de Brinvilliers poisoned her father and two brothers and many others. She was executed July 16, 1676.

† Nov. 1858, 17 persons died at Bradford through eating sweetmeats in which arsenic had been mixed by mistake. Mr. Hodgson, a chemist, was tried for homicide, but was acquitted—though guilty of culpable negligence.

POLAND, *continued.*

Courland is annexed to Russia	1795	Great meeting in consequence ; which is dispersed by the military (now 32,000 strong) ; above 100 are killed and wounded	April 8, 1861
Stanislaus resigns his crown at Grodno ; final partition of his kingdom	Nov 25, "	Great agitation in the rural districts ; the Russian officials quit Lublin ; general Chrucliff marches hither	April, "
Kosciusko set at liberty	Dec. 25, 1796	80,000 soldiers in Poland ; reign of terror in Warsaw	May, "
He arrives in London	May 30, 1797	Death of Prince Gortschakoff, lieut.-gen. of Poland	May 30, "
Stanislaus dies at St. Petersburg	Feb. 12, 1798	New administrative council appointed	June, "
Treaty of Tilsit (<i>which see</i>)	July 7, 1807	Death of prince Adam Czartoryski at Paris, aged 91	July 15, "
General Diet at Warsaw	June, 1812	Oppressive regulations issued respecting dress	" "
The central provinces form the duchy at Warsaw, between 1807 and 1813 ; which is made the kingdom of Poland under Alexander of Russia	April 30, 1815	Fresh disturbances : Warsaw put in a state of siege	Oct. "
New constitution granted and Cracow declared to be a free republic	Nov. 27, "	Military arrests in churches in Warsaw, they are closed by the priests	Oct. 17, "
Polish Diet opened	Sept. 1820	The governor, count Lambert, leaves Warsaw	Oct. 23, "
A revolution at Warsaw ; the army declare in favour of the people	Nov. 29, 1830	General Gerstenzweig, the military governor, assassinated	Oct. 25, "
The Diet declares the throne of Poland vacant, Jan. 25, 1831	Jan. 25, 1831	Bialobzeski, catholic archbishop of Warsaw, arrested, Nov. 19 ; tried and condemned to death as a rebel for closing the churches [he died shortly after]	Dec. 18, "
Battle of Grochow, near Praga ; the Russians lose 7000 men ; the Poles, who keep the field, 2000	Feb. 25, "	The new archbishop Felinski exhorts the Poles to submission	Feb. 15, 1862
Battle of Wawz (<i>which see</i>)	March 31, "	Rigour of the government relaxed ; amnesty granted to 89 convicted political prisoners, April 29, "	" "
The insurrection spreads to Wilna and Volhynia, April 3, "	April 3, "	The grandduke Constantine appointed governor, May 28 ; begins with lenient policy, but his life is attempted by Jaroszynsky, July 3, who is executed	Aug. 21, "
Battle of Zelicho	April 6, "	Attempted assassination of Wielopolski, a liberal Pole, president of the council	Aug. 26, "
Battle of Seidlice	April 10, "	Count Zamoyski, an eminent loyal Pole, exiled for presenting to the government the report of a meeting of nobles at Warsaw, for which he had been asked	Sept. "
Battle of Ostrolenka (<i>which see</i>), defeat of the Russians	May 26, "	Telkner, the chief of the secret police, found murdered	Nov. 9, "
The Russian general Diebitsch, dies	June 10, "	Severe military conscription without notice, Jan. 14, 1863	Jan. 14, 1863
Battle of Wilna	June 19, "	Insurrection in the night ; at Warsaw Jan. 22, Many Russians murdered ; Poland put in a state of siege	Jan. 24, "
Grandduke Constantine dies	June 27, "	The Polish provisional government issues its first proclamation	Feb. 2, "
Battle of Minsk	July 14, "	Louis Mieroslowski announces himself as head of the Poles, Feb. 19 ; his band defeated and dispersed	Feb. 23, "
Warsaw taken (<i>see Warsaw</i>)	Sept. 8, "	Marian Langiewicz declared dictator of Poland, March 10 ; after several defeats he enters the Austrian territory, is detected and imprisoned	March 19, "
The insurrection suppressed	Oct. 5, "	The insurrection becomes general and is supported by the landed proprietors, Feb. ; successful guerilla warfare	March and April, "
Ukase issued by the emperor Nicholas, decreeing that the kingdom of Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian empire	Feb. 26, 1832	The secret central committee assumes the supreme command	March, "
Attempt at revolution in Poland*	Feb. 22, 1846	The czar's offer of an amnesty to all who lay down arms before May 13 ; rejected, April 12, "	April 12, "
The courts of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, revoke the treaty of 1815 which constituted Cracow a free republic, and it is declared Austrian territory	Nov. 16, "		
[This annexation was protested against by England, France, Sweden, and Turkey.]			
The kingdom of Poland finally made a Russian province	May, 1847		
Great popular demonstration in commemoration of the battle of Grochow	Feb. 25, 1861		
Six members of the Royal Agricultural Society killed by the military	Feb. 27, "		
Great excitement at their funeral ; many citizens put on mourning ; an address to the emperor Alexander signed by 60,000 persons ; mild conduct of prince Gortschakoff, the governor	March 1-7, "		
Mukhanoff, curator of Poland, who had written a circular exciting the peasantry against their lords, quits Warsaw, which is illuminated in consequence	March 17, "		
The government promises reforms and the re-establishment of Poland as a separate kingdom ; yet abolishes the Agricultural Society, April 7, "	April 7, "		

* On Feb. 22, 1846, an Austrian force under general Collin, which had entered Cracow on the approach of armed bands of peasantry, was attacked and driven out of the town. A Provisional Government was then proclaimed by the insurgents, and two days afterwards they crossed the Vistula, expecting to be joined by the peasantry of Galicia, who were solicited by the nobles and clergy to strike a blow in the cause of liberty. The Austrian government, in order to prevent this junction, excited in the peasantry a suspicion of the motives of the nobles, and offered a reward for every noble delivered up, alive or dead : a general massacre of the nobility and clergy in the circle of Tarnow followed : the insurgents from Cracow were defeated at Gdow, whence they retreated to Podgorze, a suburb of Cracow ; here they were attacked by General Collin, and driven into Cracow on the 27th of February. The forces of the three powers then began to concentrate on Cracow ; the people in the town opened negotiations with the Austrians about a surrender, and while these were going on, a Russian corps entered the town without resistance, and soon afterwards the revolution was at an end.

POLAND, *continued.*

European intervention on behalf of Poland, April 17, &c.; firmly replied to by the czar, April 26, &c., 1863

The secret committee (as a provisional government) levies taxes, May 3, and forbids payment of taxes to Russia . . . May 9, "

80,000 taken from the Russian treasury at Warsaw for the provisional government, June 12; the Poles claim the Poland of 1772, June 26, "

Fruitless intervention of European powers; sanguinary rule of Mouravieff at Wilna, June, " "

General Berg replaces the marquis de Wierpolski, as lieutenant-general, and governs with great rigour . . . July 7, "

Unsuccessful invasion of Volhynia by the Poles under Wysocki and Horodycki, July 1; Felinski, the R. C. archbishop of Warsaw, banished, July; frequent conflicts with varying results; many captured priests and nobles executed . . . Aug. "

Lelewel, a brave Pole, after several victories killed in battle . . . Sept. 6, "

Earl Russell decides against armed intervention, Aug.: negotiation ceases . . . Sept. "

Gen. Berg fired at from the Zamoyski hotel, Warsaw, Sept. 19; the hotel destroyed, Sept. "

Many eminent Poles executed, Oct.; Wm. Alger, an Englishman, shot at Warsaw for making grenades; the hotel de ville fired, Oct. 9, "

Mourning forbidden to be worn for the Poles

at Warsaw, Oct. 27; 41 ladies arrested at night . . . Nov. 3, 1863

The *Times* correspondent expelled from Warsaw, Nov. 27, "

The abbé Machiewicz, a warlike priest, venerated as a martyr, hanged . . . Dec. 28, "

Mouravieff rules Lithuania with great rigour, Dec. "

Numerous skirmishes, and many executions of prisoners captured by the Russians; the insurrection gradually dying out . . . Jan. to April, 1864

The pope promulgates an arrogant encyclical letter to the Polish church . . . July 30, "

Romuald Traugott, formerly a Russian colonel, the head of the Polish provisional government since Oct. 1863, and five others, hanged, Aug. 5, "

Decree for reorganising education at Warsaw, founding a university, &c. . . Sept. 11, "

The secret provisional government, after stating that 50,000 men had been slain, and 100,000 exiled to Siberia, still calls on the Poles to begin a "national man" . . . Sept. 21, "

Many R. C. convents closed for participating in the insurrection . . . Nov. "

Further measures for denationalising Poland adopted . . . Dec. "

The ex-dictator Langiewicz released by the Austrians and sent to Switzerland . . . Feb. 1865

The abbé Stanislas Bizoski and his lieutenant, captured and executed . . . May 23, "

See *Cracow, Warsaw, and Russia.*

DUKES AND KINGS OF POLAND.

842. Piastus, duke.

861. Ziemovitus, his son.

892. Lesko or Lescus IV.

921. Ziemomislus, son of Lesko.

952. Miecislus I. becomes Christian.

992. Boleslas I. surnamed the Lion-hearted; obtained the title of KING from the emperor Otho III.

1025. Miecislus II.

1034. Richense or Richsa, his consort, regent; driven from the government.

1037. [Anarchy.]

1041. Casimir I. her son, surnamed the Pacific; he had retired to a monastery, but was invited to the throne.

1058. Boleslas II. styled the intrepid.

1082. Ladislas, called the Careless.

1102. Boleslas III. surnamed Wry-mouth.

1138. Ladislas II. son of the preceding.

1145. Boleslas IV. the Curled.

1173. Miecislus III. the Old: deposed.

1178. Casimir II. surnamed the Just.

1194. Lesko V. the White: abdicated.

1200. Miecislus III.: restored.

1202. Ladislas III.: retired.

1206. Lesko V. restored; assassinated; succeeded by his son, an infant.

1227. Boleslas V. surnamed the Chaste.

1279. Lesko VI. surnamed the Black.

1289. [Horrid Anarchy.]

1290. Premislus, styled king of Poland, governs wisely: assassinated.

1296. Ladislas I. (IV.) the Short: deposed.

1300. Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, abandons Poland.

1304. Ladislas IV. the Short.

1333. Casimir III. the Great, one of the best princes of Poland; encourages the arts and amends the law; killed by a fall from his horse.

1370. Louis, king of Hungary.

1382. Maria, and 1384 Hedwig (daughters of Louis), and her consort, Jagello, duke of Lithuania, by the style of Ladislas V.

1399. Ladislas II. (V.) alone: he united Lithuania to Poland.

1434. Ladislas III. (VI.) his son; succeeded as king of Hungary, 1440.

1445. [Interregnum.]

" Casimir IV.

1492. John (Albert) I. his son.

1501. Alexander, prince of Livonia, brother of the preceding.

1506. Sigismund I. brother of Alexander; obtained the surname of the Great.

1548. Sigismund II. Augustus, son of the last king; a splendid reign; added Livonia to his kingdom; died 1570. Interregnum.

ELECTED MONARCHS.

1573. Henry de Valois, duke of Anjou, brother to the king of France; he afterwards succeeded to the French throne.

1575. Stephen Bathori, prince of Transylvania: established the Cossacks as a militia.

1586. [Interregnum.]

1587. Sigismund III. son of the king of Sweden, to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria, elected by the nobles.

1632. Ladislas IV. (VII.) Vasa, son of Sigismund III.; succeeded by his brother.

1648. John II. or Casimir V.: abdicated, and retired to France, where he died in 1672.

1668. [Interregnum.]

1669. Michael-Koributh-Wiesnowski: in this reign the Cossacks join the Turks, and ravage Poland.

1674. John III. Sobieski; the last independent king; illustrious for victories over the Cossacks, Turks, and Tartars.

1697. [Interregnum.]

" Frederick-Augustus I. son of John-George, elector of Saxony: and elector in 1694, deprived of his crown.

1704. Stanislas I. (Lezinski): forced to retire from his kingdom in 1709.

1709. Frederick-Augustus again.

1733. Frederick-Augustus II., son of the preceding sovereign.

1763. [Interregnum.]

1764. Stanislas II. Augustus Poniatowski, resigned his sovereignty, Nov. 25, 1795; died at St. Petersburg, a state prisoner, Feb. 12, 1798.

POLAR CLOCK. An optical apparatus invented by professor Wheatstone (about 1849), whereby the hour of the day is found by means of the polarisation of light.

POLARISATION OF LIGHT. See *Optics*.

POLAR REGIONS. See *North-West Passage* and *South Pole*.

POLE STAR, or POLAR STAR. A star of the second magnitude, the last in the tail of the constellation called the *Little Bear*; its nearness to the North Pole causes it never to set to those in the northern hemisphere, and therefore it is called the seaman's guide. Two stars in the constellation *Ursa Major*, or Great Bear, are called *pointers* to the Polar star. The discovery of the Pole star is ascribed by the Chinese to their emperor, Hong Ti, the grandson (they say) of Noah, who reigned and flourished 1970 B.C. *Univ. Hist.*

POLICE. The London police grew out of the London watch, instituted about 1253. Its jurisdiction was extended 27 Eliz. 1585, and 16 Chas. I. 1640; and the system improved by various acts in subsequent reigns. The magistracy at Bow street has been long established. See *Magistrates*.

Police offices. The jurisdiction of twenty-one magistrates, three to preside in each of the seven divisional offices, commenced Aug. 1, 1792
The Thames police was established in . . . 1798
The London police was remodelled by Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Peel, by statute 10 Geo. IV. June 19, 1829, and commenced duty Sept. 29, 1829
The London police Improvement acts passed 3 Vict. 1839, 4 Vict. 1840, which were amended by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 2 . . . 1856
In 1857 the total expenditure was 445,212*l.* for the Metropolitan police, consisting of 17 super-

intendents, 140 inspectors, 630 sergeants, and 5296 constables.
The total efficient police force in England and Wales, exclusive of the Metropolis, in Sept. 1859 was 11,309, and in Sept. 1863, 14,661. See *Constabulary*.
Division X. was established to attend the International Exhibition in . . . 1862
The whole police and constabulary in England and Wales amounted to 23,032 men; Metropolitan police, 6590; city of London police, 743; dockyard police, &c., 743, on Sept. 29, 1863

POLITICAL ECONOMY, the science which has for its object the improvement of the condition of mankind, and the promotion of civilisation, wealth, and happiness. Its history in this country may be dated from the publication of Dr. Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," 1776. The works of Mill and M'Culloch are justly celebrated. A professorship of Political Economy was established at Oxford by Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., 1825; and at Cambridge, first by Mr. G. Pryme, in 1828; but regularly established by the university in 1863, Henry Fawcett (blind) being the first professor.

POLITICAL UNIONS were formed in England in 1831 to carry the Reform Bill; the most important was that of Birmingham.

POLITICIANS. A politician is described as a man well versed in policy, or the well regulating and governing of a state or kingdom; a wise and cunning man. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance. *South.* The term was first used in France about 1569. *Hénault.* A new faction appeared, known by the name of Politicians, headed by the duc d'Alençon and the Montmorencies, and strengthened by the accession of the Huguenots in 1574. The duke was arrested and the Montmorencies sent to the Bastille. *Idem.*

POLLENTIA (Piedmont, N. Italy), the site of a great victory of Stilicho, the Imperial general, over Alaric the Goth, March 29, 403.

POLL-ACT. An iniquitous act passed in Ireland by the Junto of the Pale, putting a price upon the heads of certain of the ancient Irish; the earl of Desmond being then deputy, 5 Edward IV. 1465. This act endured for a number of years. For particulars, see NOTE to article *Ireland*, p. 397. Numbers of the Irish suffered under this act. *Scully.*

POLL-TAX, or CAPITATION TAX, existed among the ancient Romans. It was first levied in England in 1379; and occasioned the rebellion of Wat Tyler (see *Tyler*), 1381. It was again levied in 1513. By the 18th Charles II. every subject was assessed by the head, viz. a duke 100*l.*, a marquis 80*l.*, a baronet 30*l.*, a knight 20*l.*, an esquire 10*l.*, and every single private person 12*d.*, 1667. This grievous impost was abolished by William III. at the period of the Revolution.

POLOTSK (Russia). The French under marshal Oudinot were here defeated by the Russians under general Wittgenstein, July 30 and 31, 1812. The same armies contending the next day, the Russians were defeated. After several actions of less note, in which the advantage was sometimes on one, sometimes on the other side, Polotsk was stormed by the Russians, and retaken Oct. 1812.

POLTOWA. See *Pultowa*.

POLYGAMY, &c. Most of the early nations of the world permitted polygamy. In Media, it was a reproach to a man to have less than seven wives. Among the Romans, Marc Antony is mentioned as the first who took two wives; and the practice became frequent, until forbidden by Arcadius, 393. The emperor Charles V. punished this offence with death. In England, by statute 1 James I. 1603, it was made felony, but with benefit of clergy. This offence was punished with transportation, but now by imprisonment or penal servitude. It is permitted by the Mahometans and Mormonites. See *Marriages*. POLYANDRY (where one woman has several husbands) is permitted in some eastern countries, the children having equal rights.

POLYGLOT, a term derived from two Greek words denoting "many languages," is chiefly applied to editions of the Bible in several languages.

1. The Complutensian Polyglot, in six vols. folio, was printed at Alcalá (Complutensis) in Spain, 1502-14; the first edition published in 1522, at the expense of the celebrated cardinal Ximenes, costing 250,000 ducats. Six hundred copies of it were printed; three on vellum. Count Mac Carthy, of Toulouse, paid 483*l.* for one of these copies at the Pinelli sale.
 2. The Polyglot, printed at Antwerp, by Montanus, 8 vols. folio, in 1559-69, at the expense of Philip II. of Spain.
 3. Printed at Paris, by Le Jay, in 10 vols. folio, 1628-45.
 4. Edited by Bryan Walton, was published in 6 vols. folio, 1654-7.
- Copies of all four are in the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society.
5. Edited by Dr. Samuel Lee, published by S. Bagster, 1 vol. folio, 1831.

POLYNESIA, a name recently given to the isles in the great Pacific Ocean.

POLYPES (*many-footed*) animals, also named Hydra, on account of their property of reproducing themselves when cut in pieces, every part soon becoming a perfect animal; first discovered by Leeuwenhoek, and described by him in the *Philosophical Trans.* 1703. The polypes are of the order Zoophytes; they partake of the animal and vegetable nature, and therefore are justly placed as the link which joins the animal to the vegetable world.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, ROYAL, Regent-street, London, was erected by Thompson in 1838, and enlarged in 1848. It contains a hall of manufactures with machines worked by steam-power, lecture theatres, &c., diving-bell, electric machine, &c. *Timbs*. The institution did not prosper commercially, and its decline was hastened by the fall of a staircase on Jan. 3, 1859, when one person was killed and many injured. The institution was closed in May, 1859, but was re-opened by a new company on Nov. 12, 1860.

POMEGRANATE TREE (*Punica Granatum*) was brought to England from Spain before 1584. It originally came from Spanish America.

POMERANIA, a Prussian province, N. Germany, was held by the Poles, 980, and by Denmark, 1210; made an independent duchy, 1479; and divided between Sweden and Brandenburg, 1648. The Swedish part was ceded to Prussia in 1815.

POMFRET or PONTEFRAC (S. York). At the castle (built 1069), Richard II. was confined and murdered, Feb. 10. Henry IV., by whom he was deposed, wishing for his death, an assassin, attended by eight followers, rushed into the king's apartment. He wrested a pole-axe from one of the murderers, and soon laid four of their number dead at his feet, but was at length overpowered and slain. Some writers assert that Richard escaped and died in Scotland. In this castle also, the earl Rivers, lord Gray, sir Thomas Vaughan, and sir Richard Haut or Hause, were executed, or rather murdered, by order of the duke of Gloucester, then protector of England (afterwards Richard III.), June 13-26, 1483.

POMPEII (S. Italy), an ancient city of Campania, was partly demolished by an earthquake in A.D. 63. It was afterwards rebuilt, but was swallowed up by an awful eruption of Vesuvius, accompanied by an earthquake, on the night of the 24th of August, 79. Many of the principal citizens happened at the time to be assembled at a theatre where public spectacles were exhibited. The ashes buried the whole city and covered the surrounding country. After a lapse of fifteen centuries, a countryman, as he was turning up the ground, accidentally found a bronze figure; and this discovery attracting the attention of the learned, further search brought numerous other objects to light, and at length the city was once more shone on by the sun. The part first cleared was supposed to be the main street, 1750. The kings of Naples have greatly aided in uncovering Pompeii, and the present Italian government resumed the work in 1863.

POMPEY'S PILLAR stands about three-quarters of a mile from Alexandria, between the city and the lake Mareotis. The shaft is fluted, and the capital ornamented with palm-leaves; the whole, which is highly polished, composed of three pieces, and of the Corinthian order. The column measures, according to some, 94 feet; and others 141, and even 160 feet; but of its origin, name, use, and age, nothing is certain.*

PONDICHERY (S.E. India), the capital of French India, and first settled by the French in 1674. It was taken from them by the Dutch in 1693, and was besieged by the English in 1748. It was taken by the English in Jan. 1761, and was restored in 1763; again taken Oct. 1778, and restored in 1783. Pondicherry was captured by the British, Aug. 23, 1793, and in 1803; but was restored to the French in 1815.

PONTIFFS (Latin *Pontifices*), the highest Roman sacerdotal order, established by Numa. The college first consisted of 4 patricians; to these 4 plebeians were afterwards added. Sylla increased the number to 15 (8 *maiores*, 7 *minores*). The chief was called the Pontifex Maximus. T. Coruncanus, a plebeian, obtained this office, 254 B.C.

PONTUS, a kingdom in Asia Minor, seems to have been a portion of Cappadocia, and received its name from its vicinity to the *Pontus Euxinus*. Artabazus was made king of Pontus by Darius Hystaspes. His successors were little more than satraps of the kings of Persia.

Artabazus made king of Pontus by Darius Hystaspes	487	Mithridates enters Bithynia, and makes himself master of many Roman provinces, and puts 80,000 Romans to death	B.C. 86
Reign of Mithridates I.	383	Archelaus defeated by Sylla, at Chæronea; 100,000 Cappadocians slain	"
Ariobarzanes invades Pontus	363	Victories and conquests of Mithridates up to this time	74
Mithridates II. recovers it	336	The fleet of Mithridates defeats that under Lucullus, in two battles	73
Mithridates III. reigns	301	Mithridates defeated by Lucullus	69
Ariobarzanes II. reigns	266	Mithridates defeats Fabius	68
Mithridates IV. is besieged in his capital by the Gauls, &c.	252	But is defeated by Pompey	66
Mithridates makes an unsuccessful attack upon the free city of Sinope, and is obliged to raise the siege by the Rhodians	219	Mithridates stabs himself, and dies	63
Reign of Pharnaces, 190; he takes Sinope, and makes it the capital of his kingdom	183	Reign of Pharnaces	"
Reign of Mithridates V.	157	Battle of Zela (see Zela); Pharnaces defeated by Caesar	47
He is murdered in the midst of his court	123	Darius reigns	39
Mithridates VI. surnamed the Great, or Eupator, receives the diadem at 12 years of age	"	Polemon, son of Zeno, reigns	36
Marries Laodice, his own sister	115	Polemon II. succeeds his father	A.D. 33
She attempts to poison him; he puts her and accomplices to death	112	Mithridates VII. reigns	49
Mithridates conquers Scythia, Bosphorus, Colchis, and other countries	111	Pontus afterwards became a Roman province, under the emperors	
He enters Cappadocia	97	Alexis Comnenus founded a new empire of the Greeks at Trebisond, in this country, 1204, which continued till the Turks destroyed it in 1459.	
His war with Rome	89		
Tigranes ravages Cappadocia	86		

POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR, instituted by Henry VIII. in his testament, 1546-7. Their original number, thirteen, was subsequently increased to twenty-eight. King William IV. changed the name to the "Military Knights of Windsor," in consequence of their all having held commissions in the army, Sept. 1833. The "Naval Knights of Windsor" are maintained on a distinct foundation, under the bequest of Samuel Travers.

POOR LAWS. The poor of England, till the time of Henry VIII., subsisted as the poor of Ireland until 1838, entirely upon private benevolence. By statute 23 Edw. III. 1349, it was enacted that none should give alms to a beggar able to work. By the common law, the poor were to be sustained by "parsons, rectors of the church, and parishioners, so that none should die for default of sustenance;" and by 15 Rich. II. impropriators were obliged to distribute a yearly sum to the poor; but no compulsory law was enacted till the 27th Hen. VIII. 1535. The origin of the present system of poor laws is referred to the 43rd of Elizabeth, 1601, by which overseers were appointed for parishes.

* It is generally believed that the column has no reference to Pompey, to whom a mark of honour was, nevertheless, set up somewhere about this part. One supposes the edifice was dedicated to Vespasian, another to Severus; and Mr. Clarke, from a half-effaced inscription on the base, considered that Adrian is the person honoured; while many assert, from the same inscription, that it is dedicated "to Diocletian Augustus, most adorable emperor, tutelar deity of Alexandria."

POOR LAWS, *continued.*

Poor Law Amendment bill passed 1834; amended in 1836, 1838, 1846, and 1847.
 Poor Law (Ireland) act passed 1838; amended 1839.
 Poor Law (Ireland) Rate in Aid act passed in 1849.
 In Scotland, in the year ending May 1851, the number relieved was 141,870, at an average cost of 21. 2s. 5d. and the expenditure was 535,943l.
 In Ireland, the poor's rate for the year ending Sept. 1851, was 1,101,878l.
 A Poor Law system established in Scotland, 1845.
 An agitation for the equalisation of poor's rates throughout the kingdom began in 1857.
 The *Times* draws attention to the condition of the houseless poor in London, which led to measures for their relief, Dec. 1858.
 Laws respecting removal of the poor amended in 1861.

Union Relief act passed to enable certain unions to obtain temporary aid (on account of the distress in Lancashire through suspension of cotton manufactures) 1862.
 Metropolitan houseless poor act (authorising guardians to receive destitute persons into work-houses, and the metropolitan board to reimburse them) passed, July 29, 1864.
 Annual report of Poor Law board for 1864, shows great decrease of pauperism—issued Sept. 1865.
 40 refuges for houseless poor established in London 1864-5.
 "Casual wards" in London workhouses receive 1000 per night, Jan. 1865.
 Union chargeability act passed, 1865.

ENGLAND AND WALES.		Expended.		Poor Rates.		Expended.		Poor Rates.	
Expended.	Poor Rates.	Expended.	Poor Rates.	Expended.	Poor Rates.	Expended.	Poor Rates.	Expended.	Poor Rates.
In 1580	£188,811	In 1815	£5,418,845	In 1853	£6,522,412				
1680	665,562	1820	7,329,594	March 1857, to March					
1698	819,000	1830	8,111,422	1858, about	3,082,600				
1760	1,556,804	1835	6,356,345	1859-60, about	3,795,500				
1785	2,184,950	1840	5,468,699	6 months to Mar. 25, 1861	2,073,394				
1802	4,952,421	1845	5,543,650	" " " 1862	2,181,124				
		1850, year to Mar. 25	3,816,909	" " " 1864	2,250,971				

PAUPERS RECEIVING RELIEF (NOT VAGRANTS).

	1849.	1853.	1858.	1862.
England and Wales, Jan. 1	934,419	798,822	968,186	932,400
Scotland May 14	82,357	75,437	69,217 [1857]	78,433 [1861]
Ireland Jan. 1	620,747	141,822	50,582	59,541
Total	1,637,523	1,016,081	1,007,985	1,070,374

POPE (from the Greek *Pappas* and *Papa*, a father or grandfather), considered by Romanists to be the visible chief of the church, the vicar of Jesus Christ, and the successor of St. Peter. This title was formerly given to all bishops. It was first adopted by Hyginus, 139; and pope Boniface III. induced Phocas, emperor of the East, to confine it to the prelates of Rome, 606. By the connivance of Phocas also, the pope's supremacy over the Christian Church was established. See *Italy, Reformation*, and *Rome, Modern*.

Custom of kissing the pope's toe introduced	708	his prerogative of making and unmaking kings†	1191
Adrian I. caused money to be coined with his name	780	The pope collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England	1226
Sergius II. the first pope who changed his name on his election; some contend that it was Sergius I. and others John XII. or XIII.	844	The papal seat was removed for seventy years to Avignon in France	1308
John XVIII. a layman, made pope	1024	The pope's demands on England refused by parliament	1363
The first pope who kept an army, Leo IX.	1054	Appeals to Rome from England abolished (<i>Viner</i>)	1533
Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) obliges Henry IV. emperor of Germany, to stand three days, in the depth of winter, barefooted at the gate of the castle of Canossa, to implore his pardon	1077	The words "Lord Pope" struck out of all English books	1541
The pope's authority fixed in England	1079	Kissing the pope's toe and other ceremonies abolished by Clement XIV.	1773
Appeals from English tribunals to the pope introduced (<i>Viner</i>), 10 Stephen	1154	The pope's political influence destroyed by the French revolution	1789-1814
Henry II. of England holds the stirrup for pope Alexander III. to mount his horse	1161	His diplomatic relations with Great Britain authorised by parliament	1848
Celestine III. kicked the emperor Henry VI.'s crown off his head while kneeling, to show		He offends the British nation by creating bishops. See <i>Papal Aggression</i>	Sept. 30, 1850

* "When Louis, king of France, and Henry II. of England, met pope Alexander III. at the castle of Torci, on the Loire, they both dismounted to receive him, and holding each of them one of the reigns of his bridle, walked on foot by his side, and conducted him in that submissive manner into the castle." *Hume*.

† In the 11th century the power of the pontiff of Rome seems to have reached its utmost height. Gregory VII. assumed the exclusive title of Pope, which till then had been common to other bishops; and his successors carried their pretensions so far as to hold themselves out as lords of the universe, arbiters of the fate of empires, and supreme rulers of the kings and princes of the earth. In this character they proceeded to dispose of kingdoms, and to loose subjects from their allegiance, as is remarkably instanced in the history of John, king of England. At length they affirmed the whole earth to be their property, as well where Christianity had been propagated, as where it had not; and therefore, on the discovery of the East and West Indies and America, Alexander VI., in 1493, granted to the Portuguese a right to all the countries lying to the eastward, and to the Spaniards all those westward of Cape Non, in Africa, which they might respectively be able to conquer. They finally pretended to be lords of the future world also; and by licences, pardons, dispensations, and indulgences, which they sold to the best bidders, to have a power of restraining, and in some instances of subverting, even the Divine justice itself. *Aspin: Lives of the Popes*.

POPE, *continued.*

BISHOPS AND POPES OF ROME.

42. St. PETER : (said by very doubtful tradition to have been the first bishop of Rome, and to have been crucified, head downwards, in 66.)
- * * St. Clement (Clemens Romanus) ; according to Tertullian.
66. St. Linus : * martyred.
78. St. Anacletus : martyred.
91. St. Clement : abdicated.
100. St. Evaristus : martyred.
109. St. Alexander : martyred.
119. St. Sixtus : martyred.
127. St. Telesphorus : martyred.
139. St. Hyginus : the first who called himself *pope*.
142. St. Pius : martyred.
157. St. Anicetus.
168. St. Soterus : martyred under Marcus Antoninus.
177. St. Eleutherus : opposed the Valentinians.
193. St. Victor : martyred under Severus.
202. St. Zephyrinus.
219. St. Calixtus : martyred.
222. [The chair vacant.]
223. St. Urban : beheaded in the persecution of Alexander Severus.
230. St. Pontianus : banished by the emperor Maximin.
235. St. Anterus : martyred.
236. St. Fabian : martyred under Decius.
250. [The chair vacant.]
251. St. Cornelius : died the next year.
252. St. Lucius : martyred the year following. *Nonatianus* : † antipope.
253. St. Stephen : martyred in the persecution of Valerian.
257. Sixtus II. (his coadjutor) : martyred three days before his faithful disciple St. Laurence, in the persecution of Valerian, 258.
258. [The chair vacant.]
259. Dionysius : opposed the heresy of Sabellius.
269. Felix : martyred ; canonised.
275. Eutychianus : martyred.
283. Caius : a relative of the emperor Diocletian.
296. Marcellinus : distinguished by his courage under a severe persecution ; canonised.
304. [The chair vacant.]
308. Marcellus : banished from Rome by the emperor Maxentius ; canonised.
310. St. Eusebius : died the same year.
311. St. Melchiades : coadjutor to Eusebius.
314. Silvester.
336. Marcus or Mark : died the next year.
337. Julius : of great piety and learning maintained the cause of St. Athanasius.
352. Liberius : banished ; and in
535. *Felix II.*, antipope : placed in the chair by Constans, during the exile of Liberius, on whose return he was driven from it with ignominy.
- [The emperor would have the two popes reign together ; but the people cried out, "*One God, one Christ, and one bishop !*"]
358. Liberius again : abdicated.
- " Felix became legal pope ; but he was made away with by Liberius.
359. Liberius again.
366. Damasus : opposed the Arians : St. Jerome was his secretary.
367. *Ursinus*.
384. Siricius : succeeded to the exclusion of Ursicinus.
398. Anastasius : caused the works of Origen to be proscribed.
402. Innocent I.
417. Zosimus : canonised.
418. Boniface I. : maintained in the pontifical chair by the emperor Honorius, against his rival Eulalius : canonised.
422. Celestine I. : canonised.
432. Sixtus III. : suppressed the heresies of Nestorius and Pelagius in the West.
440. Leo I. the Great : most zealous in his endeavours to extend the papal see : canonised.
461. St. Hilary.
468. St. Simplicius.
483. Felix III. : had a violent dispute with the emperor Zeno respecting the Western Church : canonised.
492. Gelasius : canonised.
496. Anastasius II. : endeavoured to bring about a unity between the Eastern and Western Churches : canonised.
498. Symmachus : canonised.
- " *Laurentius* : antipope.
514. Hormisdas : canonised.
523. John I. : thrown into prison, where he died in 526.
526. Felix IV. : introduced extreme unction as a sacrament : canonised.
530. Boniface II.—*Dioscorus*.
533. John II. : opposed the Eutychians and Nestorians.
535. Agapetus : died the same year.
536. Silverius : son of pope Hormisdas, who had married before entering into the ecclesiastical state. The empress Theodosia violently persecuted him, and procured his banishment into Lycia, making Vigilius his successor.
537. Vigilius : banished, but restored.
555. Pelagius I. : endeavoured to reform the manners of the clergy.
560. John III. : the great ornament of churches.
573. [The see vacant.]
574. Benedict I., surnamed Bonosus.
578. Pelagius II. : died of the plague then desolating Rome.
590. Gregory the Great, an illustrious patrician : converted the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity.
604. Sabinianus.
- 606 or 607. Boniface III. : died in a few months.
- 607 or 608. Boniface IV.
- 614 or 615. Deusdedit.
- 617 or 618. Boniface V.
625. Honorius I.
639. [The see vacant.]
640. Severinus : died shortly after.
- " John IV.
642. Theodorus I.
649. Martin I. : some say, starved to death ; others, died of his sufferings.
654. Eugenius I. : canonised.
657. Vitalianus : this pope sent missionaries into England.
672. Adeodatus, the " Gift of God."
676. Domnus I.
678. Agathon.
682. Leo II. : instituted holy water.
683. [The see vacant.]
684. Benedict II.

* St. Linus is set down in nearly all accounts of popes as the immediate successor of St. Peter ; but Tertullian, who was undoubtedly well informed, maintains that St. Clement succeeded the Apostle. In the first century of the Christian Church, neither the dates of succession, nor the succession of bishops, are reconciled by even the best authorities. Some assert that there were two or three bishops of Rome at the same time.

† The names in *italics* were antipopes.

POPE, *continued.*

685. John V. : ruled with wisdom.
 686. Conon.—*Theodore and Peter*.
 687. Sergius : "governed wisely."
 701. John VI.
 705. John VII.
 708. Sisinnius : died 20 days after election.
 " Constantine.
 715. Gregory II. : canonised.
 731. Gregory III. : the first pope who sent nuncios to foreign powers.
 741. Zacharias.
 752. Stephen II. : with this pope commenced the temporal power of the Church of Rome.
 757. Paul I. : moderate and pious.
 767. *Constantine Theophylactus*.
 768. Stephen III.
 772. Adrian I. : sanctioned images, in which he was opposed by the kings of England and France.
 795. Leo III.
 816. Stephen IV. : died the next year.
 817. Pascal I.
 824. Eugenius II.—*Zozimus*.
 827. Valentinus.
 " Gregory IV. : pious and learned.
 844. Sergius II.
 Leo IV. : defeated the Saracens.
 845. Pope Joan (*which see*) said to have been elected.
 " Benedict III.—*Anastasius*.
 858. Nicholas I., styled the Great.
 867. Adrian II.
 872. John VIII.
 882. Marinus or Martin II.
 884. Adrian III. : died the next year.
 885. Stephen V.
 891. Formosus : died detested ; his corpse was thrown into the river Tiber.—*Sergius*.
 896. Boniface VI. : deposed.
 897. Romanus.—*Sergius*.
 " Stephen VI. : strangled in prison.
 898. Theodorus II. : governed 22 days.
 " John IX.
 900. Benedict IV.
 903. Leo V. : driven from his seat a few months after his election, and died in prison.
 " Christopher.
 904. Sergius III. : disgraced his dignity by his vices.
 911. Anastasius III.
 913. Landonius, or Lando.
 914. John X. : resigned, and was stifled by Guy, duke of Tuscany.
 928. Leo VI. : considered an intruder by many Roman Catholic historians.
 929. Stephen VII.
 931. John XI. : imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where he died.
 936. Leo VII. : great in zeal and piety.
 939. Stephen VIII. : "of ferocious character."
 942. Marinus II., or Martin III.
 946. Agapetus II. : of holy life.
 956. John XII., the Infamous : deposed for adultery and cruelty, and murdered.
 963. *Leo VIII.* : an honour to the chair, though an intruder.—*Bavonius*.
 964. Benedict V. : chosen on the death of John XII., but opposed by Leo VIII., who was supported by the emperor Otho : the Roman people were obliged to abandon his cause.
 965. John XIII., elected by the authority of the emperor against the popular will.
 972. Benedict VI. : murdered in prison.
 974. *Domnus II.*—*Benedict VII.*
 983. John XIV.
 984. John XV. : died before consecration.
 985. John XVI.
 996. Gregory V.—*John XVII.* was expelled by the emperor, and barbarously used by his rival.
 999. Silvester II.
 1003. John XVII. : legitimate pope, died same year.
 " John XVIII. : abdicated.
 1009. Sergius IV.
 1012. Benedict VIII.—*Gregory*.
 1024. John XIX.
 1033. Benedict IX. : became pope, by purchase, at 12 years of age ; expelled.
 1044. *Sylvester III.* : 3 months.
 " Gregory VI. : deposed.—*Sylvester*.
 1046. Clement II. (the Romanists call *Clemens Romanus* the first Clement) : died next year.
 1047. Benedict again : again deposed.
 1048. Damasus II. : died soon after.
 " Leo IX. : canonised.
 1054. (The throne vacant one year.)
 1055. Victor II.
 1057. Stephen IX.
 1058. *Benedict X.* : expelled.
 " *Nicholas II.*
 1061. Alexander II. : he raised the papal power.—*Honorius II.*
 1073. Gregory VII. the celebrated Hildebrand.†
 1080. *Clement III.*
 1083. (The throne vacant one year.)
 1086. Victor III.
 1088. Urban II. : crusades commenced.
 1099. Pascal II.
 1118. Gelasius II. : retired to a monastery.—*Gregory VIII.*
 1119. Calixtus II.
 1124. Honorius II.—*Celestine II.*
 1130. Innocent II.—*Anacletus II.*
 1138. *Victor III.*
 1143. Celestine II. : ruled 5 months.
 1144. Lucius II. : killed by accident in a popular commotion.
 1145. Eugenius III. : canonised.
 1153. Anastasius IV. : ruled a short time only.
 1154. Adrian IV., or Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman elected pope : born at Abbot's Langley, near St. Alban's. He obliged Frederick I. to prostrate himself before him, kiss his foot, hold his stirrup, and lead the white palfrey on which he rode.
 1159. Alexander III., avenger of the murder of Thomas à Becket.—1159, *Victor IV.* : 1164, *Pascal III.* : 1168, *Calistus III.* : 1178, *Innocent III.*
 1181. Lucius III.
 1185. Urban III.
 1187. Gregory VIII. : ruled only two months.
 " *Clement III.*
 1191. Celestine III.
 1198. Innocent III. (Lothario Conti) : excommunicated king John of England.
 1216. Honorius III. ; learned and pious.
 1227. Gregory IX. : caused a new crusade to be undertaken.
 1241. Celestine IV. : died 18 days after his election.
 " [The throne vacant 1 year and 7 months.]
 1243. Innocent IV. : gave the red hat to cardinals.
 1254. Alexander IV.
 1261. Urban IV.
 1265. Clement IV., an enlightened Frenchman, previously cardinal and legate to England : discouraged the crusades.
 1268. [The throne vacant 2 years and 9 months.]
 1271. Gregory X. : elected while he was with Edward I. of England in the Holy Land.
 1276. Innocent V. : died shortly after.
 " Adrian V. : legate to England in 1254 : died 36 days after election.
 " Vicedominus : died the next day.
 " John XX. or XXI. : died in 8 months.
 1277. Nicholas III. : died in 1280.
 1281. Martin IV.

* The names in *italics* were antipopes.

† See p. 577.

POPE, *continued.*

1285. Honorius IV. : promoted the crusades.
 1288. Nicholas IV. : endeavoured to stir up the princes of Christendom to a new crusade, but without success.
 1292. [The throne vacant 2 years and 3 months.]
 1294. Celestine V. : resigned from fear.
 " Boniface VIII. : proclaimed that "God had set him over kings and kingdoms;" imprisoned his predecessor, and laid France and Denmark under interdict.
 1303. Benedict XI. : a pious and liberal pontiff : poisoned by some ambitious cardinals a short time after his election.
 1304. [The throne vacant 11 months.]
 1305. Clement V. Bertrand the Goth : removed the papal seat from Rome to Avignon.
 1314. [The throne vacant 2 years and 4 months.]
 1316. John XXII.
 1334. Benedict XII. [*Nicholas V.** at Rome.]
 1342. Clement VI. : a learned prelate, a generous prince, and an amiable man.
 1352. Innocent VI.
 1362. Urban V. : illustrious as a patron of learning.
 1370. Gregory XI. : also an eminent protector of learning; he restored the papal chair to Rome.

SCHISM—1378-1447.

1373. Urban VI. : so severe and cruel that the cardinals chose Robert of Geneva, under the name of *Clement VII.*, which led to great violence.
 1389. Boniface IX.
 1394. *Benedict* (called *XIII.*), at Avignon.
 1404. Innocent VII. : died in 1406.
 1406. *Gregory XII.* Angelo Corario.
 1409. Alexander V. : died, supposed by poison.
 1410. John XXIII. : deposed.
 1417. Martin V. Otho Colonna.
 1424. *Clement VIII.*
 1431. Eugenius IV. Gabriel Condolmera : deposed by the council of Basil; and Amadeus of Savoy chosen as *Felix V.*, in 1439, who resigned 1449.
 1447. Nicholas V.
 1455. Calixtus III.
 1458. Pius II. Aeneas Silvius Piccolomini.
 1464. Paul II. : a noble Venetian.
 1471. Sixtus IV.
 1484. Innocent VIII. : a noble Genoese.
 1492. Alexander VI., the infamous Roderic Borgia; poisoned at a feast by drinking of a bowl he had prepared for another.
 1503. Pius III. Francis Todeschini : 21 days pope.
 " Julius II. Julian de la Ruvere.
 1513. Leo X. (John de' Medici) : this pope's grant of indulgences for crime led to the Reformation.
 1522. Adrian VI.
 1523. Clement VII. Giulio de' Medici refused to divorce Catherine of Aragon, and denounced the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne Boleyn.

1534. Paul III. Alexander Farnese.
 1550. Julius III.
 1555. Marcellus II. : died soon after his election.
 " Paul IV. John Peter Caraffa. When queen Elizabeth sent him an ambassador to announce her accession, he haughtily answered "that to the holy see, and not to her, belonged the throne, to which she had no right as being a bastard."
 1559. Pius IV., cardinal de' Medici.
 1566. Pius V.
 1572. Gregory XIII., the greatest civilian and canonist of his time : under him the calendar was reformed.
 1585. Sixtus V. : an able governor.
 1590. Urban VII. : died 12 days after election.
 " Gregory XIV. Nicholas Sfondrate.
 1591. Innocent IX. : died in two months.
 1592. Clement VIII. : learned and just.
 1605. Leo XI. : died same month.
 " Paul V. Camille Borghese.
 1621. Gregory XV. Alexander Ludovisio.
 1623. Urban VIII. : gave the title of Eminence to cardinals.
 1644. Innocent X. John Baptist Pamphilus.
 1655. Alexander VII. Fabio Chigi.
 1667. Clement IX.
 1670. Clement X. John Baptiste Emile Altieri.
 1676. Innocent XI.
 1689. Alexander VIII.
 1691. Innocent XII. Antonio Pignatelli.
 1700. Clement XII. John Francis Albani.
 1721. Clement XIII. Michael Angelo Conti; the eighth pontiff of his family.
 1724. Benedict XIII., properly so called.
 1730. Clement XII.
 1740. Benedict XIV., the amiable Lambertini.
 1758. Clement XIII. Charles Rezzonico.
 1769. Clement XIV. (the illustrious Ganganelli); suppressed the Jesuits.
 1775. Pius VI. Angelo Braschi, Feb. 15; dethroned by Bonaparte : he was expelled from Rome, and deposed in Feb. 1798; and died at Valence, Aug. 29, 1799.
 1800. Pius VII. Chiaramonte : elected March 13; agrees to a concordat with France, July 15, 1801; crowns Napoleon, Dec. 2, 1804; excommunicates him, June 10, 1809; imprisoned, July 6, 1809; restored in 1814; died, Aug. 20, 1823. (He restored the Jesuits.)
 1823. Leo XII. Annibal della Ganga, Sept. 28.
 1829. Pius VIII. Francis Xavier Castiglioni, March 31.
 1831. Gregory XVI. Mauro Capellari, Feb. 2, 1831; died June 1, 1846.
 1846. Pius IX. Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti : the 252nd pope (according to "l'Art de Vérifier les Dates") elected June 16 (born May 13, 1793). The PRESENT (1865) pope.

See *Rome*.

POPE JOAN. It is asserted that in the 9th century, a female named Joan conceived a violent passion for Felda, a young monk, and in order to be admitted into his monastery, assumed the male habit. On the death of her lover she entered upon the duties of professor, and, being very learned, was elected pope, when Leo IV. died, in 855. Other scandalous particulars follow; "yet, until the Reformation, the tale was repeated and believed without offence." *Gibbon*.

POPIISH PLOTS. See *Gunpowder Plot* and *Oates's Plot*.

POPLAR TREES. The Tacamahac poplar (*Populus Ealsamifera*) was brought hither from North America before 1692. The Lombardy poplar from Italy about 1758.

* The names in *italics* were antipopes.

POPULATION. The population of the world was estimated in 1863 at 1,288,000,000. For the Population of Countries, see the table (after the Preface) facing page 1.

Europe.	275,806,741	Africa	200,000,000	Australia	1,445,000
Asia.	755,000,000	America	67,896,041	Polynesia	1,500,000

POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Estimated in 1377 . . . 2,092,978 | In 1483 4,689,000 | In 1696 5,250,000

Population.		Population.		Population.		Population.	
1700	5,475,000	1740	6,064,000	1770	7,428,000	1801	8,872,980
1710	5,240,000	1750	6,467,000	1780	7,953,000	1851	17,987,609
1720	5,565,000	1760	6,736,000	1790	8,675,000	1861	20,061,172
1730	5,796,000						

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY CENSUS.*

Division.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.
England	8,331,434	9,551,888	11,261,437	13,089,338	14,995,138	16,854,142	18,949,130
Wales	541,546	611,788	717,438	805,236	916,619	1,060,626	1,111,795
Scotland†	1,599,068	1,805,688	2,093,456	2,365,807	2,620,184	2,870,784	3,061,251
Army, Navy, &c.	470,598	640,500	319,300	277,017	312,493	142,916	162,021
Total	10,942,646	12,609,864	14,391,631	16,537,398	18,844,434	20,936,468	23,284,197
Ireland‡		5,937,856	8,175,124	7,784,934	8,175,124	6,515,794	5,764,543
Islands in British seas						143,126	143,779
						27,595,388	29,192,419

* Estimated by Registrar-General in June 1865, 29,772,294.

† Estimated population of Scotland in 1751, 1,255,663.

‡ Estimated population of IRELAND :—

In 1652 . . . 850,000 | 1712 . . . 2,099,094 | 1754 . . . 2,372,634 | 1805 . . . 5,395,456

1861.	Males.	Females.	Inhabited Houses.
England and Wales	9,758,852	10,302,873	3,745,463
Scotland	1,446,982	1,614,269	393,289
Ireland	2,804,961	2,959,582	103,357

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Towns.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.†
London and suburbs*	864,845	1,009,546	1,225,694	1,474,069	1,873,676	2,362,236	2,803,034
Manchester, &c.	94,876	115,874	161,635	237,832	242,583	404,465	357,604
Glasgow, &c.	77,385	100,749	147,043	202,426	274,533	340,653	394,857
Liverpool	79,722	100,240	131,801	189,244	286,487	375,955	443,874
Edinburgh, &c.	82,560	102,987	138,235	162,403	186,182	193,929	168,098
Birmingham	73,070	85,753	106,721	142,251	182,922	232,841	295,955
Leeds, &c.	* * * *	* * * *	83,706	123,393	152,054	172,270	207,153
Bristol, &c.	63,645	76,433	87,779	103,886	122,296	137,328	154,093
Sheffield	* * * *	* * * *	69,479	91,692	111,091	135,310	185,157
Plymouth	43,194	56,060	61,212	75,534	80,959	102,380	62,823

* In 1851, 1,106,558 males, and 1,255,678 females.

† 1861 : parliamentary limits of the boroughs only.

POPULATION, *continued.*

Towns.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.*
Portsmouth	43,461	52,769	56,620	63,026	63,032	72,096	94,546
Norwich	36,832	37,256	50,288	61,116	72,344	68,195	74,414
Aberdeen	27,608	35,370	44,796	58,019	63,288	71,945	73,794
Newcastle	36,963	36,369	46,948	57,937	70,860	87,784	109,291
Paisley	31,179	36,722	47,003	57,466	60,487	69,951	47,419
Nottingham	28,861	34,253	40,415	50,680	71,844	57,407	74,531
Hull	34,964	32,467	41,874	49,461	71,629	84,690	98,994
Dundee	26,084	29,616	39,575	45,355	62,794	77,829	90,425
Brighton	7,339	12,012	24,429	40,634	46,661	65,573	87,311
Bath	30,113	32,214	36,811	38,063	38,304	54,240	52,528
York	23,692	26,422	29,527	34,461	38,321	49,359	45,326
Preston	11,887	17,065	24,575	33,112	50,131	69,542	82,961
Cambridge	13,360	13,802	14,142	20,917	24,453	27,815	26,351
Oxford	15,124	15,337	16,364	20,432	23,834	27,843	27,561

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF CITIES OF THE WORLD.

From latest returns (Almanach de Gotha, 1865).

Cities.	Inhabitants.	Cities.	Inhabitants.	Cities.	Inhabitants.
Alexandria, Egypt, abt.	170,000	Glasgow, 1865	423,723	Oporto, 1863	86,257
Amsterdam, 1865	261,455	Hamburg, 1860	175,683	Palermo, 1862	167,625
Antwerp, 1864	120,444	Jeddo, reputed	1,800,000	Paris, &c., 1862	1,696,141
Athens and Piræus	47,723	Leipsic, 1864	85,394	Pekin, reputed	4,000,000
Barcelona, 1861	252,015	Liège, 1864	101,710	Pesth, 1857	131,795
Basle, 1860	37,918	Lisbon, 1863	224,063	Philadelphia, 1860	502,529
Berlin, 1865	547,571	Lisle, 1862	131,827	Prague, 1857	142,588
Berne, 1860	29,016	Liverpool, 1865	476,368	Quebec, 1861	51,109
Bombay, 1864, above	600,000	London, 1865, estimated	3,015,494	Rio Janeiro, 1855	256,136
Bordeaux, 1862	162,750	Lyons, 1862	318,803	Rome, 1864	203,896
Breslau, 1865	163,179	Madras, 1864, about	318,803	Rotterdam, 1865	114,052
Brussels, 1864	184,932	Madrid, 1861	475,785	Rouen, 1862	102,649
Cairo, estimated	265,000	Marseilles, 1862	260,910	Seville, 1861	152,000
Calcutta, 1864, about		Messina, 1862	62,024	Smymna, 1863	
Christiania, 1855	38,958	Mexico, estimated	200,000	Stockholm, 1863	124,691
Cologne, 1865	122,162	Milan, 1862	196,109	St. Petersburg, 1858	586,283
Constantinople, estimtd.	1,075,000	Montreal, 1864	120,000	Stuttgart, 1864	69,084
Copenhagen, 1860	155,143	Moscow, 1858	377,838	Teheran, estimated	80,000
Dresden, 1864	145,728	Munich, 1864	167,054	Toulouse, 1862	113,229
Florence, 1862	114,363	Nankin, estimated	1,000,000	Tunis, estimated	200,000
Frankfort, 1864	78,177	Nantes, 1862	113,625	Turin, 1862	180,520
Geneva, 1860	41,415	Naples, 1862	418,968	Venice, 1857	118,172
Genoa, 1862	127,986	New Orleans, 1860	168,675	Vienna, 1864, about	560,000
Ghent, 1864	122,960	New York, 1860	805,651	Warsaw, 1865, about	223,000

PORCELAIN. See *Pottery*.

PORT EGMONT, a fine harbour on the N.W. coast of Falkland Islands. Commodore Byron was despatched to found a colony here in 1765. See *Falkland Islands*.

PORTEOUS MOB. Capt. Porteous, at Edinburgh, on April 15, 1736, commanded the guard at the execution of Wilson, a smuggler, who had saved the life of a fellow criminal, by springing upon the soldiers around them, and by main force keeping them back, while his companion fled. The execution of Wilson excited great commiseration, and the spectators pelted the guard with stones. Fearing a rescue, Porteous ordered his men to fire upon the mob, and seventeen persons were killed or wounded. He was found guilty of murder, June 22, 1736; but the queen granted him a reprieve (the king being then in Hanover). The people, at night, broke open the prison, took out Porteous, and hanged him on a dyer's sign-post, in the Grass Market, Sept. 7, 1736. None of the rioters was ever detected.

PORTER. Dr. Ashe says that this beverage obtained its appellation on account of its having been drunk by porters in the city of London, about 1730.† The number of licensed

* 1861: parliamentary limits of the boroughs only.

† The malt liquors previously in use were ale, beer, and twopenny, and it was customary to call for a pint or tankard of half and half,—i.e., half of ale and half of beer. In the course of time it also became the practice to ask for a pint of three-thirds, meaning a third of ale, beer, and twopenny. To avoid trouble, Harwood, a brewer, made a liquor which partook of the united flavours of ale, beer, and twopenny, calling it entire, or entire butt beer, meaning that it was drawn entirely from one cask or butt. Being relished by porters and other working people, it obtained its name of porter, and was first retailed at the "Blue Last," Curtain Road. *Leigh*.

brewers in 1850, in England, was 2257; in Scotland, 154; and in Ireland, 96—total, 2507. On Oct. 17, 1814, at Meux's brewhouse two large vats burst, destroying many neighbouring houses. Several lives were lost; and the total loss of porter was estimated at between 8000 and 9000 barrels.

PORTER BREWED BY THE PRINCIPAL LONDON BREWERIES.

In 1760.	Barrels.	In 1815.	Barrels.	In 1840.	Barrels.
Calvert & Co.	74,734	Barclay & Perkins	337,621	Barclay, Perkins, & Co.	351,321
Whitbread	63,408	Meux, Reid, & Co.	282,104	Truman, Hanbury, & Co.	263,235
Truman	60,140	Truman, Hanbury, & Co.	272,162	Whitbread & Co.	218,828
Sir William Calvert	52,785	Whitbread & Co.	261,018	Reid & Co.	196,442
Gifford & Co.	41,410	Henry Meux & Co.	229,100	Combe, Delafield, & Co.	177,542
Lady Parsons	34,098	F. Calvert & Co.	219,333	Felix Calvert & Co.	136,387
Thrale	30,740	Combe, Delafield, & Co.	105,081	Sir Henry Meux & Co.	116,547
Huck & Co.	29,615				
Harman	28,017				
Meux & Co.	10,012				

PORTERAGE ACT, regulating the charge for portorage of small parcels, passed 1799.

PORT JACKSON (New South Wales), thirteen miles north of Botany Bay, was so named by capt. Cook in 1770. See *Sydney*.

PORTLAND ADMINISTRATIONS. The first was the "Coalition ministry," of which William Henry Cavendish, duke of Portland,* as first lord of the treasury, was the head. It obtained the name of the "Coalition" ministry, from its including lord North with Mr. Fox, formerly inveterate opponents. Formed April 5, 1783; dissolved by Mr. Pitt's coming into power, Dec. same year.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION.

Duke of Portland, *first lord of the treasury*.
 Viscount Stormont, *president of the council*.
 Earl of Carlisle, *privy seal*.
 Frederick, lord North, and Charles James Fox, *home and foreign secretaries*.
 Lord John Cavendish, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
 Viscount Keppel, *admiralty*.
 Viscount Townshend, *ordnance*.
 Lord Loughborough, *chief commissioner of great seal*.
 Charles Townshend.
 Edmund Burke.
 Richard Fitzpatrick, &c.
 (See also *Aberdeen and Broad Bottom Administration*.)

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, March 25, 1807.

Earl Camden, *lord president*.
 Earl of Westmoreland, *lord privy seal*.
 Hon. Spencer Perceval, lord Hawkesbury (afterwards earl of Liverpool), Mr. Canning, and viscount Castlereagh (afterwards marquess of Londonderry), *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.
 Earl Bathurst and Mr. Dundas, *boards of trade and control*.
 Lord Mulgrave, *admiralty*.
 Earl of Chatham, *ordnance*.
 Lord Eldon, *lord chancellor*.

PORTLAND ISLE (off Dorset). Fortified before 1142. Portland castle was built by Henry VIII. about 1536. Off this peninsula a naval engagement commenced between the English and Dutch, Feb. 18, 1653, which continued for three days. The English destroyed eleven Dutch men-of-war and thirty merchantmen. Van Tromp was admiral of the Dutch, and Blake of the English.—Here is found the noted freestone used for building our finest edifices. The Portland lights were erected 1716 and in 1789. The pier, with nearly half a mile square of land, was washed into the sea in Feb. 1792. Prince Albert laid the first stone of the Portland breakwater, July 25, 1849. A mutiny among the convicts here in Sept. 1858 was promptly suppressed.

PORTLAND OR BARBERINI VASE. This beautiful specimen of Greek art (composed of a glass-like substance, with figures and devices raised on it on white enamel; height 10 inches; diameter in the broadest part, 7; with a handle in each side) was discovered about the middle of the 16th century, in a marble sarcophagus in a sepulchre at a place called Monte del Grano, about 2½ miles from Rome. The sepulchre was supposed to have been that of the Roman emperor, Alexander Severus (222—235), and his mother Mammaea, and the vase is supposed to have been the cinerary urn of one or other of these royal personages. It was placed in the palace of the Barberini family, at Rome, where it remained till 1770, when it was purchased by sir William Hamilton, from whose possession it passed to that of the duchess of Portland, and in 1810 it was deposited in the British Museum by the duke, who was one of the trustees. There it remained till Feb. 7, 1845, when it was

* Born 1738; became lord chamberlain, 1765; lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1782; premier, 1783; home secretary, 1794; lord president, 1801; premier again, 1807; died, 1809; when Mr. Spencer Perceval became premier.

smashed to pieces with a stone by a man named William Lloyd. The vase was skilfully repaired, and still exists in the Museum, but is not shown to the public. Josiah Wedgwood made a mould of this vase, and took from it a number of casts.

PORTO BELLO (S. America), discovered by Columbus, Nov. 2, 1502, was taken by Morgan the buccaneer in 1668; by the British under admiral Vernon, from the Spaniards, Nov. 20, 1739. It was again taken by admiral Vernon, who destroyed the fortifications, in 1742. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, in 1748, it was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili.

PORTO FERRAJO, capital of Elba (*which see*); built and fortified by Cosmo I. duke of Florence, in 1548. The fortifications were not finished till 1628, when Cosmo II. completed them with great magnificence. See *France*.

PORT PHILLIP (New S. Wales), the original name of the colony of Victoria (*which see*).

PORTRAIT GALLERY. See *National Portrait Gallery*.

PORTREEVE (derived from Saxon words signifying the governor of a port or harbour). The chief magistrate of London was so styled; but Richard I. appointed two bailiffs, and afterwards London had mayors. *Camden*. See *Mayors*.

PORT ROYAL (Jamaica), once a considerable town, was destroyed by an earthquake in June, 1692; laid in ashes by a fire in 1702; reduced to ruins by an inundation of the sea in 1722; and destroyed by a hurricane in 1774. After these extraordinary calamities, the custom-house and public offices were removed to Kingston. Port Royal was again greatly damaged by fire in 1750; by another awful storm in 1784; and by a devastating fire in July, 1815. In 1850, this place suffered by cholera.

PORT ROYALISTS, the learned members of the celebrated convent of the Port Royal des Champs (founded about 1230; and refounded in 1626), who occupied their time there in religious exercises, and in instructing youth, from about 1636 to 1656, when they were expelled by Louis XIV., as Jansenists and heretics. Among the distinguished persons connected with Port Royal were Lancelot, Pascal, Arnauld, Nicole de Sacy, and Tillemont. Their school-books were greatly esteemed. The establishment was suppressed in 1709.

PORTSMOUTH (Hampshire), the most considerable haven for men-of-war, and the most strongly fortified place in England. The dock, arsenal, and storehouses were established in the reign of Henry VIII. Population in 1851, 72,096; in 1861, 94,546.

The French under D'Annebaut attempted to destroy Portsmouth, but were defeated by viscount Lisle, in the then finest war-ship in the world, the *Great Harry* . . . 1544
Here George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, was assassinated by Felton . . . Aug. 23, 1628
Admiral Byng (see *Byng*), on a very dubious sentence, was shot at Portsmouth March 14, 1757
The dockyard was fired, the loss estimated at 400,000*l.* . . . July 3, 1760
Another fire occasioned loss to the amount of 100,000*l.* . . . July 27, 1770

[French perfidy was suspected both times, but there was no actual proof.]
Grand naval mock engagement and parade of the fleet, the king being present, June 22 to 25, 1773, and . . . June 30, 1794
Another great fire occurred . . . Dec. 7, 1776
A great naval review was held near Portsmouth on . . . April 25, 1856
Visited by a French fleet amid great rejoicings, Aug. 29—Sept. 1, 1865

PORTUGAL, the ancient Lusitania. The present name is derived from Porto Callo, the original appellation of Oporto. After a nine years' struggle, under Viriathes, a brave able leader, the Lusitanians submitted to the Roman arms about 137 B.C. Portugal underwent the same changes as Spain on the fall of the Roman empire. There are in Portugal two universities, that of Coimbra, founded in 1308, and the smaller one of Evora, founded in 1533. Lisbon has also its royal academy, and the small town of Thomar has an academy of sciences; but in general, literature is at a low ebb in Portugal. The poet Camoens, called the Virgil of his country, and author of the *Lusiad* (1569), translated into English by Mickle, was a native of Lisbon. Population of the kingdom and colonies, in 1863, 8,037,194.

Settlement of the Alains and Visigoths here . . . 472
Conquered by the Moors . . . 713
The kings of Asturias subdue some Saracen chiefs, and Alfonso III. establishes bishops . . . 900
The Moors, conquered by Alfonso VI. the

Valiant, of Castile, assisted by many other princes and volunteers. Among those who shone most in this celebrated expedition was Henry of Besançon (a relative of the duke of Burgundy and king of France). Alfonso

PORTUGAL, *continued.*

bestowed upon him Theresa, his natural daughter, and Portugal as her marriage portion, which he was to hold of him . . . 1095
 Alfonso Henriquez defeats five Moorish kings; and is proclaimed king; see *Quinque* . . . 1139
 Assisted by a fleet of Crusaders on their way to the Holy Land, he takes Lisbon from the Moors . . . 1147
 Part of Algarve taken from the Moors by Sancho I. . . 1189
 Reign of Dionysius I. or Denis, father of his country, who builds 44 cities or towns in Portugal . . . 1279
 University of Coimbra founded . . . 1308
 Military orders of Christ and St. James instituted . . . 1279 and 1325
 Iñes de Castro murdered . . . 1354
 John I., surnamed the Great, carries his arms into Africa . . . 1415
 Maritime discoveries . . . 1419-30
 Madeira and the Canaries seized . . . 1420
 Code of laws digested . . . 1425
 Lisbon made the capital, about . . . 1433
 Discovery of the Brazils . . . 1499
 Passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope discovered 1487; first voyage of Vasco de Gama . . . 1500
 Camoens, author of the *Lusiad*, born about . . . 1520
 The Inquisition established . . . 1526
 University of Evora founded . . . 1451 or 1533
 Disastrous African expedition; king Sebastian defeated and slain in the battle of Alcazar, Aug. 4, . . . 1578
 The kingdom seized by Philip II. of Spain . . . 1580
 The Dutch seize the Portuguese Indian settlements . . . 1602-20
 The Portuguese throw off the yoke, and place John, duke of Braganza, on the throne . . . 1640
 The great earthquake which destroys Lisbon. See *Earthquake* . . . Nov. 1755
 Joseph I. is attacked by assassins, and narrowly escapes death . . . 1758
 [This affair caused some of the first families of the kingdom to be tortured to death; their very names being forbidden to be mentioned; yet many were unjustly condemned, and their innocence was soon afterwards made manifest. The Jesuits were also expelled on this occasion.]
 Joseph, having no son, obtains a dispensation from the pope to enable his daughter and brother to intermarry. See *Incest* . . . 1760
 The Spaniards and French invade Portugal, which is saved by the English . . . 1762 and 1763
 Regency of John (afterwards king), owing to the queen's lunacy . . . 1792
 War with Spain . . . 1801
 The court, on the French invasion, emigrates to the Brazils . . . Nov. 2, 1807
 Marshal Junot enters Lisbon . . . Nov. 29, "
 Convention of Cintra. See *Cintra* . . . Aug. 30, 1808
 Battle of Busaco . . . Sept. 27, 1810
 The British parliament grants the sufferers in Portugal 100,000*l.* . . . 1811
 Portugal cedes Guiana to France . . . 1814
 Union of Portugal and Brazil . . . 1815
 Revolution in Portugal . . . Aug. 29, 1820
 Constitutional Junta . . . Oct. 1, "
 Return of the Court . . . July 4, 1821
 Independence of Brazil; the prince regent made emperor. See *Brazil* . . . Oct. 12, 1822
 The king modifies the constitution . . . June 5, 1823
 Disturbances at Lisbon; Dom Miguel departs, &c. . . May 1-9, 1824
 Treaty with Brazil . . . Aug. 29, 1825
 Death of John VI. . . March 10, 1826
 Dom Pedro grants a constitutional charter, and confirms the regency . . . April 26, "
 He relinquishes the throne in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria . . . May 2, "

Dom Miguel takes the oath of fealty at Vienna, Oct. 4, 1826
 Marquess of Chaves' insurrection at Lisbon in favour of Dom Miguel . . . Oct. 6, "
 Dom Miguel and Donna Maria betrothed. See *Incest* . . . Oct. 29, "
 Portugal solicits the assistance of Great Britain, Dec. 3; departure of the first British auxiliary troops for Portugal . . . Dec. 17, "
 Bank of Lisbon stops payment. . . Dec. 7, 1827
 Dom Miguel made regent; he arrives in London, Dec. 30, 1827; and takes the oaths at Lisbon, Feb. 22, 1828
 The British armament quits Portugal, April 28; foreign ministers withdraw . . . May 3, "
 Sir John Doyle arrested . . . June 13, "
 Dom Miguel assumes the title of king . . . July 4, "
 He dissolves the three estates . . . July 12, "
 His troops take Madeira . . . Aug. 24, "
 Release of sir John Doyle . . . Sept. 7, "
 The queen Donna Maria arrives in London, Oct. 6; and at Windsor . . . Dec. 22, "
 Dom Miguel's expedition against Terceira defeated . . . Aug. 11, 1829
 Duke of Palmella appointed regent . . . March, 1830
 Dom Pedro arrives in England . . . June 16, 1831
 Insurrection in Portugal, in favour of the queen; more than 300 lives lost . . . Aug. 21, "
 Dom Pedro's expedition sails from Belle-isle, Feb. 9; at Terceira he proclaims himself regent of Portugal, April 2; and takes Oporto, July 8, 1832
 The Miguelites attack Oporto; and are defeated with considerable loss on both sides, Sept. 19, "
 Mount Cavello taken . . . April 9, 1833
 Admiral Napier takes Dom Miguel's squadron off Cape St. Vincent . . . July 2, "
 Lisbon is evacuated by the duke of Cadaval's army; the queen proclaimed . . . July 24, "
 After various conflicts Dom Miguel capitulates to the Pedroite forces, and Santarem surrenders . . . May 26, 1834
 Dom Miguel is permitted to leave the country unmolested, and he embarks at Evora for Genoa . . . May 31, "
 Massacres take place at Lisbon . . . June 9, "
 The Cortes declare the queen to be of age, Sept. 15, "
 Dom Pedro dies . . . Sept. 21, "
 Oporto wine company abolished . . . "
 Prince Augustus of Portugal (duke of Leuchtenberg), just married to the queen, dies, March 28, 1835
 The queen marries prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg . . . April 9, 1836
 Revolution at Lisbon . . . Aug. 9, "
 Another outbreak there . . . Nov. 6, "
 The duke of Terceira attempts to restore Dom Pedro's charter . . . Aug. 18, 1837
 He and Saldanha fail in the attempt, and embark for England . . . Sept. 18, "
 Oporto wine company re-established . . . April 7, 1838
 The northern province in a state of insurrection about this time . . . April 20, 1846
 The duke of Palmella resigns his ministry, Oct. 31, "
 Action at Evora, the queen's troops defeat the insurgent forces . . . Oct. 31, "
 British squadron under admiral Parker arrives in the Tagus, at the queen's request . . . Oct. 31, "
 Palmella banished . . . Nov. 26, "
 Marquess of Saldanha defeats count Bomfin at Torres Vedras . . . Dec. 22, "
 The insurgents enter Oporto . . . Jan. 7, 1847
 London conference, by which England, France, and Spain determine to assist the queen of Portugal to terminate the civil war, May 21, "
 Submission of Sa de Bandeira to the queen, June 11, "

PORTUGAL, *continued.*

A Spanish force enters Oporto, and the Junta capitulates . . . June 26, 1847
 An American squadron arrives in the Tagus to enforce claims against the Portuguese government . . . June 22, 1850
 Military insurrection, headed by the duke of Saldanha, who being outstripped in his march on Santarem by the king of Portugal, flees northward . . . April 10, 1851
 Oporto declares for the duke, who had left the city for Vigo to embark for England; but is called back by the insurgents . . . April 24, "
 Saldanha's triumphal entry into Oporto, . . . April 29, "
 The conde de Thomar, prime minister, resigns, and embarks on board a British ship for England, where he arrives . . . May 16, "
 Dom Miguel marries the princess of Lowenstein-Rosenberg . . . Sept. 21, "
 Revision of the charter by the Cortes sanctioned by the queen: the prince-royal takes the oath to the constitution . . . July 18, 1852
 Conversion of the public debt . . . Dec. 18, "
 Death of the queen Maria II. . . Nov. 15, 1853
 King-consort recognised as regent . . . Dec. 19, "
 The young king visits England . . . June, 1854
 The slaves on royal domains freed . . . Dec. 30, "
 The king visits France . . . May, 1855
 Inauguration of the king . . . Sept. 16, "
 Resignation of Saldanha ministry . . . June 5, 1856
 First Portuguese railway (from Lisbon to Santarem) opened . . . Oct. 26, "
 Fever rages in Lisbon: the king very active in relieving the sufferers . . . Oct. and Nov. 1857
 The French emigrant ship for negroes, *Charles-et-Georges*, seized . . . Nov. 29, "
 Anger of the French government: its ultima-

tum sent, Oct. 13; and ships of war to the Tagus: the vessel restored (see *Charles-et-Georges*) . . . Oct. 25, 1858
 Death of the duke of Terceira, prime minister, April 26; succeeded by the senhor Aguiar, May 2, who resigns . . . July 2, 1860
 Death of the king, Pedro V.; succeeded by his brother the duke of Oporto . . . Nov. 11, 1861
 Death of Dom John, the king's brother Dec. 29, "
 The law of succession altered in favour of the king's sisters . . . Jan. 3, 1862
 The duc de Loulé becomes minister . . . Feb. 21, "
 The king married to princess Maria Pia of Savoy by proxy, at Turin, Sept. 27; at Lisbon, Oct. 6, "
 Elections: majority for the government . . . Nov. "
 Birth of Dom Carlos, heir to the throne, . . . Sept. 28, 1863
 Ministerial changes . . . Jan. 1864
 Death of the celebrated statesman, the duke of Palmella . . . April 2, "
 Free-trade measures introduced . . . June 1, "
 Frontier treaty with Spain concluded . . . Sept. 29, "
 U.S. vessels *Niagara* and *Sacramento* in the Tagus fired on, through suspicion of their sailing after the confederate vessel *Stonerwall*, March 27; the difficulty with the U.S. government arranged . . . April 7, 1865
 The premier, De Loulé, resigns; marquess de Bandeira forms a ministry . . . April 17, "
 Constitutional privileges granted to the colonies, . . . May, "
 Another prince born . . . July 31, "
 New ministry formed; Aguiar premier . . . Sept. 4, "
 The international exhibition at Oporto opened by the king . . . Sept. 18, "
 The king visits England and France . . . Dec. "

COUNTS AND KINGS OF PORTUGAL.

1093. Henry, count or earl of Portugal.
 1112. Alfonso, his son, and Theresia.
 1128. Alfonso, count of Portugal, alone.
 1139. Alfonso I. declared King, having obtained a signal victory over a prodigious army of Moors on the plains of Ourique.
 1185. Sancho I., son of Alfonso.
 1212. Alfonso II., surnamed Crassus, or the Fat.
 1223. Sancho II. or the Idle: deposed.
 1248. Alfonso III.
 1279. Denis or Dionysius, styled the father of his country.
 1325. Alfonso IV., the Brave.
 1357. Peter, the Severe: succeeded by his son,
 1367. Ferdinand I.; succeeded by his natural brother,
 1383. John I., the Bastard, and the Great; married Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster.
 1433. Edward or Duarte.
 1438. Alfonso V., the African.
 1481. John II., whose actions procured him the titles of the Great and the Perfect; succeeded by his cousin,
 1495. Emmanuel, the Fortunate.
 1527. John III., son of Emmanuel; he admitted into his kingdom the religious institution of the Inquisition.
 1557. Sebastian: drowned after the great battle of Alcazarquivir, in Africa, Aug. 4, 1578; when the crown reverted to his great uncle,
 1578. Henry, the Cardinal, son of Emmanuel.
 1580. Anthony, prior of Crato, son of Emmanuel; deposed by Philip II. of Spain, who united Portugal to his other dominions till 1640.
 1640. John IV., duke of BRAGANZA: dispossessed the Spaniards in a bloodless revolution, and was proclaimed king, Dec. 1.
 1656. Alfonso VI.: deposed in 1667, and his brother

and successor Peter made regent: the latter ascended the throne in
 1683. Peter II.; succeeded by his son,
 1706. John V.: succeeded by his son,
 1750. Joseph Emmanuel. The daughter and successor of this prince married his brother, by dispensation from the pope, and they ascended the throne, as
 1777. Maria-Frances-Isabella and Peter III. jointly.
 1786. Maria, alone: this princess afterwards falls into a state of melancholy and derangement; dies, 1816.
 1792. Regency—John, son of the queen, and afterwards king, declared regent of the kingdom, 1791.
 1816. John VI., previously regent. He had withdrawn in 1807, owing to the French invasion of Portugal, to his Brazilian dominions; but the discontent of his subjects obliged him to return in 1821; died in 1826.
 1826. Peter IV. (Dom Pedro), son of John VI.: making his election of the empire of Brazil, abdicated the throne of Portugal in favour of his daughter,
 " Maria II. (da Gloria), who became queen at seven years of age.
 1828. Dom Miguel, brother to Peter IV., usurped the crown, which he retained, amid civil contentions, until 1833.
 1833. Maria II. restored: declared in Sept. 1834 (being then 15) to be of age, and assumed the royal power accordingly: died Nov. 15, 1853; succeeded by her son,
 1853. Peter V. (Dom Pedro), born Sept. 16, 1837; died Nov. 11, 1861; succeeded by his brother,
 1861. Luis I., the PRESENT (1865) king; born Oct. 1, 1838, married to Maria Pia, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, Oct. 6, 1862.
 Heir: Dom Carlos (son), born Sept. 28, 1863.

POSEN, a Polish province, annexed to Prussia 1772 and 1793; made part of the duchy of Warsaw, 1807; restored to Prussia, 1815. An insurrection here was quelled in May, 1848.

POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY* set forth by Auguste Comte, an eminent mathematician, born about 1795; died at Paris, 1852.

POSTS, said to have originated in the regular couriers established by Cyrus, who erected post-houses throughout the kingdom of Persia, about 536 B.C. Augustus was the first who introduced this institution among the Romans, and who employed post-chaises. This was imitated by Charlemagne about A.D. 800. *Ashe*. Louis XI. first established post-houses in France owing to his eagerness for news, and they were the first institution of this nature in Europe, 1470. *Hénault*. An International Commission respecting postal arrangements met at Paris May 11, and broke up June 9, 1863.

POST-OFFICE OF ENGLAND. In England, in the reign of Edward IV. 1481, riders on post-horses went stages of the distance of twenty miles from each other, in order to procure the king the earliest intelligence of the events that passed in the course of the war that had arisen with the Scots. *Gale*. Richard III. improved the system of couriers in 1483. In 1543 similar arrangements existed in England. *Sadler's Letters*. Post communications between London and most towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, existed in 1635. *Strype*. The first chief postmaster of England was Thomas Randolph, appointed by queen Elizabeth in 1581. James I. appointed Matthew de l'Equester as foreign postmaster; and Charles I. appointed William Frizell and Thomas Witherings in 1631. A proclamation of Charles I. states in the preamble that "whereas to this time there hath been no certain intercourse between the kingdoms of England and Scotland, the king now commands his postmaster of England for foreign parts to settle a running post or two to run night and day between Edinburgh and London, to go thither and come back again in six days,"† 1631. An enlarged office was erected by the parliament in 1643; and one more considerable in 1657, with a view "to benefit commerce, convey the public dispatches, and as the best means to discover and prevent many dangerous wicked designs against the commonwealth by the inspection of the correspondence." *Ashe*.

The Post-office as at present constituted was founded 12 Charles II. Dec. 27, 1660
Cross posts established by Ralph Allen 1720
The mails were first conveyed by coaches, Aug. 2, 1784, when the first mail left London for Bristol. See *Mail Coaches*.

PENNY POST first set up in London and its suburbs by a Mr. Robert Murray, upholsterer; in 1681. He assigned his interest in the undertaking to Mr. Dockwra, a merchant, 1683; but on a trial at the King's Bench bar it was adjudged to belong to the duke of York, as a branch of the general post, and was thereupon annexed to the revenue of the crown, 1690. This institution was considerably improved in and around London, and was made a two-penny post, July, 1794, *et seq.*
A penny post was first set up in Dublin 1774
The mails first conveyed by railway, 1830; by the overland route to India 1835
Early in 1837, Mr. Rowland Hill† broached his plan of penny postage, which was adopted after a full investigation by a Committee of the House of Commons in 1839
The new postage law, by which the uniform rate of 4d. per letter was tried as an experiment, came into operation Dec. 5, "

The uniform rate of 1d. per letter of half an ounce weight, &c., commenced Jan. 10, 1840
The stamped postage covers came into use, May 6, "
Reduction in postage—to be 1d. instead of 2d. for every ounce above the first April, 1865
Number of letters delivered in the last year of the heavy postage (1839) was 82,470,596, including 6,563,024 franks.

In 1840, the number was 168,768,344; in 1851, 360,651,187, whereof 36,512,649 were in Scotland, and 35,982,782 were in Ireland.

The number in 1856 was, England 388 millions; Scotland, 42 millions; Ireland, 48 millions; total, 478 millions; being an increase of 4½ per cent. on 1855, and an average of 17 to each person.

On Feb. 14, 1856, 618,000 letters passed through the general post-office.

In 1859, 544,796,000 letters were posted in the United Kingdom; being an increase of 4½ per cent. on 1858. The average annual number to each person—in England, 22; Scotland, 16; Ireland, 7.

In 1860, 564 millions of letters were delivered in the United Kingdom; in 1861, 593 millions; 1862, 605 millions.

* It sets aside theology and metaphysics as two merely preliminary stages in life; and abandons all search after causes and essences of things, and restricts itself to the observation and classification of phenomena and the discovery of their laws. Comte asserted that Europe had now arrived at the third stage of its progress. He aimed at being the founder of a new religion as well as a new philosophy, the "religion of humanity."

† The king also commanded his "postmaster of England for foreign parts" to open a regular communication by running posts between the metropolis and Edinburgh, West Chester, Holyhead, Ireland, Plymouth, Exeter, &c. (Rates of postage—1 letter carried under 80 miles, 2d.; under 140 miles, 4d.; above that distance in England, 6d.; to any part of Scotland, 8d.) Even so late as between 1730 and 1740, the post was only transmitted three days a week between Edinburgh and London; and the metropolis, on one occasion, only sent a single letter, which was for an Edinburgh banker, named Ramsay.

† A national testimonial was presented to him, June 17, 1846; on Nov. 30, he was appointed secretary to the post office; and created K.C.B. in 1860.

POST-OFFICE OF ENGLAND, *continued.*

Book-Post.—On June 5, 1855, a treasury warrant was issued, providing for the carriage by post of books, pamphlets, &c., under certain restrictions—4 oz. for 1d.; 8 oz. for 2d., &c.

Public receptacles for letters before 1840, about 4500.

In 1860, there were in the United Kingdom, 11,412 post-offices; 1862, 11,316.

The street *Letter-boxes* were erected in March, 1855. The first one was placed at the corner of Fleet-street and Farringdon-street. There were 1958 in 1860; 3460 in 1862.

Officers employed, Dec. 1, 1861, 25,473.

A Money-Order Office, set up in 1792, was little used on account of the expense, till 1840. In 1839, 188,291 money orders were issued for 313,124l.; in 1861, 7,580,455 orders for 14,616,348l.

The *Postal Guide* first appeared in 1856; in which year London and the vicinity were divided into districts for postal purposes: viz. East, West, &c. The postmaster-general has issued Annual Reports (1854-64).

The Post-office Directory first appeared in 1800.

REVENUE OF THE POST-OFFICE.

1643. It yielded . . . £5,000	1744. It yielded . . . £235,492	1835. United Kingdom £2,353,340
1653. Farmed to John Manley for . . . 10,000	1764. Ditto . . . 432,048	1839. Ditto . . . 2,522,495
1663. Farmed to Daniel O'Neale for . . . 21,500	1790. Ditto . . . 480,074	1840. New rate . . . 471,000
1674. Farmed for . . . 43,000	1800. Ditto . . . 745,313	1845. Net revenue . . . 761,982
1685. It yielded . . . £5,000	1805. Great Britain . . . 1,424,994	1850. Ditto . . . 803,898
1707. Ditto . . . 111,461	1810. Ditto . . . 1,709,065	1855. Ditto . . . 1,137,220
1714. Ditto . . . 145,227	1815. Ditto . . . 1,755,868	1859. Ditto . . . 1,150,960
1723. Ditto . . . 201,805	1820. United Kingdom . . . 2,402,697	1860. Ditto . . . 1,102,479
	1825. Ditto . . . 2,255,239	1861. Ditto . . . 1,161,985
	1830. Ditto . . . 2,301,432	1862. Ditto . . . 1,236,941

POST-OFFICES.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE of London was originally established in Cloak-lane, near Dowgate-hill, whence it was removed to the Black Swan, in Bishopsgate-street. After the great fire of 1666, it was removed to the Two Black-Pillars in Brydges-street, Covent-Garden, and afterwards (about 1690) to sir Robert Viner's mansion in Lombard-street. It was transferred to the building in St. Martin's-le-Grand, erected on the site of an ancient college and sanctuary, from designs by R. Smirke, esq., Sept. 23, 1820.

The new Post-office of Dublin opened, Jan. 6, 1818.

The foundation of a new Post-office at Edinburgh was laid by the prince consort in Oct. 1861.

POST-OFFICE SAVING-BANKS established, 1861 (began Sept. 16); interest $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; government responsible to depositors. The number of these banks and the amount of deposits received on March 31, 1862, were

	<i>Banks.</i>	<i>Deposits.</i>
England . . .	1795	£668,879 10 2
Wales . . .	129	28,392 2 10
Scotland . . .	299	10,237 9 8
Ireland . . .	300	26,064 18 8
The Islands . . .	9	1,679 15 0
	2532	£735,253 16 4
London district . . .		267,329 13 8

POSTMASTERS.

The number of postmasters (2) reduced to 1, 1822. The offices of postmaster-general of England and of Ireland united in one person, 1831.

1823. Thomas earl of Chichester.

1826. Lord Frederick Montague.

1827. William duke of Manchester.

1830. Charles duke of Richmond.

1834. Francis marquess of Conyngham.

1835. William lord Maryborough.

„ Francis marquess of Conyngham.

„ Thomas earl of Lichfield.

1841. William viscount Lowther.

1846. Edward earl of St. Germans.

„ Ulrick marquess of Clanricarde.

1855. George duke of Argyll.

1858. Charles lord Colchester.

1859. James earl of Elgin.

1860. Edward lord Stanley of Alderley (the PRESENT postmaster).

SECRETARIES.

1797. Francis Freeling.

1836 Wm. L. Maberley.

1846. Rowland Hill, resigned Feb. 29, 1864: 2000l. pension granted.

1864. John Tilley (March).

POSTING. Post-chaises were invented by the French, and, according to Grainger, were introduced into this country by Mr. William Tull, son of the well-known writer on Husbandry. Posting was fixed by statute of Edward VI. at one penny per mile, 1548. By a statute, re-establishing the post-office, none but the postmaster or his deputies could furnish post-horses for travellers, 1660, and hence the name. The post-horse duty was imposed in 1779. Post-horse duty yielded, in 1852, in England, 128,501l., and in Scotland, 16,933l.

POTASSIUM, a most remarkable metal, discovered in 1807 by Humphry Davy, who first succeeded in separating it from potash by means of a powerful voltaic battery, in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, London; and also the metals *Sodium* from soda, *Calcium* from lime, &c. The alkalis and earths had been previously regarded as simple substances. Potassium ignites on contact with water.

POTATOES, natives of Chili and Peru, originally brought to England from Santa Fe, in America, by sir John Hawkins, 1563. Others ascribe their introduction to sir Francis Drake, in 1586; while their general introduction is mentioned by many writers as occurring in 1592. Their first culture in Ireland is referred to sir Walter Raleigh, who had large estates in that country, about Youghal, in the county of Cork. It is said that potatoes

were not known in Flanders until 1620. A fine kind of potato was first brought from America by Mr. Howard, who cultivated it at Cardington, near Bedford, 1765; and its culture became general soon after. The failure of the potato crop in Ireland, four successive years from 1845, caused famine among the poor, to which succeeded pestilent disease of which multitudes died; among them many priests and physicians. Parliament voted ten millions sterling in this awful exigency, and several countries of Europe, and the United States of America, forwarded provisions and other succours. See *Ireland*.*

POTIDÆA, a town in Macedonia, a tributary of Athens, against which it revolted 432 B.C., but submitted in 429. It was taken from the Athenians after three years' siege, by Philip II. of Macedon in 358 B.C.

POTOSI (Peru). Silver mines here were discovered by the Spaniards in 1545; they are in a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf.

POTSDAM (near Berlin), the Versailles of Prussia. It was made an arsenal in 1721. Here is situated the palace of *Sans Souci*, embellished by Frederic II., which was occupied by Napoleon I. in Oct. 1806. Here also is the new palace, the residence of prince Frederick William and his wife the princess royal of England, married, Jan. 25, 1858.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN. The manufacture of earthenware (the ceramic art) existed among the Jews as an honourable occupation (see *1 Chron.* iv. 23), and the power of the potter over the clay as a symbol of the power of God is described by Jeremiah, B.C. 605 (ch. xviii.) Earthenware was made by the ancient Egyptians, Assyrians, Greeks, Etruscans, and Romans. The art, which was lost at the subversion of the Roman Western empire, reappeared in Spain with the Arabs.

The Majolica, Raffaele, or Umbrian ware of the 15th century, was probably introduced into Italy from the Moors, as coloured tiles of the 6th and 7th century adorn some ancient churches.

Pottery was manufactured at Beauvais in France in the 12th century.
St. Cloud enamelled pottery made . . . about 1688
Luca della Robbia (born about 1410) applied tin enamel to terra-cotta. Fayence ware was made in France by Bernard Palissy (died 1589) and his family.

PORCELAIN, formed of earth *kaolin*, was made in China in the 2nd century after Christ. Chinese porcelain is mentioned in histories of the 16th century, when it was introduced into England, and eagerly sought after. Porcelain was made at Bow, near London, early in the 18th century, and at Chelsea, before . . . 1698.

The first European porcelain was made at Dresden by Böttcher, about . . . 1700
[The manufacture was fostered by the king Augustus II.]
The Capo di Monte factory at Naples established . . . 1736
Thos. Frye patented porcelain, 1749; and Dr. Wall established the manufacture at Worcester . . . 1750
The St. Cloud china manufactory removed to Sevres . . . 1756
Josiah Wedgwood's patent ware was first made . . . 1762
Birch's "History of Ancient Pottery" (1858); Marryat's "History of Pottery and Porcelain, Mediæval and Modern" (1857); and Brongniart's "Arts Céramiques," are valuable works.
The British manufacture greatly improved by Herbert Minton, who died in . . . 1858
The duty on earthenware taken off in . . . 1860

POULTRY. An exhibition of poultry was held in London in January 1853, when nearly 1000 cocks were exhibited. Similar exhibitions have been held at the Crystal Palace since.

POULTRY COMPTER (London), was one of the most noted of the old city prisons. The comptor of Wood-street belonged to the sheriff of London, and was made a prison-house in 1555. This latter and Bread-street comptor were rebuilt in 1667. The Giltspur-street prison, built to supply the place of the old city compters, was pulled down in 1855. The Poultry chapel was erected on the site of the Poultry comptor, in 1819. *Leigh*.

POUND, from the Latin *Pondus*. The value of the Roman *pondo* is not precisely known, though some suppose it was equivalent to an Attic *mina* or 3*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* The pound sterling was in Saxon times, about 671, a pound troy of silver, and a shilling was its twentieth part; consequently the latter was three times as large as it is at present. *Peacham*. Our avoirdupois weight pound came from the French, and contains sixteen ounces; it is in proportion to our troy weight as seventeen to fourteen. See under *Standard*.

POWDERING THE HAIR is said to have taken its rise from some of the ballad-singers at the fair at St. Germain whitening their heads, to make themselves ridiculous. It became very general about 1614. In England the hair-powder tax, one guinea for each person,

* From statistical returns, it appears that the potato crop is so very uncertain that it ought not to be relied on as a staple article of food.

began in May 1795, at which time the practice was at its height. The tax still exists, yielding in England, a few years ago, 4000*l.* per year, but only 1200*l.* in 1863. It was abolished in Ireland.

POWER-LOOMS. See *Looms and Cotton*.

POYNINGS' LAW, so called after sir Edward Poynings, one of the lord deputies of Ireland at the time of its passing, 1494. By this law all legislation in the Irish parliament was confined to matters first approved of by the king and the English council. This act was repealed together with the English Declaratory act of the 6th of Geo. I. and some other equally obnoxious Irish statutes, April, 1782.

PRÆMONSTRATENSIAN ORDER, founded in 1120 by Norbert, a monk. Its first house in England was founded by Peter de Gousla or Gousel, at Newsham, in Lincolnshire, 1143—*Tanner*; according to others in 1146. The order spread widely through England soon after. The house at Newsham was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Martial. *Lewis*.

PRÆMUNIRE, LAW OF. This law (which obtained its name from the first two words "*Præmoneri*," or "*Præmuniri facias*," "Cause to be forewarned," and which is applied to any offence in the way of contempt of the sovereign or his government) derived its origin from the aggressive power of the pope in England. The offence introduced a foreign power into the land, and created an *imperium in imperio*. The first statute of Præmunire was enacted 35 Edward I. 1306. *Coke*. The pope bestowed most of the bishoprics, abbeys, &c., before they were void, upon favourites, on pretence of providing the church with better qualified successors before the vacancies occurred. To put a stop to these encroachments, Edward III. enacted a statute in 1352. The statute commonly referred to as the statute of Præmunire is the 16th of Richard II. 1392. But several other enactments, with similar object, followed in subsequent reigns.

PRÆTORIAN GUARDS were instituted by the emperor Augustus (13 B.C.): their numbers were enlarged by Tiberius, Vitellius, and their successors. At first supporters of the imperial tyrants they eventually became their masters, actually putting up the imperial diadem for sale (as in A.D. 193 when it was bought by Didius Julianus). They committed many atrocities, and were finally disbanded by Constantine, in 312.

PRÆTORS, Roman magistrates. In 365 B.C., one prætor was appointed; a second was appointed in 252 B.C. One (*prætor urbanus*) administered justice to the citizens, and the other (*prætor peregrinus*) in causes which related to foreigners. In 227 B.C. two more prætors were created to assist the consul in the government of the provinces of Sicily and Sardinia, which had been lately conquered; and two more when Spain was reduced into the form of a Roman province, 197 B.C. Sylla, the dictator, added two more, and Julius Cæsar increased the number to 10, which afterwards became 16. After this, their number fluctuated, being sometimes 18, 16, or 12; till, in the decline of the empire, their dignity decreased, and their numbers were reduced to three.

PRAGA, a suburb of Warsaw, where a most bloody battle was fought, Nov. 5, 1794; 30,000 Poles were butchered by the Russian general Suwarrow. Near here, on Feb. 25, 1831, the Poles, commanded by Skrznecki, defeated the Russian army, commanded by general Giesmar, who lost 4000 killed and wounded, 6000 prisoners, and 12 pieces of cannon.

PRAGMATIC SANCTION. An ordinance relating to the church and sometimes state affairs. The ordinances of the kings of France are thus called: in one the rights of the Gallican church were asserted against the usurpation of the pope in the choice of bishops, by Charles VII. in 1438. The Pragmatic Sanction for settling the empire of Germany in the house of Austria, 1439. Again the emperor Charles VI. published the Pragmatic Sanction, whereby, in default of male issue, his daughters should succeed in preference to the daughters of his brother Joseph I., in April 17, 1713; and he settled his dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa, in conformity thereto, 1723. She succeeded in Oct. 1740; but it gave rise to a war, in which most of the powers of Europe were engaged, which lasted till 1748.

PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia (*which see*). The old city was founded about 759; the new city was rebuilt in 1348 by the emperor Charles IV., who made it his capital and erected a university. Prague has suffered much by war. It was taken by the Swedes in 1648, and by the French in 1741; but they were obliged to leave it in 1742. In 1744 it was taken by the king of Prussia; but he was obliged to abandon it in the same year. The great battle of Prague was fought May 6, 1757. In this engagement the Austrians were defeated by prince Henry of Prussia, and their whole camp taken; their illustrious commander, general

Braun, was mortally wounded, and the brave Prussian, marshal Schwerin, was killed. After this victory, Prague was besieged by the king of Prussia, but he was soon obliged to raise the siege.—An insurrection in Prague, June, 1848, was suppressed in a few days.

PRAISE-GOD-BAREBONES' PARLIAMENT. See *Barebones*.

PRASLIN MURDER. The duchesse de Choiseul-Praslin was murdered by her husband, the duc de Praslin, at his own house, in Paris, Aug. 17, 1847. She was the only daughter of the celebrated marshal Sebastiani, the mother of nine children, and in her forty-first year. Circumstances were so managed by him as to give it the appearance of being the act of another. During the arrangements for the trial, the duke took poison.

PRAYER-BOOK. See *Common Prayer*.

PRAYERS. "Then began men to call upon the name of the Lord" (*Gen.* iv. 26), 3875 B.C. The mode of praying with the face to the east was instituted by pope Boniface II. A.D. 532. This last custom, which prevailed among the Jews, has been recently adopted in some Protestant places of worship in England. Prayers for the dead were first introduced into the Christian church about 190. *Eusebius*. Prayers addressed to the Virgin Mary and to the saints were introduced by pope Gregory, 593.

PRECEDENCE was established in very early ages, and was amongst the laws of Justinian. In England the order of precedency was regulated chiefly by two statutes, 31 Hen. VIII. 1539, and 1 Geo. I. 1714.

PREDESTINATION. The doctrine concerning this is defined in the seventeenth article of the Church of England. See *Articles*. It was maintained by St. Augustin, and opposed by Pelagius, in the early part of the 5th century. In later times it has been maintained by the Augustinians, Jansenists, the Church of Scotland, and many dissenters (termed Calvinistic), and opposed by the Dominicans, Jesuits, and many dissenters (termed Arminian), especially by the Wesleyan methodists.

PREROGATIVE COURT, in which formerly all wills were proved, and all administrations taken, which belonged to the archbishop of Canterbury by his prerogative, a judge being appointed by him to decide disputes. Appeals from this court to the judicial committee of the privy council were instituted in 1830. This court was abolished, and the *Probate Court* established in 1857.

PREROGATIVE ROYAL. In England the sovereign is the supreme magistrate, and it is a maxim that he *can do no wrong*. He is the head of the established church, of the army and navy, and the fountain of office, honour, and privilege, but is subject to the laws, unless exempted by name. The royal prerogatives were greatly exceeded by several despotic sovereigns, such as Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. Elizabeth used the phrase "We, of our Royal prerogative which we will not have argued or brought in question" (1691). James I. told his parliament "that as it was blasphemy to question what the Almighty could do of His power, so it was sedition to enquire what a king could do by virtue of his prerogative." These extreme doctrines were nullified by the revolution of 1688; and the exercise of the prerogative is now virtually subject to parliament. See *Lords*.

PRESBURG, an ancient city in Hungary, where the diets have been held and the kings crowned. On Dec. 26, 1805, a treaty was signed between France and Austria, by which the ancient states of Venice were ceded to Italy; the principality of Eichstadt, part of the bishopric of Passau, the city of Augsburg, the Tyrol, all the possessions of Austria in Suabia, in Brisgau, and Ortenau, were transferred to the elector of Bavaria, and the duke of Wurtemberg, who, as well as the duke of Baden, were then created kings by Napoleon. The independence of the Helvetic republic was also stipulated.

PRESBYTERIANS* are so called from their maintaining that the government of the church appointed in the New Testament was by presbyteries, or association of ministers and ruling elders, equal in power, office, and in order. Presbyterianism was established in place of episcopacy in England in 1648, but abolished at the restoration in 1660. It became the established form of church government in Scotland. Its tenets were embodied in the formulary of faith said to have been composed by John Knox, in 1560, which was approved by the parliament, and ratified, 1567, and finally settled by an act of the Scottish senate, 1696, afterwards secured by the treaty of union with England in 1707. The first Presbyterian meeting-house in England was established at Wandsworth, Surrey, Nov. 20, 1572.

* "The elders (Greek *presbyterous*) I exhort, who am also an elder (*sympresbyteros*)." 1 Peter v. 1.

PRESCOTT (Upper Canada). On Nov. 17, 1838, the Canadian rebels were attacked by the British under major Young, and (on the 18th) by lieutenant-colonel Dundas, who dispersed the insurgents, several of whom were killed, and many taken prisoners, and the remainder surrendered. The troops also suffered considerably.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, LORD, the fourth great officer of state, is appointed under the great seal, *durante beneplacito*, and, by his office, is to attend the king's royal person, and to manage the debates in council; to propose matters from the king at the council-table; and to report to his majesty the resolutions taken thereupon. See *Privy Council*; *United States*, 1789; *France*, 1848; and *Wrecks*, 1841.

PRESS, LIBERTY OF THE. The *imprimatur* "let it be printed," was much used on the title-pages of books printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The liberty of the press was severely restrained, and the number of master-printers in London and Westminster limited by the Star Chamber, 13 Charles I., July 1, 1637. "Disorders in printing" were redressed by the parliament in 1643 and 1649; and by Charles II. in 1662. The censorship of the press (by a licence established in 1655 and 1693) was abandoned in 1695 (6 Will. III.). The celebrated toast, "The liberty of the press: it is like the air we breathe—if we have it not we die," was first given at the Crown and Anchor tavern, at a Whig dinner in 1795. Presses were licensed, and the printer's name required to be placed on both the first and last pages of a book, July, 1799. The severity of the restrictions on the French press was relaxed by M. Persigny, minister of the Interior, in Dec. 1860, but soon restored. The liberty of the press in the United States was greatly checked during the Civil War, 1861-1865.

PRESS (Newspaper), a journal, published in Dublin, of considerable talent, but of a most revolutionary tendency. It was commenced in Oct. 1797, and the celebrated Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Emmett, the barrister (whose brother was executed in 1803), and several other conspicuous men were contributors to it; their writings served to inflame the public mind in Ireland, on the eve of the memorable rebellion, which broke out in 1798. The paper was suppressed by a military force, March 6, 1798, and Mr. O'Connor was arrested at Margate, while attempting his escape to France.—The existing weekly Conservative paper the *Press* was first published in May, 1853.

PRESSING TO DEATH. See *Mute*. **FOR THE SEA SERVICE.** See *Impressment*.

PRESTON (Lancashire). Near here Cromwell totally defeated the royalists under sir Marmaduke Langdale, Aug. 17, 1648. Preston was taken in 1715 by the Scotch insurgents, under Forster, who proclaimed king James VII. They were defeated in a battle on Nov. 12, by generals Wills and Carpenter, who with the royal army invested Preston on all sides. The Scots at length laid down their arms, and their nobles and leaders were secured; some of them were shot as deserters, and others were sent to London pinioned and bound together, to intimidate their party.—The stoppage of the cotton manufacture in 1861 and 1862 occasioned great suffering in Preston. The festival termed "the Preston guild," said to have been instituted in Saxon times, and to have been kept once in 20 years regularly since 1562, was duly celebrated in Sept., 1862.* A fine art and industrial exhibition here was opened, Sept. 21, 1865.

PRESTON-PANS, near Edinburgh, the scene of a battle between the Young Pretender, prince Charles Stuart, and his Scotch adherents, and the royal army under sir John Cope, Sept. 21, 1745. The latter was defeated with the loss of 500 men, and fled.

PRETENDERS. A name given to the son and grandsons of James II. of England.—The **OLD PRETENDER**, or Chevalier de St. George, born June 10, 1688, was acknowledged by Louis XIV. as James III. of England, in 1701. He was proclaimed, and his standard set up, at Braemar and Castletown, in Scotland, Sept. 3, 1715; and he landed at Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, from France, to encourage the rebellion that the earl of Mar and his other adherents had prompted, Dec. 25, same year. This rebellion having been soon suppressed, the Pretender escaped to Montrose (from whence he proceeded to Gravelines), Feb. 4, 1716; and died at Rome, Dec. 30, 1765.—The **YOUNG PRETENDER**, Charles-Edward, was born in 1720. He landed in Scotland, and proclaimed his father king, June, 1745. He gained the

* **PRESTON STRIKE.** In 1853, a great number of strikes took place among the workmen in the north of England. Those at Preston struck for an increase of 10 per cent. on their wages. On Oct. 15, the masters, in consequence, closed forty-nine mills, and 20,000 persons were thrown out of employment, who were mostly maintained for a long time by subscriptions from their fellows. In the week ending Dec. 17, 1853, 14,972 were relieved at the cost of 2820*l.* 8*s.* The committee of workmen addressed lord Palmerston, Nov. 15, 1853, who gave them his advice Dec. 24, following. After many attempts at reconciliation, the strike closed for want of funds, May 1, 1854.

battle of Preston-pans, Sept. 21, 1745, and of Falkirk, Jan. 17, 1746; but was defeated at Culloden, April 16, same year, and sought safety by flight. He continued wandering among the wilds of Scotland for nearly six months; and as 30,000*l.* were offered for taking him, he was constantly pursued by the British troops, often hemmed round by his enemies, but still rescued by some lucky accident, and at length escaped from the isle of Uist to Morlaix. He died Jan. 31, 1788. His natural daughter assumed the title of duchess of Albany; she died in 1789. His brother, the cardinal York, calling himself Henry IX. of England, born March, 1725, died at Rome in Aug., 1807. See *Scotland*.

PRICES. See *Corn, Bread, and Provisions*. Mr. T. Tooke, in 1838, published a "History of Prices from 1793 to 1856." He was latterly aided by Mr. W. Newmarch.

PRIDE'S PURGE. On Dec. 6, 1648, colonel Pride at the head of two regiments, surrounded the house of parliament, and seizing in the passage forty-one members of the Presbyterian party, sent them to a low room, then called *hell*. Above 160 other members were excluded, and none admitted but the most furious of the Independents. The privileged members were named the *Rump-parliament*, which was dismissed by Cromwell, April 20, 1653.

PRIEST (derived from *presbyteros*, elder), in the English church the minister who presides over the public worship. In *Gen.* xiv. 18, Melchizedek king of Salem is termed "priest of the most high God." (1913 B.C. See *Hebrews* vii.) The Greek *hiereus*, like the Jewish priest, had a sacrificial character, which idea of the priesthood is still maintained by the Romanists and those who favour their views. Among the Jews, the priests assumed their office at the age of thirty years. The dignity of high or chief priest was fixed in Aaron's family, 1491 B.C. After the captivity of Babylon, the civil government and the crown were superadded to the high priesthood; it was the peculiar privilege of the high priest, that he could be prosecuted in no court but that of the great Sanhedrim. The heathens had their arch-flamen or high priest, resembling the Christian archbishop.

PRIMER. A book so named from the Romish book of devotions, and formerly set forth or published by authority, as the first book children should publicly learn or read in schools, containing prayers and portions of the scripture. Copies of primers are preserved of so early a date as 1539. *Ashe*. Henry VIII. issued a prayer-book termed a primer in 1546.

PRIMOGENITURE, RIGHT OF. A usage brought down from the earliest times. The firstborn in the patriarchal ages had a superiority over his brethren, and in the absence of his father was priest to the family. In England, by the ancient custom of gavel-kind, primogeniture was of no account. It came in with the feudal law, 3 Will. I. 1068. The rights of primogeniture were abolished in France in 1790.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND (N. America), was discovered by Cabot, in 1497; was finally taken from the French by the British, in 1758; united with Cape Breton as a colony in 1763; but separated in 1768.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND. See *Penang*.

PRINTED GOODS. See *Calico*.

PRINTING. Block-printing was practised by the Chinese several centuries before the Christian era. The honour of printing with single types has been appropriated to Mentz, Strasbourg, Haarlem, Venice, Rome, Florence, Basle, and Augsburg; but the names of the three first only are entitled to attention. See *Press*.

Adrian Junius awards the honour of the invention to Laurencez John Koster of Haarlem, "who printed with blocks, a book of images and letters, *Speculum Humanae Salvationis*, and compounded an ink more viscous and tenacious than common ink, which blotted, about 1438.*"
[The leaves of this book being printed on one side only, were afterwards pasted together.]
John Fust established a printing-office at Mentz, and printed the *Tractatus Petri Hispani* 1442

John Guttenburg invented *cut* metal types, and used them in printing the earliest edition of the Bible, which was commenced in 1444, and finished in 1460
Peter Schoeffer cast the first metal types in matrices, and was therefore the inventor of COMPLETE PRINTING 1452
Book of Psalms, printed by Fust and Schoeffer Aug. 14, 1457
The *Durandi Rationale*, first work printed with cast metal types 1459
[Printing was introduced into Oxford, about

* In 1859 Mr. Samuel Leigh Sotheby issued an elaborate work compiled by his father and himself entitled "*Principia Typographica*," containing fac-similes, &c. of the block-books of the 15th century; and Mr. J. Russell Smith published a fac-simile of the *Biblia Pauperum*, a very early block-book.

PRINTING, *continued.*

this time. *Collier*. But this statement is discredited by Dibdin.]
 A *Living* printed. *Du Fresnoy* 1460
 The first Bible completed. *Idem*. "
 Mentz taken and plundered, and the art of printing, in the general ruin, is spread to other towns * *
 The types were uniformly Gothic, or old German (whence our old *English* or *Black Letter*), until 1465
 Greek characters (quotations only) first used, same year "
Cicero de Officiis printed by Fust at Mentz "
 Roman characters, first at Rome 1467
 A *Chronicle*, said to have been found in the archbishop of Canterbury's palace (the fact disputed), bearing the date "*Oxford, anno 1468*"
 William Caxton, a mercer of London, set up the first press at Westminster* 1471
 He printed *Wylliam Caxton's Recuyel of the Histories of Troy*, by Raoul le Fevre. *Phillips*. "
 His first pieces were, *A Treatise on the Game of Chess* and *Tully's Offices* (see below). *Dibdin*. 1474
Æsop's Fables, printed by Caxton, is supposed to be the first book with its leaves numbered. * *
 Aldus cast the Greek Alphabet, and a Greek book printed *ap. Aldi*. 1476
 He introduces the Italics * *
 The *Pentateuch*, in Hebrew 1482
 Homer in *folio*, beautifully done at Florence, eclipsing all former printing, by *Demetrius* 1488
 Caxton prints the *Boke of Eneydos* 1490
 Aldus Manutius begins printing at Venice 1494
 Printing used in Scotland 1509
 The first edition of the *whole Bible* was, strictly speaking, the *Complutensian Polyglot* of cardinal Ximenes (see *Polyglot*) 1517
 The *Liturgy*, the first book printed in Ireland, by Humphrey Powell 1550
 Printing in Irish characters introduced by Nicholas Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's 1571
 The first newspaper printed in England (see *Newspapers*) 1588
 First patent granted for printing 1591
 First printing-press improved by William Blaeu, at Amsterdam 1601
 First printing in America, in New England,

when the *Freeman's Oath* and an almanack were printed 1639
 First Bible printed in Ireland was at Belfast. *Hardy's Tour* 1704
 First types cast in England by Caslon. *Phillips*. 1720
 Stereotype printing practised by William Ged, of Edinburgh, about 1730
 The present mode of stereotype invented by Mr. Tilloch, about 1779
 [Stereotype printing was in use in Holland in the last century. *Phillips*.]
Logographic Printing in which words cast in one piece were employed: patented by H. Johnson and Mr. Walter of the *Times*; (soon disused) 1783
 Machine-printing (*which see*) first suggested by Nicholson 1790
 The Stanhope press invented about 1800; in general use 1806
 Columbian press of Clymer introduced 1814
 Albion press introduced 1816
 The roller, which was a suggestion of Nicholson, introduced "
 Cowper's and Applegath's rollers 1817
 Printing for the blind (by raised characters) begins 1827
 Printer's Pension Society established "
Type-composing machines.—By James Young's several numbers of the "*Family Herald*" were set up, beginning Dec. 17, 1842; Hattersley's appeared at the Exhibition of 1862; Hart's was shown at the meeting of the British Association at Cambridge Oct. 6, 1862
 Printing-types electro-faced with copper, about 1850
 Engraved copper-plate electro-faced with iron and nickel 1858
 W. H. Mitchell's machine was tried at Messrs. Spottiswoode's, 1861; these machines were said to be in use in America in Jan. 1863
 Miss Emily Faithfull established the Victoria printing-office in Great Cornam-street, London, in which female compositors are employed: the "*Englishwoman's Journal*" printed there Aug. 1861; appointed printer and publisher in ordinary to her Majesty June 1862
 [See *Printing Machine, Stereotype, and Nature-Printing*.]

TITLES OF THE EARLIEST BOOKS OF CAXTON AND WYNKYN DE WORDE.

THE GAME AND PLAYE OF THE CHESSE.† *Translated out of the Frenche and empyrnt by me William Caxton. Fynnysshid the last day of Marche the yer of our Lord God a thousand foure hondred and lxxiiij.*
 THE BOKE OF TULLE OF OLDE AGE *Empyrnt by me simple persone William Caxton into Englysshe as the playisir solace and reverence of men growning in to old age the xij day of August the yere of our Lord M. cccc. lxxxij. HERBERT.*
 THE POLYCRONYCON *conteyning the Berynges and Dedes of many Tymes in eyght Bokes. Imprinted by William Caxton after having somewhat chaunged the rude and olde Englysshe, that is to wete [to wit] certayn Words which in these Dayes be neither vsyd ne understanden. Ended the second day of Juyll at Westmestre the xxij yere of the Regne of Kyngge Edward the fourth, and of the Incarnacion of oure Lord a Thousand four Hondred four Score and tweyne [1482]. DIBDIN'S TYP. ANT.*

THE CRONICLES OF ENGLOND *Emprnt by me Wylliam Caxton thabbe of Westmynstre by london the v day of Juyne the yere of thincarnacion of our lord god M. cccc. lxxx.*
 POLYCRONYCON. *Ended the thyrteenth daye of Apryll the tenth yere of the regne of kinge Harry the seventh And of the Incarnacion of our lord mcccc.lxxxv. Emprynted by Wynkyn The worde at Westmestre.*
 THE HYLLE OF PERFECTIION *emprynted at the instance of the reverend religyous fader Tho. Prior of the hous of St. Ann, the order of the charterouse Accomplyshe[d] and fynnysshe[d] att Westmynster the iiii day of Janeuere the yere of our lord Thousande cccc.lxxxvii. And in the xii yere of kyngge Henry the vii by me wynkyn de worde. AMES, HERBERT, DIBDIN.*
 THE DESCRIPCION OF ENGLONDE *Walys Scotland and Irland speaking of the Noblesse and Worthynesse of the same Fynnyshed and emprynted in Flete strete in the tyne of the Sonne by me Wynkyn de Worde the*

* To the west of the Sanctuary in Westminster Abbey, stood the Eleemosynary or Almonry, where the first printing-press in England was erected in 1471, by William Caxton, encouraged by the learned Thomas Miling, then abbot. He produced "*The Game and Play of Chess*," the first book ever printed in these kingdoms. There is a slight difference about the place in which it was printed, but all agree that it was within the precincts of this religious house. *Leigh*.

† A fac-simile of this book was printed by Mr. Vincent Figgins in 1859.

PRINTING, continued.

vere of our lord a M. ccccc and ij. mensis Mayiis [mense Maii]. DIBDIN'S TYP. ANT.

The Festyvall or Sermons. on sondays and holidais taken out of the golden legend enprynted at london in Flete-strete at 3^e sygne of 3^e Sonne by wynkyn de worde. In the yere of our lord M.CCCC.VIII. And ended the xi daye of Maye. AMES.

THE LORD'S PRAYER [As printed by Caxton in 1473.] Father our that art in heavens, hallowed be thy name: thy kingdom come to us; thy will be done in earth as is in heaven: our every days bread give us to day;

and forgive us oure trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not in to temptation, but deliver us from all evil sin, amen. LEWIS'S LIFE OF CAXTON.

A PLACARD. [As printed by William Caxton.] If it plesse any man spirituel or temporel to bye any pies of two or three comemoracions of Salisburi use^e enprynted after the forme of this preset letre whiche ben wel and truly correct, late him come to westmonester in to the almonestye at the reed pale [red pale] and he shall have them good there. DIBDIN'S TYP. ANT.

PRINTING-MACHINES.—William Nicholson, editor of the *Philosophical Journal*, first projected (1790-1), but M. König first contrived and constructed a working printing-machine, which began with producing the *Times* of Nov. 28, 1814, a memorable day in the annals of typography.

In 1815, Mr. E. Cowper applied his inventive mind to the subject.†

König's machine printed 1800 an hour on one side; Cowper's improvements increased this number to 4200. This was raised to 15,000, by Mr. Applegath's machine, which prints the *Times*.

Hoe's American machine introduced into London in 1858, prints 20,000 an hour.

PRINTING IN COLOURS was first commenced by the employment of several blocks, to imitate the initial letters in MSS. (for instance, the Mentz Psalter of Fust, 1457, which has a letter in three colours). Imitations of chiaroscuro soon followed ("Repose in Egypt," engraving on wood after Louis Cranach, in 1519, in Germany: others by Ugo da Carpi, in Italy, 1518).

J. B. Jackson (1720-1754) attempted, without suc-

cess, to imitate water-colour drawings, and to print paper-hangings.

About 1783, John Skippe, an amateur, printed some chiaroscuros.

In 1810-22, Mr. William Savage produced his remarkable work, "Hints on Colour Printing," illustrated by imitations of chiaroscuro, and of coloured drawings, giving details of the processes employed.

In 1836, Mr. George Baxter produced beautiful specimens of Picture-Printing, and took out a patent, which expired in 1855. In some of the illustrations to the "Pictorial Album" (1836), he employed twenty different blocks.

It has been applied to Lithography (hence Chromolithography).

In 1849, Mr. G. C. Leighton produced imitations of water-colour-drawings, by means of modifications and improvements of Savage's processes. In 1851 he commenced colour-printing by machinery, and has since availed himself of aqua-tinted plates, and also of electrotyped silver and copper surfaces to obtain purity of colour as well as durability.

The large coloured prints of *The Illustrated London News* were first issued in Dec. 1836.

PRIORIES, at first dependent on the great abbeys, are mentioned in 722 in England. See *Abbeys* and *Monasteries*. The priories of aliens were seized by the king (Edward I.), in 1285, and in succeeding reigns with the breaking out of war with France; but were usually restored on the conclusion of peace. These priories were dissolved, and their estates vested in the crown, 3 Hen. V. 1414. *Rymer's Fœdera*.

PRISONERS OF WAR, among the ancient nations, when spared, were usually enslaved. About the 13th century, civilised nations began to exchange their prisoners.

The Spanish, French, and American prisoners of war in England were 12,000 in number, Sept. 30, 1779

The number exchanged by cartel with France, from the commencement of the then war, was 44,000 June, 1781

The English prisoners in France estimated at

6000, and the French in England 27,000 Sept. 1798

The English in France amounted to 10,300, and the French, &c., in England to 47,600, in . . . 1811 [This was the greatest number, owing to the occasional exchanges made, up to the period of the last war.]

PRISONS OF LONDON. See *Fleet, King's Bench, Newgate, Poultry, Clerkenwell*.

Horsemonger-lane gaol was built in . . . 1791

The state of prisons greatly improved after the exertions of Howard.† Cold Bath-fields prison was built on his suggestion . . . 1794

The atrocities of governor Aris in this prison were exposed in parliament . . . July 12, 1800

White Cross-street prison for debtors was erected in . . . 1813-15

Borough compter; mean and confined till visited by a parliamentary committee in . . . 1817

Savoy prison, for the confinement of deserters from the Guards, formerly situated in the Strand, was pulled down to make room for Waterloo-bridge . . . 1829

New Bridewell prison was erected as a substitute for the City Bridewell, Blackfriars, in 1829

* Romish Service books, used at Salisbury by the devout called *Pies* (*Pica*, Latin), as is supposed from the different colour of the text and rubric. Our printing-type *Pica* is called *Cicero* by foreign printers. *Wheatley*.

† In 1817 was published Blumenbach's *Physiology* by Elliotson, the first book printed by machinery. The machine employed being Bensley's patent, one which printed both sides in one operation at the rate of 900 sheets an hour (1816).

‡ John Howard was born Sept. 2, 1726; made sheriff of Bedford, 1773; investigated into the state of English prisons, 1773-5; and gave evidence thereon before the house of commons, which led to amendments by law, 1774; he visited prisons all over the continent, and died at Kherson, Jan. 20, 1790.

PRISONS OF LONDON, *continued.*

Tothill Fields Bridewell, built in 1618, was re-built in . . .	1836	Middlesex House of Detention, Clerkenwell, was erected in . . .	1847
The old Marshalsea prison was pulled down . . .	1842	Holloway prison was opened . . .	Feb. 6, 1852
Pentonville Model prison was completed in . . .	"	Act passed for abolishing Queen's Bench prison . . .	1862
		Prison Ministers' act passed . . .	1863

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY owes its existence to the philanthropic labours of sir T. F. Buxton, M.P. It was instituted in 1815, and held its first public meeting in 1820. Its objects are the amelioration of gaols, by the diffusion of information respecting their management, the classification and employment of the prisoners, and the prevention of crime, by inspiring a dread of punishment, and by inducing the criminal, on his discharge, to abandon his vicious pursuits.

PRIVATEER, a ship belonging to private individuals, sailing with a licence (termed a *Letter of Marque*), granted by a government in time of war, to seize and plunder the ships of the enemy. The practice, said to have been adopted by Edward I. against the Portuguese in 1295, was general during the war between Spain and the Netherlands in the 17th century, and during the last French war. Privateering was abolished by the great sovereigns of Europe by treaty, March 30, 1856. The United States government refused to agree unless the right of blockade was also given up. The British government declined this, asserting "that the system of commercial blockade was essential to its naval supremacy." On April 17, 1861, Jefferson Davis, president of the southern confederacy, announced his intention of issuing letters of marque, and on the 19th president Lincoln proclaimed that all southern privateers should be treated as pirates. This decree was not carried out. See *United States*. All the great powers forbade privateering during the American civil war.

PRIVILEGED PLACES. See *Asylums*.

PRIVY COUNCIL. A council was instituted by Alfred, 895. The number of the council was about twelve when it discharged the functions of state, now confined to the members of the cabinet; but it had become of unwieldy amount before 1679, in which year it was remodelled upon sir William Temple's plan, and reduced to thirty members: Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, being president. The number is now unlimited. To attempt the life of a privy-councillor in the execution of his office was made capital, occasioned by Guiscard's stabbing Mr. Harley while the latter was examining him on a charge of high treason, 9 Anne, 1711.*

PRIVY SEAL, THE LORD, the fifth great officer of state, has the custody of the privy seal, which he must not put to any grant, without good warrant under the king's signet. This seal is used by the king to all charters, grants, and pardons, signed by the king, before they come to the great seal. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, held this office in the reign of Henry VIII. previously to 1523, when Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of London, was appointed. The privy seal has been on some occasions in commission. *Beatson*.

PRIZE MONEY, arising from captures made from the enemy, was decreed by government to be divided into eight equal parts, and distributed by order of ranks, April 17, 1793.

PROBATE COURT, established in 1857 by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, which abolished all powers exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts in the granting of probates of wills, &c. See *Prerogative Court*. The first judge, appointed Jan. 5, 1858, was sir Cresswell Cresswell, who took his seat on Jan. 12. On his death, sir James P. Wilde was appointed judge, Aug. 28, 1863. *Probate* is the exhibiting and proving a will before the proper authority.

PROCLAMATIONS, ROYAL, "have only a binding force when grounded upon and to enforce the laws of the realm." *Coke*. Henry VIII., in 1539, declared that they were as valid as acts of parliament.

PROFILES. The first profile taken, as recorded, was that of Antigonus, who, having but one eye, his likeness was so taken, 330 B.C. *Ashe*. "Until the end of the 3rd century,

* JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—In lieu of the Court of Delegates, for appeals from the lord chancellors of Great Britain and of Ireland in cases of lunacy—from the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty courts of England, and the Vice-Admiralty courts abroad—from the Warden of the Stannaries, the courts of the Isle of Man, and other islands, and the Colonial courts, &c.,—fixed by statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 41, 1833. *Judges*—the president of the privy council, the lord chancellor, and such members of the privy council as may hold and have held the office of lord keeper or first commissioner of the great seal, lord chief justice of the Queen's Bench, master of the rolls, vice-chancellor, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, lord chief baron, judge of the Admiralty, chief judge of the court of Bankruptcy, and others appointed by the queen, being privy councillors.

I have not seen a Roman emperor with a full face ; they were always painted or appeared in profile, which gives us the view of a head in a very majestic manner." *Addison*.

PROGRESSIONIST THEORY IN NATURAL HISTORY supposes that the existing species of animals and plants were not originally created, but were gradually developed from simple forms. See *Species*.

PROMISSORY NOTES were regulated and allowed to be made assignable in 1705. First taxed by a stamp in 1782 : the tax was increased in 1804, and again in 1808, and subsequently. See *Bills of Exchange*.

PROPAGANDA FIDE, CONGREGATIO DE (congregation for the propagation of the faith of the Romish church), was constituted at Rome by Gregory XV. in 1622.

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL SOCIETY received its charter, June 16, 1701. Its sphere is generally limited to the British Colonies.

PROPERTY TAX. The assessments on real property, under the property tax of 1815, were 51,898,423*l.*; of which Middlesex was 5,595,537*l.*; Lancashire, 3,087,774*l.*; and Yorkshire, 4,700,000*l.*; Wales, 2,153,801*l.* See *Income Tax*.

PROPHETS. See under *Jews*.

PROPHESYING : about 1570 the puritanical part of the clergy, particularly at Northampton, held meetings (termed prophesyings) for prayer and exposition of the Scripture. These were forbidden by queen Elizabeth, May 7, 1577, and immediately ceased.

PROTECTIONIST, a name given to that section of the Conservative party which opposed the repeal of the corn-laws, and which separated from sir Robert Peel in 1846. The name was derived from a "Society for the *Protection* of Agriculture," of which the duke of Richmond was chairman, and which had been established to counteract the efforts of the Anti-Corn Law League, Feb. 17, 1844. Lord George Bentinck was the head of the party from 1846 till his death, Sept. 21, 1848. The Derby administration not proposing the restoration of the corn-laws, the above society was dissolved, Feb. 7, 1853.

PROTECTORATES IN ENGLAND. That of the earl of Pembroke began Oct. 19, 1216, and ended by his death the same year. Of Humphry, duke of Gloucester, in England, began Aug. 31, 1422; he was murdered Feb. 28, 1447. Of Richard, duke of Gloucester, began April 9, 1483, and ended by his assuming the royal dignity, June 22, the same year. Of Somerset began Jan. 28, 1547, and ended by his resignation in 1549. Of Oliver Cromwell began Dec. 16, 1653, and ended by his death, Sept. 13, 1658. Of Richard Cromwell began Sept. 14, 1658, and ended by his resignation, May 5, 1659. See *England*.

PROTESTANTS. The emperor Charles V. called a diet at Spires in 1529, to request aid from the German princes against the Turks, and to devise means for allaying the religious disputes which then raged owing to Luther's opposition to the Roman Catholic religion. Against a decree of this diet, to support the doctrines of the Church of Rome, six Lutheran princes, with the deputies of thirteen imperial towns, formally and solemnly *protested*, April 19, 1529. Hence the term Protestants was given to the followers of Luther, and it afterwards included Calvinists, and all other sects separated from the see of Rome. The six protesting princes were : John and George, the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg ; Ernest and Francis, the two dukes of Lunenburg ; the landgrave of Hesse ; and the prince of Anhalt : these were joined by the inhabitants of Strasbourg, Nuremberg, Ulm, Constance, Heilbron, and seven other cities. See *Lutheranism, Calvinism, Huguenots, Germany, &c.*

Protestants persecuted in Scotland and Germany 1546
Edward VI. established Protestantism in Eng-
land . . . 1548
Mary re-establishes Romanism, and persecutes
the Protestants : above 300 put to death . . . 1553-8

Ridley, bishop of London, and Latimer, bishop
of Worcester, were burnt at Oxford, Oct. 16,
1555 ; and Cranmer, archbishop of Canter-
bury * . . . March 21, 1556
Elizabeth restores Protestantism . . . 1558

* His love of life had induced Cranmer, some time previously, to sign a paper wherein he condemned the Reformation ; and when he was led to the stake, and the fire was kindled round him, he stretched forth his right hand, with which he had signed his recantation, that it might be consumed before the rest of his body, exclaiming from time to time, "This unworthy hand !" Raising his eyes to heaven, he expired with the dying prayer of the first martyr of the Christian Church, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."

The following documents are taken from a "Book of the Joint Diet, Dinner, and Supper, and the charge

PROTESTANTS, *continued.*

Protestant settlements formed in Ulster, N. Ireland . . . 1608-11
 Thirty years' war between Romanists and Protestants in Germany . . . 1618-48
 Protestants persecuted at Thorn in Poland . . . 1724
 Protestant Association (see "*Gordon's No-Popery*" Mob) . . . 1780
 A society for planting communities of the poorer Protestants on tracts of land, particularly in

the northern counties of Ireland, established in Dublin in . . . Dec. 1829
 (London) Protestant Society, established 1827;
 Protestant Association, 1835; Protestant Alliance . . . 1849
 Protestant Conservative Society established . . . Dec. 9, 1831
 Protestant alliance formed at Armagh . Nov. 7, 1845

PROVENCE (the Roman *Provincia*), S. E. France, was made a kingdom by the emperor Lothaire for his son Charles. It afterwards became part of the kingdom of Arles as a feudal country, and was re-united to the German empire in 1032 by Conrad II. On the fall of the Hohenstaufens it was acquired by Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, in 1265; and was held by his successors till its annexation to France by Louis XI. in 1481.

PROVERBS. The Book of Proverbs by Solomon is dated about 1000 B.C. The latter part were collected by order of Hezekiah, about 700 B.C. Ray's collection of English proverbs appeared in 1672, and Bohn's general collection in 1857.

PROVISIONS—REMARKABLE STATEMENTS CONCERNING THEM. See *Oxford.*

Wheat for food for 100 men for one day worth only one shilling, and a sheep for fourpence, Henry I. about 1130. The price of wine raised to sixpence per quart for red, and eightpence for white, that the sellers might be enabled to live by it, 2 John, 1200. *Burton's Annals.*

When wheat was at 6s. per quarter, the farthing loaf was to be equal in weight to twenty-four ounces (made of the whole grain), and to sixteen the white. When wheat was 1s. 6d. per quarter, the farthing white loaf was to weigh sixty-four ounces, and the whole grain (the same as standard now) ninety-six, by the first assize, 1202. *Mat. Paris.*

A remarkable plenty in all Europe, 1280. *Dufresnoy.* Wheat 1s. per quarter, 14 Edw. I. 1286. *Stow.*

The price of provisions fixed by the common council of London as follows: two pullets, three half-pence; a partridge, or two woodcocks, three half-pence; a fat lamb, sixpence from Christmas to Shrovetide,

the rest of the year fourpence, 29 Edw. I. 1299. *Stow.*

Price of provisions fixed by parliament: at the rate of 2l. 8s. of our money for a fat ox, if fed with corn, 3l. 12s.; a shorn sheep, 5s.; two dozen of eggs, 3d.; other articles nearly the same as fixed by the common council above recited, 7 Edw. II. 1313. *Rot. Parl.*

Wine the best sold for 20s. per tun, 10 Rich. II. 1387. Wheat being at 1s. 1d. the bushel in 1300, this was deemed so high a price that it is called a dearth of corn by the historians of that era.

Beef and pork settled at a half-penny the pound, and veal three farthings, by act of parliament, 24 Hen. VIII. 1533. *Anderson.*

Milk was sold three pints, ale-measure, for one half-penny, 2 Eliz. 1560. *Stow's Chronicle.*

In the autumn of 1865, meat, and milk, and butter increased in price, owing to the cattle-plague. For the price of Bread since 1735, see *Bread.*

PROVEDIMENTO SOCIETIES in Italy, formed to aid in acquiring Rome and Venice, elect Garibaldi as their chief, March 10, 1862. They were tolerated by Ricasoli, but warned to be moderate by Rattazzi.

PRUD'HOMMES, CONSEILS DE (from *prudens homo*, a prudent man), trade tribunals in France, composed of masters and workmen, were constituted to arbitrate on trade disputes in 1806. Similar bodies with this name existed as far back as 1452 at Marseilles, and at Lyons in 1464.

PRUSSIA. This country was anciently possessed by the Venedi, about 320 B.C. They were conquered by the Borussi, who inhabited the Rhipæan mountains; and from these the country was called Borussia. Some historians, however, derive the name from *Po*, signi-

thereof, for *Crammer, Latimer, and Ridley*," kept by the bailiffs of Oxford, while they were in the custody of those officers, previously to their being burnt alive:—

1ST OCTOBER, 1554. DINNER.	
Bread and Ale	£0 0 2
Oysters	0 0 1
Butter	0 0 2
Eggs	0 0 2
Lyng	0 0 8
A piece of fresh salmon	0 0 10
Wine	0 0 3
Cheese and pears	0 0 2

The three dinners £0 2 6

TO BURN LATIMER AND RIDLEY.

For 3 load of wood faggots	£0 12 0
Item, 1 load of furze faggots	0 3 4

Item, for the carriage of these 4 loads	£0 2 6
Item, a post	0 1 4
Item, 2 chains	0 3 4
Item, 2 staples	0 0 6
Item, 4 labourers	0 2 8
	£1 5 8

TO BURN CRAMMER.

For 100 wood faggots for the fire	£0 6 0
For 100 and $\frac{1}{2}$ of furze	0 3 4
For the carriage of them	0 0 8
For 2 labourers	0 2 8
	£0 12 8

fying near, and *Russia*. The Porussi afterwards intermixed with the followers of the Teutonic knights, and latterly with the Poles. The constitution, established Jan. 31, 1850, was modified April 30, 1851; May 21, June 5, 1852; May 7 and 24, 1853; June 10, 1854; May 30, 1855; and May 15, 1857. Population, with Lauenburg (annexed Aug. 14, 1865), 19,304,843.

St. Adalbert arrives in Prussia to preach Christianity, and is slain about	997	Germany at the king's appeal, and form the "landwehr" or militia	March 17, 1813
Boleslaus of Poland revenges his death by dreadful ravages	1018	Treaty of Paris	April 11, 1814
Berlin built by a colony from the Netherlands, in the reign of Albert the Bear	1163	The king visits England	June 6, "
The Teutonic knights returning from the holy wars, undertake the conquest of Prussia, and the conversion of the people	1225	Dines at Guildhall	June 18, "
Thorn founded by them	1231	Ministry of education established	1817
Königsberg, lately built, made the capital	1286	Congress of Carlsbad	Aug. 1, 1819
The Teutonic knights almost depopulate Prussia. It is reoccupied by German colonists in the 13th century		Blücher dies in Silesia, aged 77	Sept. 12, "
Frederick IV. of Nuremberg (the founder of the reigning family) obtains by purchase from Sigismund, emperor of Germany, the margraviate of Brandenburg	1415	[From this time Prussia pursued a peaceful and undisturbed policy until 1848.]	
Casimir IV. of Poland assists the natives against the oppression of the Teutonic knights	1446	Serious attempt made on the life of the king, by an assassin named Tesch, who fired two shots at him	July 26, 1844
Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the Teutonic order, renounces the Roman Catholic religion, embraces Lutheranism, and is acknowledged duke of East Prussia, to be held as a fief of Poland	1525	Insurrection in Berlin	March 18, 1848
University of Königsberg founded by duke Albert	1544	Berlin declared in a state of siege	Nov. 12, "
John Sigismund created elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia	1608	The Constituent Assembly meets in Brandenburg castle	Nov. 29, "
The principality of Halberstadt and the bishopric of Minden transferred to the house of Brandenburg	1648	This assembly is dissolved, and the king issues a new constitution to his subjects	Dec. 5, "
Poland obliged to acknowledge Prussia as an independent state, under Frederick William, surnamed the Great Elector	1657	The German National Assembly elect the king of Prussia "hereditary emperor of the Germans"	March 28, 1849
Order of Concord instituted by Christian Ernest, elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia, to distinguish the part he had taken in restoring peace to Europe	1660	The king declines the imperial crown, April 29,	"
Frederick III. in an assembly of the states, puts a crown upon his own head and upon the head of his consort, and is proclaimed king of Prussia by the title of Frederick I.	1701	The kingdom put under martial law	May 10, "
Order of the Black Eagle instituted by Frederick I. on the day of his coronation	"	The Prussians enter Carlsruhe	June 23, "
Guelders taken from the Dutch	1702	Armistice between Prussia & Denmark, July 10,	"
Frederick I. seizes Neufchâtel or Neunburg, and purchases Tecklenburg	1707	Bavaria declared an imperial constitution with the king of Prussia at its head	Sept. 8, "
The principality of Meurs added to Prussia	1712	Treaty between Prussia and Austria	Sept. 30, "
Reign of Frederick the Great, during which the Prussian monarchy is made to rank among the first powers in Europe	1740	Austria protests against the alliance of Prussia with the minor states of Germany	Nov. 12, "
Breslau ceded to Prussia	1741	New constitution, Jan. 31; the king takes the oath required by it	Feb. 6, 1850
Silesia, Glatz, &c. ceded	1742	Hanover withdraws from the Prussian alliance,	Feb. 25, "
Frederick II., the Great, visits England "Seven years' war" (which see) begins	1744	Treaty signed at Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg to maintain the German union	Feb. 27, "
Frederick II. victor at Prague, May 6; defeated at Kolin, May 18; victor at Rosbach, Nov. 5,	1757	Wurtemberg denounces the insidious ambition of the king of Prussia, and announces a league between Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony, under the sanction of Austria	March 15, "
General Lacy, with an Austrian-Russian army, marches to Berlin; the city is laid under contribution, &c.; magazines destroyed	1760	Attempt to assassinate the king	May 22, "
Peace of Hubertsburg (ends "seven years' war")	Feb. 15, 1763	Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league	June 30, "
Frederick the Great dies	Aug. 17, 1786	Treaty of peace between Prussia and Denmark,	July 2, "
War with France	1792	A congress of deputies from the states included in the Prussian Zollverein opened at Cassel,	July 12, "
The Prussians seize Hanover	1801	Prussia refuses to join the restricted diet of Frankfurt	Aug. 25, "
Prussia joins the allies of England against France	Oct. 6, "	The Prussian government addresses a despatch to the cabinet of Vienna, declaring its resolve to uphold the constitution in Hesse-Cassel,	Sept. 21, "
Fatal battles of Jena and Auerstadt	Oct. 14, "	Count Brandenburg, prime minister of Prussia, dies	Nov. 6, "
[Nearly all the monarchy subdued.]		Decree, calling out the whole Prussian army, 223,000 infantry, 38,000 cavalry, and 29,000 artillery, with 1080 field-pieces	Nov. 7, "
Berlin decree promulgated	Nov. 20, "	The Prussian troops in Hesse occupy the military road in that electorate	Nov. 9, "
Peace of Tilist (which see)	July 7, 1807	The Prussian forces withdraw from the grand duchy of Baden	Nov. 14, "
Convention of Berlin	Nov. 5, 1808	General Radowitz, late foreign minister, visits queen Victoria at Windsor	Nov. 25, "
The people rise to expel the French from		Convention of Olmutz for the pacification of Germany	Nov. 29, "
		The Prussian troops commence their retreat from Hesse-Cassel	Dec. 5, "
		Prince Schwartzberg visits the king, Dec. 28,	"
		The king celebrates the 150th anniversary of the Prussian monarchy	Jan. 18, 1851

PRUSSIA, *continued.*

The king visits the Czar of Russia	May 18, 1851	The ministry (liberal), resign, and a reactionary cabinet formed under Van der Heydt, March 18—April 12, 1862
The king and Czar leave Warsaw for Olmutz to meet the emperor of Austria	May 27, "	Elections go against the government: only one minister elected
Statue of Frederick the Great, by Rauch, inaugurated at Berlin	May 31, "	Parliament opens; ministers appeal to the patriotism of the members
The king revives the council of state as it existed before the revolution of 1848	Jan. 12, 1852	Severe discussion on military expenditure; the chamber reduces the vote for the maintenance of the army from 200,000 to 135,000 men, Sept. 11-16, "
A Prussian industrial exhibition opened at Berlin	May 28, "	Van der Heydt resigns; succeeded as premier by the Count Bismarck Schönhausen, Sept.; who informs the chamber that the budget is deferred till 1863; the chamber protests against this as unconstitutional
Prussia repudiates a customs' union with Austria	June 7, "	The chamber of peers passes the budget without the amendments of the chamber of representatives; which (by 237 against 2) resolves that the act is contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution
But agrees to a commercial treaty	Feb. 19, 1853	The king closes the session (65th) saying, "The budget for the year 1862, as decreed by the chamber of representatives, having been rejected by the chamber of peers on the ground of insufficiency, the government of his majesty is under the necessity of controlling the public affairs outside the constitution."
Plot at Berlin detected	April, "	Agitation in favour of the constitution proceeding: passive resistance adopted; several liberal papers suppressed
Death of Radowitz	Dec. 25, "	The chambers reassemble; unconciliatory address from the king, Jan. 14; and bold reply of the deputies; adopted
Vacillation of the government upon the Eastern question	March and April, 1854	They recommend neutrality in the Polish war
Agrees to a protocol for preservation of the integrity of Turkey, which is signed at Vienna	April 7, "	Violent dissension between the deputies and the ministry
Continues neutral in the war, Sept. 21, Oct. 13, Excluded from the conferences at Vienna, Feb.	1855	The chamber of deputies address the king on their relation with the ministry, and the state of the country, May 22; the king replies, that his ministers possess his confidence, and adjourns the session
Dispute with Switzerland (see <i>Neufchâtel</i>)	Nov. 1856 to May, 1857	Resolves to govern without a parliament
Alarming illness of the king, the prince of Prussia appointed regent	Oct. 23, "	The press severely restricted, June 1; the crown prince in a speech disavows participation in the recent acts of the ministry, June 5; and censures them in a letter to the king, July 6; reconciled to the king
Chevalier Bunsen ennobled	Jan. 1858	The liberal members fêted in the provinces, July 18, 19, "
Prince Frederick William of Prussia married to the princess royal of England	Jan. 25, "	The chamber of deputies dissolved, Sept. 2; a liberal majority re-elected
Queen Victoria visits them at Potsdam	Aug. "	A motion in favour of maintaining the rights of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, carried Dec. 2; but the chamber obstinately refuses its assent to it or to defray the expenses of war
Prince of Prussia made permanent regent,	Oct. 7, "	Chambers dissolved
Resignation of Manteuffel ministry; succeeded by that of prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (liberal): the elections end in favour of the new government	Nov. "	[For the events of the war, see <i>Denmark</i> .]
Prince Frederick William, son of the princess royal of England, born	Jan. 27, 1859	Preliminaries for peace with Denmark
Italian war—Prussia declares its neutrality, but arms to protect Germany	May and June, "	Peace with Denmark signed
The regent announces that "the Prussian army will be in future the Prussian nation in arms,"	Jan. 12, 1860	The opening of the chambers, Jan. 14: revival of the constitutional agitation for control over the army budget
The regent and several German sovereigns meet the emperor of the French at Baden (see <i>Baden</i>)	June 15-17, "	International exhibition at Cologne opened by the crown prince
Baron Bunsen dies (aged 70)	Nov. 27, "	The deputies having rejected the budget, the bills for reorganising the army and increasing the fleet, and meeting the expense of the war with Denmark, the chamber is prorogued; the government will rule without it
Disclosures respecting the oppressive system of Prussian police. Stieber, the director, prosecuted and censured, but not punished	Nov. "	The king at Carlsbad issues a despotic decree
Death of Frederick William IV. Accession of William I.	Jan. 2, 1861	
Meeting of the chambers: on the motion for the address, M. Von Vincke carries an amendment in favour of Italian Unity and "a firm alliance with England"	Feb. 6, "	
The Macdonald affair* settled by a firm yet conciliatory despatch from the Baron von Schleinitz	May, "	
Attempted assassination of the king by Becker, a Leipzig student, July 14; who is sentenced to 20 years imprisonment	Sept. 23, "	
The king meets the emperor Napoleon at Compeigne	Oct. 6-8, "	
The king and queen crowned at Königsberg; he declares that he will reign by the "Grace of God"	Oct. 18, "	
Bill for making the ministry responsible, passed,	March 6, 1862	
The chamber of representatives oppose the government in regard to the length of military service, March 6; and resolve on discussing the items of the budget; the ministry resigns; the king will not accept the resignation, but dissolves the chambers,	March 11, "	

* On Sept. 12, 1860, captain Macdonald was committed to prison at Bonn, for resisting the railway authorities there. The English residents appealed and were also censured. A correspondence ensued between the Prussian government and the British foreign secretary; and strong language was uttered in the house of commons, April 26, and in the Prussian chambers, May 6, 1861.

PRUSSIA, *continued.*

appropriating and disposing of the revenue,
 July 5, 1865
 A political dinner of the liberal deputies pro-
 hibited at Cologne, and forcibly prevented at
 Overlahnstein in Nassau . . . July 24, „

Convention of Gastein (see *Gastein*) signed,
 Aug. 14, 1865
 The king takes possession of Lauenburg
 purchased from Austria with his own money,
 Sept. 15, „

MARGRAVES, ELECTORS, DUKES, AND KINGS.

MARGRAVES OR ELECTORS OF BRANDENBURG.

1134. Albert I. surnamed the Bear, first elector of
 Brandenburg.
 1170. Otho I.
 1184. Otho II.
 1206. Albert II.
 1221. John I. and Otho III.
 1266. John II.
 1282. Otho IV.
 1309. Waldemar.
 1319. Henry I. the Young.
 1320. [Interregnum.]
 1323. Louis I. of Bavaria.
 1352. Louis II. surnamed the Roman.
 1365. Otho V. the Sluggard.
 1373. Wenceslas, of Luxemburg.
 1378. Sigismund, of Luxemburg.
 1388. Jossus, the Bearded.
 1411. Sigismund again, emperor.
 1415. Frederick I. of Nuremberg (of the house of
 HOHENZOLLERN).
 1440. Frederick II. surnamed Ironside.
 1470. Albert III. surnamed the German Achilles.
 1476. John III. his son; as Margrave; styled the
 Cicero of Germany.
 1486. John III. as elector.
 1499. Joachim I. son of John.
 1535. Joachim II. poisoned by a Jew.
 1571. John-George.

1598. Joachim-Frederick.
 1608. John-Sigismund.

DUKES OF PRUSSIA.

1618. John-Sigismund.
 1619. George-William.
 1640. Frederick-William, his son; generally styled
 the "Great Elector."
 1688. Frederick III. son of the preceding; crowned
 king, Jan. 18, 1701.

KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

1701. Frederick I. : king.
 1713. Frederick-William I. son of Frederick I.
 1740. Frederick II. (Frederick III.; styled the
 Great), son; made Prussia a military power.
 1785. Frederick-William II., nephew of the pre-
 ceding king.
 1797. Frederick-William III. He had to contend
 against the might of Napoleon, and after
 extraordinary vicissitudes, he aided England
 in his overthrow.
 1840. Frederick-William IV. son; succeeded June 7
 (born Aug. 3, 1770; died Jan. 2, 1861).
 1860. William I. brother; born March 22, 1797.
Heir. His son prince Frederick-William, born
 Oct. 18, 1831; married Victoria, princess-
 royal of England, Jan. 25, 1858. They have
 four children.

PRUSSIC ACID (or hydrocyanic acid) is colourless, smells like peach flowers, freezes at 5° Fahrenheit, is very volatile, and turns vegetable blues into red. It was accidentally discovered by Diesbach, a German chemist, in 1709. Scheele first obtained this acid in a separate state, about 1782. Simple water distilled from the leaves of the *lauro-cerasus* was first ascertained to be a most deadly poison by Dr. Madden of Dublin.

PRYTANIS, a magistrate of Corinth, annually elected from 745 B.C. till the office was abolished by Cypselus, a despot, 655 B.C.

PSALMS OF DAVID were collected by Solomon, 1000 B.C.; others were added 580 and 515 B.C. The old Church of England version in metre by Sternhold and Hopkins was published in 1562; the New Version by Tate and Brady in 1598.

PSEUDOSCOPE, a name given by professor Wheatstone (in 1852) to the stereoscope, when employed to produce "conversions of relief," i.e., the reverse of the stereoscope: a terrestrial globe appears like a hollow hemisphere.

PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM. Claudius Ptolemy of Pelusium, in Egypt (about A.D. 140), supposed that the earth was fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the sun, moon, and stars moved round once in twenty-four hours. This system (long the official doctrine of the church of Rome) was universally taught till that of Pythagoras (500 B.C.) was revived by Copernicus, A.D. 1530, and demonstrated by Kepler (1619) and Newton (1687).

PUBLIC EDUCATION, HEALTH, &c. See *Education, Health.*

PUBLIC HOUSES. See *Victuallers.*

PUBLIC SAFETY, COMMITTEE OF, was established at Paris during the French Revolution on April 6, 1793, with absolute power; in consequence of the coalition against France. The severe government of this committee is termed the Reign of Terror, which ended with the execution of Robespierre and his associates, July 28, 1794.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. See *Education.*

PUBLIC WORKS ACT, passed July 21, 1863, to provide work for unemployed persons in the manufacturing districts at the time of the cotton famine. It enabled corporate bodies to raise loans, and proved very successful.

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS. The sum voted for this purpose in 1862 was 692,215*l.*; in 1863, 893,523*l.*; in 1864, 867,518*l.*; in 1865, 799,370*l.*

PUDDLING, making the walls of canals water-tight by means of clay was largely adopted by Brindley in constructing the Bridgewater canals, 1761 *et seq.* See also under *Iron Manufacture*.

PUEBLA. See *Mexico*, 1863.

PUGILISM. See *Boxing*.

PULLEY. The pulley, together with the vice and other mechanical instruments, are said to have been invented by Archytas of Tarentum, a disciple of Pythagoras, about 516 B.C. It has been ascertained that in a single moveable pulley the power gained is doubled. In a continued combination the power is equal to the number of pulleys, less one, doubled.

PULTOWA (Russia), where Charles XII. of Sweden was entirely defeated by Peter the Great of Russia, July 8, 1709. He fled to Bender, in Turkey.

PULTUSK (Russia), a battle was fought between the Saxons under king Augustus, and the Swedes under Charles XII., in which the former were signally defeated, May 1, 1703. Here also the French under Napoleon fought the Russian and Prussian armies; both sides claimed the victory, but it inclined in favour of the French, Dec. 26, 1806.

PUMPS. Ctesibius of Alexandria, is said to have invented pumps (with other hydraulic instruments), about 224 B.C., although the invention is ascribed to Danaus, at Lindus, 1485 B.C. Pumps were in general use in England, A.D. 1425. An inscription on the pump in front of the late Royal Exchange, London, stated that the well was first sunk in 1282. The air-pump was invented by Otto Guericke in 1654, and improved by Boyle in 1657.

PUNCTUATION. The ancients do not appear to have had any system, and doubtless employed arbitrary signs to distinguish the parts of a discourse. Of our points the period (.) is the most ancient. The colon (:) was introduced about 1485; the comma (,) was first seen about 1521, and the semicolon (;) about 1570. In sir Philip Sidney's "*Arcadia*" (1587), they all appear, as well as the note of interrogation (?), asterisk (*), and parentheses ().

PUNIC WARS. See *Carthage*, 264 B.C.

PUNISHMENTS. See *Beheading, Blinding, Boiling, Death, Drowning, Flogging, and Poisoning*.

PUNJAB (N. W. Hindostan), was traversed by Alexander the Great, 327 B.C.; and by Tamerlane, A.D. 1398. The war with the Sikhs began here, Dec. 14, 1845, and was closed, March 29, 1849, when the Punjab was annexed. See *India*. The Punjab has since flourished, and on Jan. 1, 1859, was made a distinct presidency (to include the Sutlej states, and the Delhi territory). See *Durbar*.

PURGATIVES of the mild species (aperients), particularly cassia, manna, and senna, are ascribed to Actuarius, a Greek physician, 1245.

PURGATORY, the middle place between heaven and hell, where, it is believed by the Roman Catholics, the soul passes through the fire of purification before it enters the kingdom of God. The doctrine was known about 250, and was introduced into the Roman church in the 6th century. It was first set forth by a council at Florence, 1438.

PURIFICATION, after childbirth, was ordained by the Jewish law, 1490 B.C. (*Lev. xii*). See *Churching*. The feast of the purification was instituted, 542, in honour of the Virgin Mary's going to the temple. (*Luke ii*.) Pope Sergius I. ordered the procession with wax tapers, whence Candlemas-day.

PURITANS, the name, first given about 1564, to persons who aimed at greater purity of doctrine, holiness of living, and stricter discipline than others. They withdrew from the Established church, professing to follow the word of God alone, and maintaining that the church retained many human inventions and popish superstitions. See *Nonconformists* and *Presbyterianism*.

PURPLE, a mixed tinge of scarlet and blue, discovered at Tyre. It is said to have been found by a dog's having by chance eaten a shell-fish, called *murex* or *purpura*; upon returning to his master, Hercules Tyres, he observed his lips tinged, and made use of the discovery. Purple was anciently used by the princes and great men for their garments by way of distinction, and to this day the purple colour is the livery of our bishops, &c. The dignity of an archbishop or great magistrate is frequently meant by the purple. The purple was first given to the cardinals by pope Paul II. 1465.

PURVEYANCE, an ancient prerogative of the sovereigns of England of purchasing provisions, &c., without the consent of the owners, led to much oppression. It was regulated by Magna Charta, 1215, and other statutes, and was only surrendered by Charles II. in 1660, for a compensation.

PUSEYISM, a name attached to the views of certain clergymen and lay members of the church of England, who endeavoured to restore the practice of the church of England to what they believed to be required by the language of her Liturgy and Rubrics, but which were considered by their opponents to be contrary to her doctrine and discipline, and of a Romish tendency. The term was derived from the name of the professor of Hebrew at Oxford, Dr. Pusey, who was popularly supposed to be the originator and chief supporter of those views. The heads of houses of the university of Oxford passed resolutions censuring Dr. Pusey's attempts to renew practices which are now obsolete, March 15, 1841; and his celebrated sermon was condemned by the same body, May 30, 1843. See *Tractarians*.

PYDNA (Macedon), where Perseus, the last king of Macedon, was defeated and made prisoner by the Romans, commanded by Æmilius Paulus, 168 B.C.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, according to Dr. Pococke and Sonnini, "so celebrated from remote antiquity, are the most illustrious monuments of art." The three principal pyramids are situated on a rock, at the foot of some high mountains which bound the Nile. The first building of them commenced, it is supposed, about 1500 B.C. The greatest is said to have been erected by Cheops, 1082 B.C. The largest, near Gizeh, is 461 feet in perpendicular height, with a platform on the top 32 feet square, and the length of the base is 746 feet. It occupies above twelve acres of ground, and is constructed of stupendous blocks of stone. There are many other smaller pyramids to the south of these.—The battle of the Pyramids, when Bonaparte defeated the Mamelukes, and thus subdued Lower Egypt, took place July 21, 1798.

PYRENEES. After the battle of Vittoria (fought June 21, 1813), Napoleon sent Soult to supersede Jourdan, with instructions to drive the allies across the Ebro, a duty to which his abilities were inferior, for Soult retreated into France with a loss of more than 20,000 men, having been defeated by Wellington in a series of engagements from July 25 to August 2. One at the Pyrenees on July 28. A railway through the Pyrenees (from Bilbao to Miranda) was opened Aug. 21, 1862.—THE PEACE OF THE PYRENEES was concluded between France and Spain, by cardinal Mazarin, for the French king, and Don Lewis de Haro, on the part of Spain, in the island of Pheasants, on the Bidassoa. By this treaty Spain yielded Roussillon, Artois, and her right to Alsace; and France ceded her conquests in Catalonia, Italy, &c., and engaged not to assist Portugal, Nov. 7, 1659.

PYROMETER (fire-measurer), an apparatus employed to ascertain the temperature of furnaces, &c., where thermometers cannot be employed; Muschenbroek's pyrometer (a metallic bar) was described by him in 1731. Improvements were made by Ellicott and others. Wedgwood employed clay cylinders about 1782. Professor Daniell received the Rumford medal for an excellent pyrometer in 1830. Mr. Ericsson's useful pyrometer appeared in the Great Exhibition of 1851. *Eng. Cyc.*

PYROXYLIN, the chemical name of *Gun Cotton* (*which see*).

PYTHAGOREAN PHILOSOPHY. Pythagoras, of Samos, head of the Italic sect, flourished about 555 B.C. He is said to have taught the doctrine of metempsychosis or transmigration of the soul from one body to another; forbidden his disciples to eat flesh, and also beans; to have invented the multiplication table; to have improved geometry; and to have taught the present system of astronomy.

PYTHIAN GAMES, in honour of Apollo, near the temple of Delphi; first instituted, according to the more received opinion, by Apollo himself, in commemoration of the victory which he had attained over the serpent, Python, from which they received their name; though others maintain that they were first established by Agamemnon, or Diomedes, or by Amphictyon, or lastly, by the council of the Amphictyons, 1263 B.C.

PYX, the casket in which Catholic priests keep the consecrated wafer. In the ancient chapel of the pyx, at Westminster abbey, are deposited the standard pieces of gold and silver, under the joint custody of the lords of the treasury and the comptroller-general. The "trial of the pyx" signifies the verification of a jury of goldsmiths of the coins deposited in the pyx-box by the master of the mint. This took place on July 17, 1861, at the exchequer office, Old Palace-yard, in the presence of twelve privy councillors, twelve goldsmiths, and others.

Q.

QUACKERY is coæval with the art of medicine; quack medicines were taxed in 1783, *et seq.* An inquest was held on the body of a young lady, Miss Cashin, whose physician, St. John Long, was afterwards tried for manslaughter, Aug. 21, 1830; he was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 250*l.*, Oct. 30, following. He was tried for manslaughter in the case of Mrs. Catherine Lloyd, and acquitted Feb. 19, 1831. Dr. Vriès, "the black doctor," a professed cancer-curer, at Paris, was condemned to fifteen months' imprisonment as an impostor in Jan. 1860. See *Homœopathy* and *Hydrotherapy*.

QUADRAGESIMA SUNDAY, first Sunday in Lent. See *Lent* and *Quinquagesima*.

QUADRANGLE, or **QUADRILATERAL**, terms applied to the four strong Austrian fortresses in N. Italy:—Peschiera, on an island in the Mincio; Mantua, on the Mincio; Verona and Legnago, both on the Adige. See *Peschiera*, &c.

QUADRANT, the mathematical instrument in the form of a quarter of a circle. The solar quadrant was introduced about 290 B.C. The Arabian astronomers under the caliphs, in A.D. 995, had a quadrant of 21 feet 8 inches radius, and a sextant 57 feet 9 inches radius. Davis's quadrant for measuring angles was produced about 1600. Hadley's quadrant, in 1731. See *Navigation*.

QUADRILLE. This popular dance was introduced into this country in 1813, by the then duke of Devonshire, and others. *Raikes*.

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE, between Great Britain, France, and the emperor (signed at London, July 22, 1718), on the accession of the states of Holland, Feb. 8, 1719, obtained its name. It was for the purpose of guaranteeing the succession of the reigning families of Great Britain and France, and settling the partition of the Spanish monarchy. It led to war.

QUÆSTOR, in ancient Rome, was an officer who had the management of the public treasure; appointed 484 B.C. It was the first office any person could bear in the commonwealth, and gave a right to sit in the senate. At first there were two quæstors, afterwards eight. Two were added in 409 B.C. Two were called *Peregrini*, two (for the city) *Urbani*.

QUAKERS, or **SOCIETY OF FRIENDS**, originally called Seekers, from their seeking the truth, and afterwards Friends (3 *John* 14). Justice Bennet, of Derby, gave the society the name of Quakers in 1650, because George Fox (the founder) admonished him, and those present, to tremble at the word of the Lord. This sect was commenced in England about 1646, by George Fox (then aged 22), who was joined by George Keith, William Penn, and Robert Barclay, of Ury, and others.* Fox rejected all religious ordinances, explained away the commands relative to baptism, &c.; discarded the ordinary names of days and months, and used *thee* and *thou* for *you*, as more consonant with truth. He published a book of instructions for teachers and professors, and died Jan. 13, 1691. The first meeting-house in London was in White Hart-court, Gracechurch-street. The first meeting of Quakers in Ireland was in Dublin in 1658; and their first meeting-house in that city was opened in Eustace-street, 1692. The solemn affirmation of Quakers was enacted to be taken in all cases in the courts below, wherein oaths are required from other subjects, 1696. See *Affirmation*. In 1682, William Penn, with a company of Friends, colonised Philadelphia, where on Jan. 1, 1788, they emancipated their negro slaves. On Feb. 15, 1833, Edward Pease, a Quaker, was admitted to parliament on his affirmation. The Quakers had in England 413 meeting-houses in 1800, and 371 in 1851. At a Conference held on Nov. 2,

* The Quakers early suffered grievous persecutions in England and America. At Boston, U.S., where the first Friends who arrived were females, they (even females) were cruelly scourged, and had their ears cut off. In 1659 they stated in parliament that 2000 Friends had endured sufferings and imprisonment in Newgate: and 164 Friends offered themselves at this time, by name to government, to be imprisoned in lieu of an equal number in danger (from confinement) of death. Fifty-five (out of 120 sentenced) were transported to America, by an order of council, 1664. The masters of vessels refusing to carry them for some months, an embargo was laid on West India ships, when a mercenary wretch was at length found for the service. But the Friends would not walk on board, nor would the sailors hoist them into the vessel, and soldiers from the Tower were employed. In 1665, the vessel sailed; but it was immediately captured by the Dutch, who liberated twenty-eight of the prisoners in Holland, the rest having died of the plague in that year. Of the 120 few reached America.

1858, it was agreed to recommend that mixed marriages should be permitted, and that many of the peculiarities of the sect in speech and costume should be abandoned. In 1860 an act was passed rendering valid Quaker marriages when only one of the persons is a Quaker.

QUARANTINE, the custom first observed at Venice, 1127, whereby all merchants and others coming from the Levant were obliged to remain in the house of St. Lazarus, or the Lazaretto, forty days before they were admitted into the city. Various southern cities have now lazarettos; that of Venice is built in the water. In the times of plague, England and all other nations oblige those that come from the infected places to perform quarantine with their ships, &c., a longer or shorter time, as may be judged most safe. Quarantine acts were passed in 1753 and in 1826.

QUARTER SESSIONS were established, 25 Edw. III. 1350-1. The days of sitting were appointed, 2 Hen. V. 1413. In 1830 it was enacted, that quarter sessions of the peace should be held in the first week after Oct. 11, Dec. 28, March 31, and June 24.

QUARTERLY REVIEW, the organ of the Tory party, first appeared in Feb. 1809, under the editorship of William Gifford, the celebrated translator of "Juvenal."

QUATRE-BRAS (Belgium), where on June 16, 1815, two days before the battle of Waterloo, a battle was fought between the British and allied army under the duke of Brunswick, the prince of Orange, and sir Thomas Picton, and the French under marshal Ney. The British fought with remarkable intrepidity, notwithstanding their inferiority in number, and their fatigue through marching all the preceding night. The 42nd regiment (Scotch Highlanders) suffered severely in pursuit of a French division by cuirassiers being posted in ambush behind growing corn. The duke of Brunswick was killed.

QUEBEC (Canada), was founded by the French in 1608.

Quebec reduced by the English, with all Canada,
in 1626, but restored in 1632
Besieged by the English, but without success,
in 1711
Conquered by them after a battle memorable for
the death of general Wolfe in the moment of
victory Sept. 13, 1759
Besieged in vain by the American provincials,
under their general, Montgomery, who was
slain Dec. 31, 1775

Public and private stores and several wharfs,
destroyed by fire; the loss estimated at
upwards of 260,000l. Sept. 1815
Awful fire, 1650 houses, the dwellings of 12,000
persons, burnt to the ground May 28, 1845
Another great fire, 1365 houses burnt, June 28
Disastrous fire at the theatre, 50 lives lost Jan. 12, 1846
Visited by the prince of Wales Aug. 18-23, 1860
(See *Canada* and *Montreal*.)

QUEEN. The first woman invested with sovereign authority was Semiramis, queen of Assyria, 2017 B.C. In 1554 an act was passed "declaring that the regall power of this realme is in the quenes majestie [Mary] as fully and absolutely as ever it was in any of her moste noble progenitours kinges of this realme." The Hungarians called a queen-regnant king. See *Hungary*.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, established in Feb. 1704, by queen Anne, being the First Fruits with the Tenths, to increase the incomes of the poorer clergy. There were 5597 clerical livings under 50*l.* per annum found by the commissioners under the act of Anne capable of augmentation. *Chalmers*. Act to consolidate the offices of First Fruits, Tenths, and Queen Anne's Bounty, 1 Vict. 1838.

QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHINGs. The popular stories of the great value of this coin are fabulous, although some few of particular dates have been purchased by persons at high prices. The current farthing, with the broad brim, when in fine preservation, is worth 1*l.* The common patterns of 1713 and 1714 are worth 1*l.* The two patterns with Britannia under a canopy, and Peace on a car, R R R, are worth 2*l.* 2*s.* each. The pattern with Peace on a car is more valuable and rare, and worth 5*l.* *Pinkerton* (died 1826).

QUEEN'S BENCH COURT AND PRISON. See *King's Bench*.

QUEEN'S BOUNTY, an annual grant of 1000*l.* which commenced about the beginning of the reign of George III. and was continued until the 10th Geo. IV. 1829, when it ceased altogether. The collection upon the king's letter, which used to accompany this grant, has also been discontinued since that year.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES IN IRELAND, from their unsectarian character termed the "Godless Colleges," were instituted in 1845, to afford education of the highest order to all religious denominations. They were placed at Belfast, Cork, and Galway; the last was opened on Oct. 30, 1849.—THE "QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in Ireland" comprehending these

colleges, was founded by patent, Aug. 15, 1850; the earl of Clarendon, lord lieutenant, the first chancellor. They were "condemned" by the propaganda and the pope, and by a majority (a small one) of the Irish bishops in a synod held at Thurles, in Sept. 1850.

QUEEN CAROLINE'S TRIAL, &c.

Caroline Amelia Augusta, second daughter of Charles Wm. Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, born May 17, 1768; married to George, prince of Wales . . . April 8, 1795
 Their daughter, princess Charlotte born, Jan. 7, 1796
 The Delicate Investigation (*which see*) . . . May 22, 1806
 Charges against her again disproved . . . 1813
 Embarks for the continent . . . Aug. 1814
 Becomes queen . . . Jan. 20, 1820
 Arrives in England . . . June 6, "
 A secret committee in the house of lords, appointed to examine papers on charges of incontinence . . . June 8, "
 Bill of Pains and Penalties introduced by lord Liverpool . . . July 5, "
 The queen removes to Brandenburg-house, Aug. 3, "
 Receives the address of the married ladies of the metropolis . . . Aug. 16, "

Her trial commences . . . Aug. 19, 1820
 Last debate on the bill of Pains and Penalties, when the report was approved by 108 against 99; the numerical majority of nine being produced by the votes of the ministers themselves. Lord Liverpool moves that the bill be reconsidered *that day six months* . . . Nov. 10, "
 Great exultation throughout England, and illuminations for three nights in London, Nov. 10, 11, 12, "
 The queen goes to St. Paul's in state, Nov. 29, "
 She protests against her exclusion from the coronation . . . July 18, 1821
 Taken ill at Drury-lane theatre, July 30; dies at Hammersmith . . . Aug. 7, "
 Her remains removed on their route to Brunswick; an alarming riot occurs, owing to the military opposing the body being carried through the city . . . Aug. 14, "

QUEEN CHARLOTTE SHIP OF WAR, a first-rate ship of the line, of 110 guns, the flag-ship of lord Keith, then commanding in chief in the Mediterranean, was burnt by an accidental fire, off the harbour of Leghorn, and more than 700 British seamen out of a crew of 850 perished by fire or drowning, March 17, 1800.

QUEEN VICTORIA STEAM SHIP. Wrecked Feb. 15, 1853. See *Wrecks*.

QUEENS OF ENGLAND. See under *England*.

QUEEN'S LAND, Moreton-bay, Australia, now including the "plains of promise," Carpenteria, was established as a colony in 1859. Admiral sir George F. Bowen was appointed governor, and Brisbane, the capital, was made a bishopric. Population in Dec. 1859, 23,450; in Sept. 1865, about 90,000. Its chief productions are sugar, cotton, and tobacco.

QUEEN'S THEATRE. See *Opera House, the Italian*.

QUEENSTOWN (Upper Canada). This town, on the river Niagara, was taken in the last war by America by the troops of the United States, Oct. 13, 1812; but was retaken by the British forces, who defeated the Americans with considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, on the same day. Queenstown suffered severely in this war.—The Cove of Cork was named QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 3, 1849, by the queen.

QUENTIN, ST. (N. France). Philip II. of Spain, assisted by the English, defeated the French at St. Quentin, Aug. 10, 1557; and in memory of his victory, the Spanish monarch in fulfilment of a vow he had made before the engagement, built the famous monastery, &c., the Escorial, which is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. See *Escorial*.

QUERN. The quern, or handmill, is of Roman, or as some say, of Irish invention; but the latter is not likely, as Roman querns have been found in Yorkshire; and it is said by others that the Romans found querns there.

QUESNOY (N. France), was taken by the Austrians, Sept. 11, 1793, but was recovered by the French, Aug. 16, 1794. It surrendered to prince Frederic of the Netherlands, June 29, 1815, after the battle of Waterloo.—It was here that cannon were first used, and called bombards. *Hénault*.

QUIBERON BAY (W. France). A British force landed here in 1746, but was repulsed. In the Bay admiral Hawke gained a complete victory over the French admiral Conflans, and thus defeated the projected invasion of Great Britain, Nov. 20, 1759. Quiberon was taken by some French regiments in the pay of England, July 3, 1795; but on July 21, owing to the treachery of some of these soldiers, the French republicans, under Hoche, retook it by surprise, and many of the emigrants were executed. About 900 of the troops, and nearly 1500 royalist inhabitants who had joined the regiments in the pay of Great Britain, effected their embarkation on board the ships.

QUICKSILVER, in its liquid state, mercury. Its use in refining silver was discovered, 1540. There are mines of it in various parts, the chief of which are at Almeida, in Spain, and at Idria, in Illyria; the latter, discovered by accident in 1497, for several years yielded 1200 tons. A mine was discovered at Ceylon in 1797. Quicksilver was congealed in winter at St. Petersburg, in 1759. It was congealed in England by a chemical process, without snow or ice, by Mr. Walker in 1787. Corrosive sublimate, a deadly poison, is a combination of mercury and chlorine. See *Calomel*.

QUIETISM, the doctrine of Molinos, a Spaniard (1627-96), whose work, the *Spiritual Guide*, published in 1675, was the foundation of a sect in France. He held that the purity of religion consisted in an internal silent meditation and recollection of the merits of Christ and the mercies of God. Madame de la Mothe-Guyon was imprisoned in the Bastille for her visions and prophecies, but released through the interest of Fénélon, archbishop of Cambray, between whom and Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, arose a controversy, 1697. These doctrines were condemned by pope Innocent XI. in 1685.

QUILLS are said to have been first used for pens in 553; some say not before 635.

QUINCE, the *Pyrus Cydonia*, brought to these countries from Austria, before 1573. The Japan Quince or *Pyrus Japonica*, brought hither from Japan, 1796.

QUININE, or **QUINIA**, an alkaloid (much used in medicine), discovered in 1820 by Pelletier and Caventou. It is a probable constituent of all genuine cinchona barks, especially of the yellow bark. See *Jesuits Bark*.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY. The observation was appointed by pope Gregory the Great, about 1572. The first Sunday in Lent having been termed *Quadragesima*, and the three weeks preceding having been appropriated to the gradual introduction of the Lent fast, the three Sundays of these weeks were called by names significant of their position in the calendar: and reckoning by decades (tenths), the Sunday preceding Quadragesima received its present name, *Quinquagesima*, the second *Sexagesima*, and the third *Septuagesima*.

QUINTILIANS, heretics in the 2nd century, the disciples of Montanus, who took their name from Quintilia, a lady whom he had deceived by his pretended sanctity, and whom they regarded as a prophetess. They made the eucharist of bread and cheese, and allowed women to be priests and bishops. *Pardon*.

QUIRINUS, a Sabine god; afterwards identified with Romulus. L. Papirius Cursor, general in the Roman army, first erected a sun-dial in the temple of Quirinus, from which time the days began to be divided into hours, 293 B.C. *Aspin*. The sun-dial was sometimes called the Quirinus, from the original place in which it was set up. *Ashe*. The Roman citizens were termed *Quirites*.

QUITO, a presidency of Columbia (*which see*), celebrated as having been the scene of the measurement of a degree of the meridian, by the French and Spanish mathematicians in the reign of Louis XV. Forty thousand souls were hurled into eternity by a dreadful earthquake which almost overwhelmed the city of Quito, Feb. 4, 1797. Since then violent shocks, but not so disastrous, occurred; till one, on March 21, 1859, when about 5000 persons were killed. See *Earthquakes*.

QUIXOTE. See *Don Quixote*.

QUOITS, a game said to have originated with the Greeks. It was first played at the Olympic games, by the Idæi Dactyli, fifty years after the Deluge of Deucalion, 1453 B.C. He who threw the discus farthest, and with the greatest dexterity, obtained the prize. Perseus, the grandson of Acrisius, by Danaë, having inadvertently slain his grandfather, when throwing a quoit, exchanged the kingdom of Argos, to which he was heir, for that of Tirynthus, and founded the kingdom of Mycenæ, about 1313 B.C.

QUO WARRANTO ACT, passed 1280. By it a writ may be directed to any person to inquire by what authority he holds any office or franchise. Charles II. directed a writ against the corporation of London in 1683, and the court of king's bench declared their charter forfeited. The decision was reversed in 1690.

R.

RACES, one of the exercises among the ancient games of Greece. (See *Chariots*.) Horse-races were known in England in very early times. Fitz-Stephen who wrote in the days of Henry II. mentions the delight taken by the citizens of London in the diversion. In James's reign, Croydon in the south, and Garterly in the north, were celebrated courses. Near York there were races, and the prize was a little golden bell, 1607. *Camden*. In the end of Charles I.'s reign, races were performed at Hyde Park. Charles II. patronised them, and instead of bells, gave a silver bowl, or cup, value 100 guineas. William III. added to the plates (as did queen Anne), and founded an academy for riding.

The first racing calendar is said to have been published by John Cheny in 1727
 Act for suppressing races by ponies and weak horses, 13 Geo. II. 1739
 The most eminent races in England are those at Newmarket (*which see*), established by Charles II. in 1667; at Epsom, begun about 1711, by Mr. Parkhurst (annual since 1730, *Allen's Surrey*); at Ascot, begun by the duke of Cumberland, uncle to George III.; at Doncaster, established by col. St. Leger in 1778, and at Goodwood, begun by the duke of Richmond, who died in 1806
 The Jockey Club began in the time of

George II. Its latest rules, by which races are regulated, were enacted in 1828
 On the accession of queen Victoria, the royal stud was sold for 16,476*l.* on Oct. 25, 1837
 Lord Stamford, said to have engaged Jemmy Grimshaw, a light-weight jockey at a salary of 1000*l.* a year March, 1865
 "Tattersall's," the "high-change of horse-flesh," was established by Richard Tattersall, near Hyde Park Corner (hence termed "the Corner") in 1766, for the sale of horses. The lease of the ground having expired, the new premises at Brompton were erected and opened for business on April 10, 1865

RACE-HORSES.

Flying Childers, bred in 1715 by the duke of Devonshire, was allowed by sportsmen to have been the fleetest horse that ever ran at Newmarket, or that was ever bred in the world; he ran four miles in six minutes and forty-eight seconds, or at the rate of 35½ miles an hour, carrying nine stone two pounds. He died in 1741, aged 26 years.

Eclipse was the fleetest horse that ran in England since the time of *Childers*; he was never beaten, and died in February, 1789, aged 25 years. His heart weighed 14 lb., which accounted for his wonderful spirit and courage. *Christie White's Hist. of the Turf*.

RECENT WINNERS OF "THE DERBY" AT EPSOM.

1846. Pyrrhus.
 1847. Cossack.
 1848. Surplice.
 1849. Flying Dutchman.
 1850. Voltigeur.
 1851. Teddington.
 1852. Daniel O'Rourke.
 1853. West Australian.
 1854. Andover.

1855. Wild Dayrell.
 1856. Ellington.
 1857. Blink Bonny.
 1858. Beadsman.
 1859. Musjid.
 1860. Thormanby.
 1861. Kettledrum.
 1862. Caractacus.

1863. Maccaroni.
 1864. Blair Athol.
 1865. Gladiateur, May 31 (a horse reared in France, the property of the Comte de Grange. He also won the St. Leger at Doncaster, Sept. 13).

RACK, an engine of torture, for extracting a confession from criminals, was early known in the southern countries of Europe. The early Christians suffered by the rack, which was in later times an instrument of the Inquisition. The duke of Exeter, in the reign of Henry VI., erected a rack of torture (then called the duke of Exeter's daughter), now seen in the Tower, 1423. In the case of Felton, who murdered the duke of Buckingham, the judges of England nobly protested against the proposal of the privy council to put the assassin to the rack, as being contrary to the laws, 1628. See *Ravalliac* and *Torture*.

RADCLIFFE LIBRARY, OXFORD, founded under the will of Dr. John Radcliffe, an eminent physician. He died Nov. 1, 1714, leaving 40,000*l.* to the university of Oxford for the founding a library, the first stone of which was laid May 17, 1737; the edifice was completely finished in 1749, and was opened April 13, in the same year. The library consists chiefly of works of medical and philosophical science.—The RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY, Oxford, was founded by the exertions of Dr. Hornsby, Savilian professor of astronomy, about 1771, and completed in 1794. The publication of the observations was commenced in 1842, by Mr. Manuel J. Johnson, the director, appointed in 1839.

RADSTADT, or RASTADT (in Baden), where a peace was signed, March 6, 1714, by marshal Villars on the part of the French king, and by prince Eugène on the part of the emperor; it restored the German frontier to the terms of the peace of Ryswick.—The CONGRESS OF RADSTADT, to treat of a general peace with the Germanic powers, was commenced

Dec. 9, 1797; and negotiations were carried on throughout the year 1798. The atrocious massacre of the French plenipotentiaries at Radstadt by the Austrian regiment of Szeltzer, took place April 28, 1799.

RAGGED SCHOOLS, free schools for outcast destitute ragged children, set up in large towns. The instruction is based on the scriptures, and most of the teachers are unpaid. They existed in London previous to 1844, but did not receive their name till that year, when the "Ragged school union" was formed, principally by Mr. S. Stacey, and Mr. Wm. Locke (since hon. secretary). The earl of Shaftesbury was chairman. In 1856 there were 150 Ragged school institutions:—

128 Sunday schools with 16,937 scholars.
98 Day schools with 13,057 scholars.
117 Evening schools with 8085 scholars.
84 Industrial classes with 3224 scholars.

163 Paid teachers in day schools.
126 Paid teachers in week night schools.
43 Paid refuge and industrial masters.
2139 Voluntary teachers.

There were in 1856, 16 refuges, where 500 inmates are fed, lodged, clothed, and educated. In 1860, 560 ragged schools existed. See *Shoe-black Brigade*.

RAGMAN ROLL (said to derive its name from Ragimunde, a papal legate in Scotland) contains the instruments of homage and fealty to Edward I., sworn to by the nobility and clergy of Scotland at Berwick in 1296. The original was given up to Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, in 1328, when his son David was contracted in marriage to the princess Joanna of England.

RAGUSA, a city on the Adriatic, on the south confines of Dalmatia, was taken by the Venetians, 1171, but soon after became an independent republic, 1358. It suffered much by an earthquake, 1667; was taken by the French in 1807, and given up to Austria in 1814.

RAILWAYS. There were short roads in and about Newcastle, laid down by Mr. Beaumont so early as 1602; which are thus mentioned in 1676:—"the manner of the carriage is by laying rails of timber from the colliery to the river, exactly straight and parallel; and bulky carts are made with four rollers fitting those rails, whereby the carriage is so easy that one horse will draw down four or five chaldron of coals, and is an immense benefit to the coal merchants." *Roger North*. They were made of iron at Whitehaven, in 1738. See *Tram-roads*.

An iron railway was laid down near Sheffield by John Curr in 1776, which was destroyed by the colliers. The first considerable iron railway was laid down at Colebrook Dale in 1786.

The first iron railway sanctioned by parliament in 1801 (with the exception of a few undertaken by canal companies as small branches to mines) was the Surrey iron railway (by horses), from the Thames at Wandsworth to Croydon.

Trevethick and Vivian obtained a patent for a high pressure locomotive engine in 1802.

William Hedley of Wylam colliery constructed a locomotive in 1813.

Stockton and Darlington railway, constructed by Edw. Pease and George Stephenson, was opened Sept. 27, 1825.

The Liverpool and Manchester railway commenced in Oct. 1826, and opened Sept. 15, 1830. See *Liverpool*. This railway led to similar enterprises throughout England and the continent.

The examination of railway schemes, before their introduction into parliament, by the Board of Trade, was ordered 1844.

7 & 8 Vict. c. 85, required companies to run cheap trains every day, and to permit erection of electric telegraphs, and authorised government, after Jan. 1, 1866, to buy existing railways with the permission of parliament, 1844.

An act passed 10 Vict. Aug. 28, 1846, for constituting commissioners of railways, who have since been incorporated with the Board of Trade.

In 1824, the first locomotive constructed by George Stephenson, travelled at the rate of 6 miles per hour; in 1829, the Rocket travelled at the rate of 15 miles per hour; * in 1834, the Fire-Fly attained a speed of 20 miles per hour; in 1839, the North Star moved with a velocity of 37 miles per hour; and at the present moment locomotives have attained a speed of 70 miles per hour. During the same period, the quantity of fuel required for generating steam has been diminished five-sixths: that is, six tons of coal were formerly consumed for one at the present time, and other expenses are diminished in a corresponding ratio.

The CAPITAL invested in railway undertakings has become enormous. Up to 1840, it was 69 millions; on March 1, 1853, it was estimated at 303 millions; in 1859, at 330 millions; in 1860, 348,130,127.

The Railway Mania and panic year, when 270 railway acts passed, was 1846.

An act for the better regulation of railways passed 1854.

An act for compensating families of persons killed by accidents (see *Campbell's Act*) passed, 1846.

An act passed to enable railway companies to settle their differences with other companies by arbitration in 1859.

Railway Clauses Consolidation act passed 1863.

A joint committee of both houses of parliament appointed to report on railway schemes; Feb. 5, 1864.

See *Atmospheric and Street Railways*.

* It obtained the prize of 500*l.* offered by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester railway company for the best locomotive.

RAILWAYS, *continued.*

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The railways are generally named after their termini.

<i>Railways</i>	<i>Date of Opening.</i>	<i>Railways.</i>	<i>Date of Opening.</i>
Arbroath and Forfar	Jan. 3, 1839	London and Cambridge	July, 1845
Atmospheric Railway (<i>which see</i>)	1840	London and Colchester	March 29, 1843
Aylesbury branch	June 10, 1839	London and Croydon	June 1, 1839
Bangor and Carnarvon	July, 1852	London and Dover	Feb. 6, 1844
Belfast and county of Down	April, 1850	London and Greenwich	Dec. 26, 1838
Birmingham and Derby	Aug. 12, 1839	London and Richmond	July 27, 1846
Birmingham and Gloucester	Dec. 17, 1840	London and Southampton	May 11, 1840
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley	July, 1852	London and Warrington; branch of the Great Northern	Aug. 1850
Brighton and Chichester	June 8, 1846	Lowestoft branch of the Norwich and Yarmouth	1847
Brighton and Hastings	June 27, "	Lynn and Ely	"
Bristol and Exeter	May 1, 1844	Manchester and Birmingham	Aug. 10, 1842
Bristol and Gloucester	July, 1845	Manchester, Bolton, and Bury	May 29, 1838
Caledonian	1848	Manchester and Leeds	March 1, 1841
Canterbury and Whitstable	May, 1830	Manchester and Sheffield	Dec. 22, 1845
Charing Cross Railway, London, opened Jan. 11, 1864		Margate branch of the London and Dover	1846
Cheltenham and Swindon	May 12, 1845	Merthyr-Tydfil and Cardiff	April 12, 1841
Chepstow and Swansea, South Wales	June, 1850	Metropolitan, London; act obtained, 1853; construction began, 1860; opened	Jan. 10, 1863
Chester and Birkenhead	Sept. 22, 1840	Middlesborough and Redcar	June 4, 1846
Chester and Crewe	Oct. 1, "	Newcastle and Berwick	July, 1847
Cockermouth and Workington	April 28, 1847	Newcastle and Carlisle	June 18, 1839
Colchester and Ipswich	June 15, 1846	Newcastle and Darlington	1844
Cork and Bandon	Dec. 1851	Newcastle and North Shields	June 18, 1839
Cornwall	May 1, 1859	Newmarket and Cambridge	Oct. 1851
Coventry and Leamington	Dec. 2, 1844	Newtown-Stewart and Omagh	Sept. 1852
Croydon and Epsom	May 17, 1847	Northampton and Peterborough	June 2, 1845
Dublin and Carlow	Aug. 10, 1846	North and South-Western Junction	Dec. 1852
Dublin and Drogheda	May 26, 1844	Northern and Eastern	July, 1845
Dublin and Kingstown	Dec. 17, 1834	Norwich and Brandon	"
Dublin and Belfast Junction	June, 1852	Norwich and Yarmouth	May 1, 1845
Dundee and Arbroath	April 8, 1840	Nottingham to Grantham	July, 1850
Dundee and Newtyle	Dec. 1831	Nottingham and Lincoln	Aug. 3, 1846
Dundee and Perth	May 22, 1847	Nottingham branch of Rugby and Derby	May 30, 1859
Dunfermline and Alloa; Sterling and Dunfermline	Aug. 1850	Oxford branch of London and Bristol	June 12, 1844
Durham and Sunderland	June 28, 1839	Oxford and Banbury	Aug. 1850
Eastern Counties	June 18, 1844	Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	May, 1852
Eastern Union (London and Colchester)	Mar. 29, 1843	Paisley and Renfrew	May, 1837
East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction; from Blackwall railway to Camden Town	Aug. 1850	Penzance to Cambourne	Jan. 1852
Edinburgh and Berwick	June 18, 1846	Rugby and Derby	July, 1840
Edinburgh and Dalkeith	1831	Rugby and Leamington	Feb. 1851
Edinburgh and Glasgow	Feb. 8, 1842	St. Andrew's	July, 1852
Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton	1846	St. Helen's; first act passed	1830
Edinburgh and Musselburgh	July 14, 1847	Salisbury branch of the London and Southampton	1847
Ely and Huntingdon	"	Sheffield and Rotherham	Oct. 1838
Ely and Peterborough	Jan. "	Shrewsbury and Chester	Nov. 4, 1846
Exeter and Crediton	May, 1851	Shrewsbury and Ludlow	April, 1852
Exeter and Plymouth (part)	May 29, 1846	Southampton and Dorchester	June 1, 1847
Glasgow and Ayr	Sept. 19, 1840	South Eastern	Feb. 6, 1844
Glasgow and Greenock	March 24, 1841	South-Eastern; North Kent line	1849
Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge	July, 1845	Stockton and Darlington	Sept. 1825
Gloucester and Chepstow	Sept. 1851	Stockton and Hartlepool	Feb. 10, 1841
Grand Junction from Birmingham to Newton	July, 1837	Stourbridge and Dudley	Dec. 1852
Gravesend and Rochester	Feb. 10, 1845	Stwinor and Barnsley	June, 1851
Great Western	June 30, 1841	Taff Vale	Oct. 8, 1840
Great Northern	1842	Teignmouth to Newton	Dec. 31, 1846
Hertford branch of Eastern Counties	Oct. 31, 1843	Tipperary and Clonmel	April, 1852
Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's	Dec. 24, 1846	Trent Valley	June 26, 1847
Kelso; branch of North British	June, 1850	Tunbridge-Wells branch	Oct. 1846
Kendal and Windermere	1847	Ulster	Aug. 1839
Lancaster and Carlisle	Dec. 16, 1846	Warrington and Retford; branch of the Great Northern	July, 1852
Lancaster and Preston	June 30, 1840	West and East India Docks and Birmingham Junction from the Blackwall railway to Camden Town	Aug. 1850
Leeds and Bradford	July 1, 1846	West Durham	June, 1840
Leeds and Derby	July, 1840	West London (part)	May 27, 1844
Leeds and Selby	Sept. 1834	Worcester and Droitwich	Jan. 1852
Liverpool and Birmingham	July 4, 1837	York and Darlington	Jan. 4, 1841
Liverpool and Manchester	Sept. 15, 1830	York and Newcastle	June 17, 1847
Liverpool and Preston	Oct. 31, 1838	York and Normanton	June 30, 1840
London and Birmingham	Sept. 17, "	York and Scarborough	July 7, 1845
London and Blackwall	Aug. 2, 1841		
London and Brighton	Sept. 21, "		
London and Bristol	June 30, "		

RAILWAYS, *continued.*

EXTENT OF RAILWAYS IN 1848.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
America	3800	France	2200	Russia	52
Germany	1570	Italy	115	British Colonies	1000
Holland	200	Denmark	106	East India	500
Belgium	1095	Cuba	800	[864 miles in 1861.]	

EXTENT OF RAILWAYS, JUNE, 1858 (from Captain Galton's Report).

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Austria	2086	Ireland	1070	Sweden and Norway	88
Belgium	813	Holland	182	Switzerland	310
Denmark	220	Naples	64	Tuscany	150
France	4509	Portugal	29		
Germany (without Austria and Prussia)	2930	Prussia	2544	Total	24,592
Great Britain:		Russia	715		
England	6706	Sardinia	390	United States of America	17,481
Scotland	1243	Spain	456		
		States of the Church	12	Grand Total	42,073

UNITED KINGDOM—LENGTH OF RAILWAY OPENED, NUMBER OF PASSENGERS, AND TOTAL RECEIPTS.

Year.	Miles then opened.	Travellers.	Receipts.	Year.	Miles then opened.	Travellers.	Receipts.
1845	2343	33,791,253		1859 ($\frac{1}{2}$ yr.)	9795	67,229,700	£11,862,639
1849	4355	63,841,539	£6,277,892	1861 (year)	10,869 $\frac{1}{2}$	173,721,139	28,561,355
1854	5962	111,206,707	9,174,945	1863 (year)	12,322	204,699,466	31,156,397
1858 ($\frac{1}{2}$ yr.)	9540	76,529,202	12,825,826				

PERSONS KILLED BY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

	1854-5.	1855-6.	1856.	1857-8.	1858-9.	1859-60.	1861.
Total in one year	236	259	281	271	261	236	284
By causes beyond their own control	38	29	38	38	35	23	69

It has been calculated that out of 16,168,459 travellers by railway one person is killed, and out of 458,370 one is injured by causes beyond their own control.
In 1864, 68 persons were killed, and 831 injured.

MEMORABLE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Very many, where only 2 persons killed, are not noted; in nearly all cases a large number were injured.

W. Huskisson, M.P., killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, Sept 15, 1830	Clifton (Manchester and Bolton): express runs off line; 2 killed, many injured Dec. 15, 1846
Great Corby (Newcastle and Carlisle): train runs off line; 3 killed Dec. 3, 1836	Chester (Chester and Shrewsbury): train runs off bridge; 4 killed, great number injured, May 18, 1847
Brentwood (Eastern Counties): carriages overturned; 3 killed Aug. 21, 1840	Wolverton (North Western): collision; 7 killed, many injured June 5, "
Cuckfield (London and Brighton): engine runs off line; 4 killed Oct. 2, 1841	Shrivenham (Great Western): collision; 7 killed, many injured May 10, 1848
Sunnyhill cutting, near Reading: engine forced off the line; 8 killed Dec. 24, "	Carlisle (Caledonian): axletree of carriage breaks; 5 killed Feb. 10, 1849
Versailles: carriages take fire, passengers locked in; 52 or 53 lives lost, including admiral D'Urville. May 8, 1842	Frodsham Tunnel (Chester and Warrington Junction): collision; 6 killed April 30, 1851
Masborough (Midland Counties): collision; Mr. Boteler and others killed, many injured, Oct. 20, 1845	Newmarket Hill (Lewes and Brighton): train runs off line; 4 killed June 6, "
Stratford (Eastern Counties): collision through great carelessness; Mr. Hind killed, many mutilated July 18, 1846	Bicester (Buckinghamshire): collision; 6 killed Sept. 6, "
Pevensey (Brighton and Hastings): collision; 40 persons injured Aug. 24, "	Burnley (Lancashire and Yorkshire): collision; 4 killed July 12, 1852
	Dixonfold (Lancashire and Yorkshire): engine wheels broke; 7 killed March 4, 1853.

RAILWAYS, *continued.*

Near Straffan (Great Southern and Western, Ireland): collision; 13 killed	Oct. 5, 1853	Atherstone (North Western): collision of mail and cattle trains: 11 killed	Nov. 16, 1860
Near Harling, Norfolk (Eastern Counties): collision; 6 killed	Jan. 12, 1854	Near Wimbleton; Dr. Baly killed	Jan. 28, 1861
Croydon (Brighton and Dover): collision; 3 killed	Aug. 24, "	Railway tunnel falls in near Haddon Hall, Derbyshire: 5 men killed	July 2, "
Burlington, between New York and Philadelphia; 21 killed	Aug. 29, "	Clayton Tunnel (London and Brighton): collision; 23 killed, 176 injured	Aug. 25, "
Reading (South Eastern): collision; 5 killed	Sept. 12, 1855	Kentish Town (Hampstead Junction): 16 killed, 320 injured	Sept. 2, "
Near Paris: collision; 9 killed	Oct. 9, "	Market Harborough: collision; 1 killed and 50 injured	Aug. 28, 1862
Between Thoret and Moret: collision; 16 killed	Oct. 23, "	Near Winchburgh (Edinburgh and Glasgow): collision; 15 killed, 100 wounded	Oct. 13, "
Campbell (N. Pennsylvanian): collision; above 100 killed	July 17, 1856	Near Streatham (London and Brighton): explosion of boiler through attempting too great speed; 4 killed: above 30 injured	May 30, 1863
Dunkett (Waterford and Kilkenny): collision; 7 killed	Nov. 19, "	Near Lynn (Lynn and Hunstanton): carriages upset through bullock on the line; 5 killed	Aug. 3, "
Kirby (Liverpool and Blackpool): collision; 200 injured, none killed	June 27, 1857	Egham (South-Western): collision; 5 killed, above 20 injured	June 7, 1864
Lewisham (North Kent): collision; 11 killed	June 28, "	Canada: train ran off a bridge at St. Hilaire in crossing; about 83 killed, 200 wounded	June 29, "
Between Pyle and Port Talbot: collision; 4 killed	Oct. 14, "	Blackheath Tunnel: * fast train ran into a ballast train; 6 killed	Dec. 16, "
Attleborough (North Western): train thrown off the line through a cow crossing the rails; 3 killed	May 10, 1858	Near Rednal (on a branch of Great Western) train ran off insecure rails; 13 killed, about 40 injured	June 7, 1865
Near Mons, Belgium: coke waggon on the rails; 21 killed	June "	Near Staplehurst (South Eastern): train ran off insecure rails, &c.; 10 killed and many injured	June 9, "
Chilham (South Eastern); either too great speed or broken axletree; 3 killed	June 30, "	Near Colney Hatch (Great Northern): collision with coal trucks; above 50 persons injured	Aug. 30, "
Near Round Oak Station (Oxford and Wolverhampton)—Excursion train: collision; 14 killed	Aug. 23, "		
Tottenham (Eastern Counties): engine wheel breaks; 6 killed	Feb. 20, 1860		
Helmshore (Lancashire and Yorkshire) excursion train: collision; 11 killed	Sept. 4, "		

RAINBOW. Its theory was developed by Kepler in 1611, and by René Descartes in 1629. See *Spectrum*.

RAMADÁN, the Mahometan month of fasting; in 1865, Jan. 28 to Feb. 27: in 1866, Jan. 18 to Feb. 16, inclusive. It is followed by the festival of Bairam (*which see*).

RAMILIES (in Belgium), the site of a battle between the English under the duke of Marlborough and the allies on one side, and the French on the other, commanded by the elector of Bavaria and the marshal de Villeroy, on Whitsunday, May 23 (O. S. 12), 1706. The French were soon seized with a panic, and a general rout ensued: about 4000 of the allied army were slain in the engagement. The duke pursued and achieved one of his most glorious victories, which accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, &c. Parliament settled his honours upon the male and female issue of his daughters.

RANGOON, maritime capital of the Burmese empire, was taken by sir A. Campbell on May 11, 1824. In Dec. 1826, it was ceded to the Burmese on condition of the payment of a sum of money, the reception of a British resident at Ava, and freedom of commerce. Oppression of the British merchants led to the second Burmese war; Rangoon was taken by storm by general Godwin, April 14, 1852; and annexed to the British dominions in December following.

RANSOME'S ARTIFICIAL STONE, the invention of Mr. Fred. Ransome, 1848, is made by dissolving common flint (silica) in heated caustic alkali, adding fine sand. The mixture is pressed into moulds and heated to redness.

RANTERS, a name given to a sect which arose in 1645, similar to the Seekers, now termed Quakers. It is now applied to the Primitive Methodists, who separated from the main body in 1810. See *Wesleyans*.

RAPE was punished by the Jews with death; by mutilation and the loss of eyes in William I.'s reign. This was mitigated by the statute of Westminster 1, 3 Edw. I. 1274. Made felony by stat. Westminster 2, 12 Edw. III. 1338; and without benefit of clergy,

* On Dec. 27, 1864, the queen wrote to the directors of the railway companies of London, requesting them "to be as careful of other passengers as of herself."

18 Eliz. 1575. Rape made punishable by transportation in 1841; by penal servitude for life or a less period, 1861.

RAPHIA, a port of Palestine. Here Antiochus III. of Syria, was defeated by Ptolemy Philopater of Egypt, 217 B.C.

RAPHOE (a bishopric in N. Ireland). St. Columb-kille, a man of great virtue and learning, and born of royal blood, founded a monastery in this place, and it was afterwards enlarged by other holy men; but it is the received opinion that St. Eunan erected the church into a cathedral, and was the first bishop of this see in the 8th century. Raphoe was united to the bishopric of Derry by act 3 & 4 Will. IV. 1833. See *Bishops*.

RAPPAHANNOCK CASE. See *Trials*, 1865.

RASPBERRY is not named among the fruits that were early introduced into this country from the continent. The Virginian raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*) before 1696, and the flowering raspberry (*Rubus odoratus*), about 1700, came from North America.

RASTADT. See *Radstadt*.

RATHMINES (near Dublin). Colonel Jones, governor of Dublin castle, made a sally out, routed the marquis of Ormond at Rathmines, killed 4000 men, took 2517 prisoners, with their cannon, baggage, and ammunition, Aug. 2, 1649.

RATIONALISM, the doctrine of those who reject a divine revelation and admit no other means of acquiring knowledge but reason. The leading writers are Reimarus of Hamburg (died 1768), Paulus of Heidelberg, Eichhorn, Reinhard, and Strauss.

RATISBON (in Bavaria), was made a free imperial city about 1200. Several diets have been held here. A peace was concluded here between France and the emperor of Germany by which was terminated the war for the Mantuan succession, signed Oct. 13, 1630. In later times, it was at Ratisbon, in a diet held there, that the German princes seceded from the Germanic empire, and placed themselves under the protection of the emperor Napoleon of France, Aug. 1, 1806. Ratisbon was made an archbishopric in 1806, but secularised in 1810. In 1815 it was ceded to Bavaria, and became again an archbishopric in 1817.

RAUCOUX (Belgium). Here marshal Saxe and the French army totally defeated the allies on Oct. 11, 1746.

RAVAILLAC'S MURDER of Henry IV. of France, May 14, 1610.*

RAVENNA (on the Adriatic), a city of the Papal states. It was founded by Greek colonists. It fell under the Roman power about 234 B.C. It was favoured and embellished by the emperors, and Honorius made it the capital of the Empire of the West, about A.D. 404. In 568 it became the capital of an exarchate. It was subdued by the Lombards in 752, and their king, Astolphus, in 754 surrendered it to Pepin, king of France, who gave it in 754 to the pope Stephen, and thus laid the foundation of the temporal power of the Holy see. On April 11, 1512, a great battle was fought between the French under the great Gaston de Foix (duke of Nemours and nephew of Louis XII.), and the Spanish and Papal armies. De Foix perished in the moment of his victory, and his death closed the fortunes of the French in Italy. The confederate army was cut to pieces. The duke of Nemours had performed prodigies of valour, but being too eager in his pursuit of the Spaniards, who were retiring in good order, he was slain. *Henault*. Ravenna became part of the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

READING (Berkshire). Here Alfred defeated the Danes, 871. The abbey was founded in 1211 by Henry I. The last abbot was hanged in 1539 for denying the king's supremacy.

REAPING-MACHINES. One was invented in this country early in the present century, but failed from its intricacies. McCormick's American machine was invented about 1831, and perfected in 1846, and received a gold medal from the jurors of the Exhibition of 1851. Hussey's machine, also American, exhibited at the same time, was highly commended.

* His punishment was most dreadful. He was carried to the Grève, and tied to the rack, a wooden engine in the shape of St. Andrew's cross. His right hand, within which was fastened the knife with which he did the murder, was first burned at a slow fire. Then the fleshy and most delicate parts of his body were torn with red-hot pincers, and into the gaping wounds melted lead, oil, pitch, and rosin were poured. His body was so robust, that he endured this exquisite pain, and his strength resisted that of the four horses by which his limbs were to be pulled to pieces. The executioner, in consequence, cut him into quarters, and the spectators, who refused to pray for him, dragged him through the streets.

REASON was decreed to be worshipped as a goddess by the French republicans, Nov. 10, 1793. Thomas Paine's "Age of Reason" was published in 1794-5.

REBECCA RIOTS. See *Wales*, 1843.

REBELLIONS (or INSURRECTIONS) IN BRITISH HISTORY. Among the most memorable from the period of the Norman conquest were the following:—

Against William the Conqueror, in favour of Edgar Atheling, aided by the Scots and Danes, 1069.

By Odo of Bayeux and others, against William I. in favour of his brother Robert, 1088. Extinguished, 1090.

Of the Welsh, who defeated the Normans and English, commenced in 1095.

In England, in favour of the empress Maude, 1139. Ended, 1153.

The rebellion of prince Richard against his father Henry II. 1189.

Of the Barons, April 1215. Compromised by the grant of *Magna Charta*, June 15 following. See *Magna Charta*.

Of the Barons 1261. This rebellion terminated in 1267.

Of the lords spiritual and temporal against Edward II. on account of his favourites, the Gavestons, 1312. Again, on account of the Spencers, 1321.

Of Walter the Tyler, of Deptford, vulgarly called *Wat Tyler*, occasioned by the brutal rudeness of a poll-tax collector to his daughter. He killed the collector in his rage, and raised a party to oppose the tax itself, 1381. See *Tyler*.

Of the duke of Gloucester, and other lords, in England, 1387.

In Ireland, when Roger, earl of March, the viceroy and heir presumptive to the crown, was slain, 1398.

Of Henry, duke of Lancaster, who caused Richard II. to be deposed, 1399.

Rebellion of the English and Welsh, 1400-2.

Against king Henry IV. by a number of confederated lords, 1403.

Of Jack Cade, in favour of the duke of York, against Henry VI. 1450. See *Cade's Insurrection*.

In favour of the house of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI. and seating Edward IV. of York on the throne, 1461.

Under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV. and the restoration of Henry VI. the same year.

Under Edward IV. 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI.

Of the earl of Richmond, against Richard III. 1485, which ended with the death of Richard.

Under Lambert Simnel, who pretended to be Richard III.'s nephew, 1486, which ended the same year in discovering that Simnel was a baker's son; he was pardoned.

Under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, which ended in the execution of Warbeck.

Under Thomas Flamock and Michael Joseph, in Cornwall, against taxes levied to pay the Scottish war expenses. They marched towards London, and lord Audley took the command at Wells.

They were defeated at Blackheath, June 22, and the three leaders were executed, June 28, 1497.

Of the English in the West, to restore the ancient liturgy, &c., 1549; suppressed same year.

In Norfolk, headed by Ket, the tanner, but soon suppressed, Aug. 1549.

In favour of lady Jane Grey, against queen Mary. Lady Jane was proclaimed queen of England on the death of Edward VI. July 10, 1553; but she resigned the crown to Mary a few days afterwards; she was beheaded for high treason, in the Tower, Feb. 12, 1554, aged 17.

Of sir Thomas Wyatt, the poet, and others, against queen Mary's marriage with Philip of Spain, &c., fails; he is beheaded April 11, 1554.

Of the Roman Catholic earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland against queen Elizabeth, Nov. and Dec. 1567. The former fled to Scotland, but was given up by the regent Murray and executed.

Of the Irish, under the earl of Tyrone, 1599, suppressed in 1601.

Under the earl of Essex, against queen Elizabeth, 1600; it ended in his death, 1601.

Of the Irish under Roger More, sir Phelim O'Neil, &c., against the English in Ireland; it ended in 1651.

Rebellion of the Scots, 1666; soon afterwards put down.

Under the duke of Monmouth, 1685; it ended in his death.

Of the Scots in favour of the Old Pretender, 1715; quelled in 1716.

Of the Scots, under the Young Pretender, 1745; suppressed in 1746, when lords Lovat, Balmerino, and Kilmarnock were beheaded.

Of the Americans, on account of taxation, 1774. This rebellion led to a disastrous war, to the loss of our chief North American colonies, and to the independence of the United States, 1782.

In Ireland, called the *Great Rebellion*, when great numbers took up arms, commenced May 24, 1798; suppressed next year.

Again in Ireland, under Robert Emmett, a gifted enthusiast, July 23, 1803, when lord Kilwarden was killed with several others, by the insurgents.

Canadian Insurrection (*which see*), Dec. 1837 to Nov. 1838.

Of Chartists at Newport (*which see*), Nov. 4, 1839.

Smith O'Brien's silly Irish rebellion; terminated in the defeat and dispersion of a multitude of his deluded followers by sub-inspector Trant and about sixty police constables, on Boulagh common, Ballingary, co. Tipperary, July 29, 1848.

See *Ireland*.

Rebellion in India (see *India*), 1857-8.

RECEIPTS FOR MONEY. Receipts were first taxed by a stamp-duty in 1783. The act was amended in 1784, 1791 *et seq.*, and receipts were taxed by a duty varying according to the amount of the money received, in all transactions. Stamps required on bills of exchange, notes, and receipts in Ireland, by stat. 35 Geo. III. 1795. See *Bills of Exchange*. The uniform stamp of one penny on receipts, for all sums above 2*l.*, was enacted by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59 (Aug. 4, 1853). See *Stamps*.

RECIPROCITY TREATY between Great Britain and the United States, regulating the relation between the latter and Canada, in regard to trade, fisheries, &c., was negotiated by lord Elgin, and ratified Aug. 2, 1854. Its abrogation was proposed by the United States' government in 1864.

RECITATIVE, a species of singing differing but little from ordinary speaking, and

used for narratives in operas, is said to have been first employed at Rome by Emilio del Cavaliere, who disputed the claim of Rinuccini to the introduction of the Italian opera, 1600. See *Opera*. It was soon afterwards adopted in other parts of Italy, and throughout Europe.

RECORDER, the principal judicial officer of great corporations. The first recorder of London was Jeffrey de Norton, alderman, 1298; Russell Gurney, esq., Q.C., the **PRESENT** recorder, was elected in 1856. The salary, originally 10*l.* per annum, is now 2500*l.*

RECORDS, PUBLIC, IN ENGLAND, began to be regularly preserved in 1100, by order of Henry I. The repositories which possessed materials the most ancient and interesting to the historian were, the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, and the Queen's Remembrancer's offices of the exchequer. The early records of Scotland, going from London, were lost by shipwreck in 1298. In Ireland, the council-chamber and most of the records were burned, 1711. Public Records act, 2 Vict. c. 94 (Aug. 10, 1838).—A new **RECORD OFFICE** has been erected on the Rolls estate, between Chancery and Fetter-lanes, to which the records will be gradually removed.

RECREATION. See *Playground*.

REDEMPTORISTS. See *Liguorians*.

REDHILL. See *Reformatory Schools*.

RED SEA. In 1826 Ehrenberg discovered that the colour was due to the presence of marine plants, which he named "*Trichodesmium Erythrcum*."

REFLECTORS. See *Burning-glass*.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT, a chief source of agitation for many years. Mr. Pitt's motion for a reform in parliament was lost by a majority of 20 in 1782, of 144 in 1783, and of 74 in 1785. The first ministerial measure of Reform was in earl Grey's administration, when it was proposed in the house of commons by lord John Russell, March 1, 1831.

BILL OF 1831.

First division; *second* reading; for it, 302; against it, 301—majority, ONE, March 22. On motion for a committee, General Gascoyne moved an amendment, "that the number of representatives for England and Wales ought not to be diminished." Amendment carried on a division, 299 to 291—majority, EIGHT, April 19. The bill was abandoned and parliament dissolved, April 22.

A new parliament assembled, June 14. Bill again introduced, June 24. Division on *second* reading: for it, 367; against it, 251—majority, 116, July 4. Division on *third* reading of the bill: for it, 349; against it, 236—majority, 113, Sept. 21.

In the **LOARDS**—first division on *second* reading: lord Wharncliffe moved "that the bill be read that day six months." For, the amendment, 199; against it, 158—majority, FORTY-ONE, Oct. 8. [Parliament prorogued, Oct. 20, 1831.]

BILL OF 1832.*

Read in the **COMMONS** a *first* time, without a division, December 12, 1831. *Second* reading; division, viz.: for the bill, 324; against it, 162—majority, 162, Dec. 17, 1831. *Third* reading; division, viz.: for the bill, 355; against it, 239—majority for it, 116, March 23, 1832.

In the **LOARDS**—read a *first* time on motion of earl Grey, March 26. *Second* reading: for the bill, 184; against it, 175—majority, NINE, April 14. In the committee lord Lyndhurst moved "that the ques-

tion of enfranchisement should precede that of disfranchisement." The division was 151 and 116—majority against ministers, THIRTY-FIVE, May 7. Resignation of ministers, May 9; great public excitement ensued, and they were induced to resume office on the king granting them full power to secure majorities, by the creation of new peers. In the **LOARDS**, the bill was carried through the committee, May 30; read a *third* time: 106 against 22—majority EIGHTY-FOUR, June 4; received the royal assent, June 7, 1832.

The royal assent given to the Scotch Reform Bill, July 17; and to the Irish one, Aug 7, 1832.

Lord John Russell introduced a *new reform bill*, Feb. 13, 1854, which was withdrawn, April 11, 1854, in consequence of the war with Russia.

On Feb. 28, 1859, Mr. Disraeli brought in a reform bill, which was rejected by the commons on March 31, by a majority of 30. This led to a dissolution of parliament, and eventually a change of ministry.

The new government (lords Palmerston and J. Russell) brought forward a new bill, March 1, 1860; but withdrew it June 11. No reform bill was brought forward by the government 1861-65. See *Commons*, note.

The discussion respecting Parliamentary Reform was revived in the autumn of 1864 and 1865, in connection with the approaching elections, and various plans were proposed. Mr. Baines' reform bill was rejected by the commons, May 8, 1865.

REFORMATION, THE. Efforts for the reformation of the church may be traced to the reign of Charlemagne, when Paulinus, bishop of Aquileia, employed his voice and pen to accomplish this object. The principal reformers were Wickliffe, Huss, Jerome of Prague, Savonarola, Luther, Zuinglius, Tyndal, Calvin, Melanchthon, Erasmus, Cranmer, Latimer,

* By this "Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales" (2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 45), 56 boroughs in England were disfranchised (schedule A.), 30 were reduced to one member only (B.); 22 new boroughs were created to send two members (C.), and 20 to send one member (D.), and other important changes were made.

Knox, and Browne. See *Wickliffites, Protestants, Calvinists, Lutherans, Presbyterianism, &c.* The eras of the reformation are as follow :—

In England (<i>Wickliffe</i>)	1360	In Sweden (<i>Petri</i>)	1530
In Bohemia (<i>Huss</i>)	1405	In England (<i>Henry VIII.</i>)	1534
In Germany (<i>Luther</i>)	1517	In Ireland (<i>Archbishop George Browne</i>)	1535
In Switzerland (<i>Zwinglius</i>)	1519	In England, completed (<i>Cranmer, Bucer, Fagius,</i>	
In Denmark	1521	&c.), 1547; annulled by Mary, 1553; restored	
In Prussia	1527	by Elizabeth	1558
In France (<i>Calvin</i>), see <i>Huguenots</i>	1529	In Scotland (<i>Knox</i>), established	1560
Protestants first so called	„	In the Netherlands, established	1562

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS. The increasing number of juvenile delinquents* has long occupied the minds of philanthropists, and various schemes have been devised to check the evil. Two great institutions have been recently set up for this purpose; the Reformatory Schools at Mettray, near Tours in France, and Redhill, near Reigate in Surrey. The former was established in 1839, by M. de Metz, formerly a councillor at Paris; warmly seconded in his beneficent work by the vicomte de Courcelles, who gave the estate on which the establishment is placed. The latter is situated on land purchased in 1849 by the Philanthropic Society, and was placed under the direction of the rev. Sydney Turner. The first stone of the building was laid April 30, 1849, by the prince consort. The inmates of these establishments are instructed in farm labour, and are divided into so-called families. In 1854 the Juvenile Offenders act was passed. In 1851 and 1853 great meetings were held on the subject: and in Aug. 1856, the first grand conference of the National Reformatory Union was held. In 1852 the North-West London Preventive and Reformatory Institution, in the New Road, was established: in this, all kinds of trades are taught. Acts for establishing reformatory schools were passed in 1857 and 1858. In 1863 there were fifty-one reformatory schools in England, and nine in Ireland. In 1865 an international exhibition of the works of these schools, at the Agricultural-hall, Islington, near London, was opened by the prince of Wales.

REFRESHMENT HOUSES for the sale of wine, &c., are licensed in pursuance of an act passed in 1860, amended in 1861.

REGENCY BILLS. One was proposed to parliament in consequence of the mental illness of George III., and debated Dec. 10, 1788. It was relinquished on his majesty's recovery, Feb. 26, 1789. The return of the malady led to the prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) being sworn in before the privy council as regent of the kingdom, Feb. 5, 1811. The Regency Bill providing for the administration of the government, should the crown descend to the princess Victoria while under eighteen years of age, passed 1 Will. IV., Dec. 23, 1830. A Regency Bill appointing prince Albert regent in the event of the demise of the queen, should her next lineal successor be under age, Aug. 4, 1840:

REGENTS. See *Protectorates*.

REGENT'S CANAL begun at Paddington, where it joins a cut to the Grand Junction, passes under Maida-hill, continues its course by the Regent's-park to Islington, where another subterranean excavation, about three-quarters of a mile in length, has been formed for its passage. It then proceeds by Hoxton, Hackney, Mile-end, to Limehouse, where it joins the Thames. The whole length of it is nine miles; it comprises twelve locks and thirty-seven bridges. Opened Aug. 1, 1820.

REGENT'S PARK, originally part of the grounds belonging to a palace of queen Elizabeth, near to the north end of Tottenham court-road, pulled down in 1791. Since 1600, the property was let to various persons, but the leases having expired it reverted to the crown; and in 1814 great improvements were commenced under the direction of Mr. Nash. The park consists of about 450 acres: within it are the gardens of the Zoological Society and the Royal Botanical Society.

REGGIO. See *Rhegium*.

REGIMENTS of INFANTRY were formed in France about 1588. See *Infantry*. The following are the dates of the establishment of several of the British regiments:

* It was calculated (about 1856) that there were in London 30,000, and in England 100,000 youths under 17 leading a vagabond life, and that out of 15,000 of those who were committed for trial nearly half were in custody for the first time.

REGIMENTS, *continued*.

CAVALRY.

The Dragoon Guards, the Royal Irish, and the Scots Greys were formed by James II., about 1685-6
 Oxford Blues are erroneously said to have been formed in the reign of Henry VIII.; they derive their name from their colonel, the earl of Oxford in 1661
 Three Indian regiments (19th, 20th, and 21st), added Aug. „

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Guards, established by Monk, in 1660
 1st Royal 1633
 3rd Buffs 1660
 2nd Queen's Royal 1661
 4th King's Own 1685
 5th Northumberland Fusiliers 1685
 26th Cameronian 1680
 100th Canadian 1858
 101st to 109th (Indian), added Aug. 1861

The Highland regiments are the 42nd, 71st, 72nd, 78th, 79th, 92nd, and 93rd.

REGISTERS. The registering of deeds and conveyances disposing of real estates was appointed to be effected in Yorkshire and in Middlesex, 2 Anne, 1703, *et seq.* By this regulation, greater security was made for purchasers and mortgagees; and the value of estates increased in the register counties. Wills have been for a series of years kept and registered, in London, at Doctors' Commons. See *Wills*. The registering of shipping in the Thames was commenced, 1786; and throughout England, 1787; and several acts and amendments of acts have since followed for keeping and improving registers. See *Revising Barristers*.

REGISTERS, PAROCHIAL, were established by Cromwell, lord Essex, by which the dates of births, marriages, and burials, became ascertainable, 27 Hen. VIII. 1530-8. This measure was opposed by the people, who feared some new taxation. A stamp-tax was laid on them in 1784. Laws for their better regulation were enacted in 1813, *et seq.* The great Registration act (introduced by lord John Russell), 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86, passed Aug. 17, 1836. See *Bills of Mortality, &c.*

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS was enacted by the Reform act, passed June, 1832.

REGIUM DONUM (Royal gift), an allowance granted by the sovereign to dissenting ministers in Ireland, began in 1672, and has since been greatly increased. Its acceptance has been censured by some nonconformists.

REICHSRATH, the representative council of the empire of Austria, reconstituted by a decree, March 5; met on May 31, 1860. In May, 1861, the upper house consisted of 17 spiritual, 55 hereditary, and 39 peers. The lower house consisted of 136 elected deputies. No representatives came from Hungary, Transylvania, Venetia, the Banat, Slavonia, Croatia, and Istria. The Reichsrath was abolished by a rescript, Sept. 21, 1865, with the view of restoring autonomy to Hungary and other provinces.

REIGN OF TERROR. Maximilien Robespierre headed the populace in the Champ de Mars, in Paris, demanding the dethronement of the king, July 17, 1791. He was triumphant in 1793, and great numbers of eminent men and citizens were sacrificed during his sanguinary administration. Billaud Varennes denounced the tyranny of Robespierre in the tribune, July 28, 1794. Cries of "Down with the tyrant!" resounded through the hall; and he was immediately ordered to the place of execution and suffered death. A large number of his companions were also executed. See *France*. This has been termed the *Red Terror*. The re-action, disgraced by many atrocious acts of wanton cruelty, has been termed the *White Terror*. The Jesuits were conspicuous in the destruction of their adversaries.

RELIGION (from *religo*, I bind again, in the sense of a vow or oath) comprehends a belief in the being and perfections of God, and obedience to his commandments. The Christian religion is set forth in the New Testament, which is the spirit and interpreter of the Old. Departure from these scriptures has been the origin of all corrupt forms of religion, as foretold in them. See *Mahometanism*, and other religions and sects under their names. The population of the globe with reference to religious worship, is given by Balbi (who assumed the total population to be 1,050,000,000), and Dieterici (who assumed it to be 1,288,000,000), as follows:

	Balbi (1836).	Dieterici (1861).		Balbi (1836).	Dieterici (1861).
Jews	4,500,000	5,000,000	Idolaters, &c., not professing		
Christians	225,000,000	335,000,000	the Jewish, Christian, or		
Roman Catholics	160,000,000	170,000,000	Mahometan worship	665,500,000	800,000,000
Mahometans	155,000,000	160,000,000			

REMONSTRANCE, THE GRAND, was drawn up by the house of commons, and presented to king Charles I., Dec. 1, 1641. It consisted of 206 articles, and dwelt bitterly on all the king's illegal and oppressive acts.

REMONSTRANTS. See *Arminians*.

RENAISSANCE, a term applied to the revival of the classic style of art at the beginning of the 16th century, under the patronage of the Medici and others. See *Painters and Sculptors*.

RENTS were first made payable in money, instead of in kind, 1135. Numerous statutes have been enacted in various reigns to define the relations and regulate the dealings between landlord and tenant. 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106 (1845) regulates leases. By the act 8 Anne, 1709 no goods are removable from tenements under an execution until the rent shall have been paid to the landlord by the sheriff, 1709. In England, the duke of Sutherland received his rents in the value of corn, and in Scotland, in the value of wool and sheep. The rental of England, including land, houses, and mines, was 6,000,000*l.* about the year 1600, and twelve years' purchase the value of land. About 1690, the rental amounted to 14,000,000*l.*, and the land was worth eighteen years' purchase. *Davenport on the Revenues*. The present rental of the United Kingdom has been estimated in the present century at 127,000,000*l.* See *Land, &c.*

REPEAL OF THE UNION, IRELAND. An Irish association was formed with this object under the auspices of Mr. O'Connell, in 1829.

A proclamation of the lord-lieutenant prohibited the meetings of a society "leagued for the purpose of procuring a repeal of the union, under the name of the Irish Society for Legal and Legislative Relief, or the Anti-Union Society" Oct. 18, 1830

The house of commons, by a majority of 484, reject Mr. O'Connell's motion for repeal, April 27, 1834

A new association in 1841, 1842, and 1843 became more violent. Assemblies of the lower classes of the people were held in the last-named year, in various parts of Ireland, some of them amounting to 150,000 persons, and called "monster meetings."

The great meeting at Trim took place on March 10; other meetings were held at Mullingar, Cork, and Longford, on May 14, 21, and 28, respectively: at Drogheda, Kilkenny, Mal-

low, and Dundalk, on June 5, 8, 11, and 29; at Donnybrook and Balinglass, July 3 and 20; at Tara, Aug. 15; at Loughrea, Clifton, and Lismore, Sept. 10, 17, and 24; and at Mullaghmast, Oct. 1, 1843

A meeting to be held at Clontarf, on Oct. 8, was prevented by government; and Mr. O'Connell and his chief associates were brought to trial for political conspiracy, Jan. 15, 1844, and convicted, Feb. 12; but the sentence was reversed by the house of lords, Sept. 4. See *Trials*.

The association for the repeal of the union continued for some time under the direction of Mr. John O'Connell, but was little regarded. The total "repeal rent" amounted to 134,379*l.*

A fruitless attempt was made in Dublin to revive repeal agitation Dec. 4, 1860

REPUBLICANS. See *Democrats*. **REPUBLICS.** See *Athens, Rome, Genoa, Venice, &c.*

REQUESTS, COURTS OF. See *Court of Conscience*.

RESERVE FORCES. In the summer of 1859, acts were passed to provide for the establishment of a military reserve force of men who have been in her majesty's service (not to exceed 20,000), and a volunteer reserve force of seamen not to exceed 30,000.

RESTORATION, THE, that of king Charles II. to the crown of England, after an interregnum of eleven years and four months, between Jan. 30, 1649, when Charles I. was beheaded, and May 29, 1660, when Charles II. was restored, and entered London amidst the acclamations of the people.

RETREAT OF THE TEN THOUSAND GREEKS, who had joined the army of the younger Cyrus in his revolt against his brother, Artaxerxes Mnemon. Cyrus was defeated and slain at Cunaxa, 401 B.C. Artaxerxes having enticed the Greek leaders into his power and killed them, Xenophon was called by his countrymen to the command. Under continual alarms from sudden attacks, he led them across rapid rivers, through vast deserts, over the tops of mountains, till he reached the sea. The Greeks returned home after a march of 1155 parasangs or leagues (3465 miles), which was performed in 215 days, after the absence of fifteen months. This retreat has been immortalised by the account given by its conductor.

REUSS-GREIZ AND REUSS-SCHLEIZ, two principalities in Central Germany, with a united population of 121,200. The reigning family sprang from Ekbert, count of Osterode in the 10th century. The princely dignity was conferred by the emperor Sigismund in 1426.

1856. Reigning prince of Reuss-Schleiz, Henry LXIX. | 1859. Reigning prince of Reuss-Greiz, Henry XXI
Sept. 16; born May 19, 1792. | Nov. 8; born March 28, 1846.

REVELATION. See *Apocalypse*.

REVENUE, PUBLIC, OF ENGLAND. The revenue collected for the civil list, and for all the other charges of government, as well ordinary as extraordinary, was 1,200,000*l.* per annum, in 1660, the first after the restoration of Charles II. in 1690 was raised 6,000,000*l.*, every branch of the revenue being anticipated; this was the origin of the funds and the national debt, 2 William and Mary. *Salmon.* The revenue laws were amended in 1861.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE SINCE THE CONQUEST.

William I.	£400,000	Henry VI.	£ 64,976	William III.	£3,895,205
William Rufus	350,000	Edward IV.	* * *	Anne (at the Union) . .	5,691,803
Henry I.	300,000	Edward V.	100,000	George I.	6,762,643
Stephen	250,000	Richard III.	130,000	George II.	8,522,540
Henry II.	200,000	Henry VII.	400,000	George III., 1788 . . .	15,572,971
Richard I.	150,000	Henry VIII.	800,000	" 1800, about . . .	38,000,000
John	100,000	Edward VI.	400,000	United Kingdom, 1820 .	65,599,570
Henry III.	80,000	Mary	450,000	George IV., 1825 . . .	62,871,300
Edward I.	150,900	Elizabeth	500,000	William IV., 1830 . .	55,431,317
Edward II.	100,000	James I.	600,000	" 1835	50,494,732
Edward III.	154,000	Charles I.	895,819	Victoria, 1845, <i>net</i> . .	53,060,354
Richard II.	130,000	Commonwealth . . .	1,517,247	" 1850	52,810,680
Henry IV.	100,000	Charles II.	1,400,000	" 1853	54,430,344
Henry V.	76,643	James II.	2,001,855		

	Revenue.	Expenditure.		Revenue.	Expenditure.
1855, <i>net</i>	£63,364,605	£65,692,962	1859, <i>gross</i> . . .	£65,477,284	£64,663,882
1856	68,008,623	88,428,345	1860	71,089,669	69,502,289
1857	66,056,055	75,588,667	1863	70,603,561	69,302,008
1858	61,812,525	68,128,859	1864	70,208,964	67,056,286
			1865	70,313,436	

*Surplus, on the year ending June 30, 1865, 2,496,849*l.**

Previously to 1854 there had been an average *surplus* of 2,500,000*l.* since 1849. In consequence of the Russian war the *deficiency* in 1854 was 3,209,059*l.*; in 1855, 21,141,183*l.*; in 1856, 10,104,412*l.* In 1857 there was a *surplus* of 36,097*l.*; in 1858, of 1,127,657*l.*; in 1859 a *deficiency* of 2,019,584*l.*

REVIEWS. The *Journal des Savans*, published on Jan. 5, 1665, by Denis de Salo, under the name of Hédouville, was the parent of critical journals. It was soon imitated throughout Europe, and was itself translated into various languages. It is still published. George III. spoke of this publication to Dr. Johnson, in the private interview with which he was honoured by his majesty, in the library of the queen's house, in Feb. 1767. *Boswell.* The *Bibliothèque Anglaise* came out in 1716-27. For Military REVIEWS, see *Volunteers.*

Monthly Review . . .	1749	Quarterly	1809	Westminster	1824	British Quarterly . .	1844
Critical	1756	Eclectic	1813	Southern America . .	1828	National	1855
Anti-Jacobin	1798	North American . . .	1815	Dublin	1836	Saturday	"
Edinburgh	1802	Retrospective	1820	North British	1844	Fortnightly	1865

REVISING BARRISTERS' COURTS, to examine the lists of voters for members of parliament, were instituted by the Reform bill of 1832.

REVIVALS on the subject of religion arose in the United States in 1857. In the autumn of 1859, they began in Scotland, the north of Ireland (particularly Belfast), and England. Many meetings were held for prayers and preaching throughout the week, as well as on Sundays.

REVOLUTIONS:—

The Assyrian empire destroyed, and that of the Medes and Persians founded by Cyrus the Great	B.C.	536	In Sweden	1772 and 1809
The Macedonian empire founded on the destruction of the Persian, by the defeat of Darius Codomanus, by Alexander the Great		331	In North America	1775
The Roman empire established on the ruins of the republic by Julius Cæsar		47	In France	1789, 1830, 1848, and 1851
The empire of the Western Franks begun under Charlemagne	A.D.	800	In Holland, 1795; counter-revolution . . .	1813
In Portugal		1640	In Venice	1797
In England		1649 and 1688	In Rome	1798 and 1848
In Poland		1704, 1795, and 1830	In the Netherlands	1830
In Russia		1730 and 1762	In Brunswick	"
			In Brazil	1831
			In Hungary	1848
			In Italy	1859 and 1860
			In United States	1860-5

[See the countries respectively.]

REVOLVERS. See *Pistols*.

RHEGIUM (now REGGIO), S. Italy, a Greek colony, flourished in the 5th century, B.C. It was held by the Campanian legion, 281-271, afterwards severely punished for its rebellion. Reggio was taken by Garibaldi, Aug. 1860.

RHEIMS (N. France). The principal church here was built before 406; it was rebuilt in the 12th century, and is now very beautiful. The corpse of St. Remy, the archbishop, is preserved behind the high altar, in a magnificent shrine. The kings of France were crowned at Rheims; probably because Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptized in the cathedral in 496. Several ecclesiastical councils have been held here. The city was taken and retaken several times in the last months of the French war, 1814.

RHETORIC. Rhetorical points and accents were invented by Aristophanes of Byzantium, 200 B.C. Rhetoric was first taught in Latin at Rome by Photius Gallus, about 87 B.C. He taught Cicero, who said, "We are first to consider what is to be said; secondly, how; thirdly, in what words; and lastly, how it is to be ornamented." A regius professor of rhetoric was appointed in Edinburgh, April 20, 1762, when Dr. Blair became first professor.

RHINE. This river was fortified as the frontier of the Roman empire, 298 and 369, and became the boundary of the French republic in 1794. See *Confederation*.

RHODE ISLAND (N. America), settled about 1635, was taken in the war of independence by the British, Dec. 8, 1776; but was evacuated by them, Oct. 25, 1779.

RHODES, an island on the coast of Asia Minor, is said to have been peopled from Crete, as early as 916 B.C. The Rhodians were famous navigators, masters of the sea, and institutors of a maritime code which was afterwards adopted by the Romans. The city was built about 432 and flourished, 300-200 B.C. See *Colossus*. Rhodes, long an ally of the Romans, was taken by the emperor Vespasian, A.D. 71. It was held by the Knights Hospitallers from 1309 to 1522, when it was conquered by the Turks, who still retain it. The knights retired to Malta (*which see*). Rhodes suffered severely by an earthquake on April 22, 1863.

RHODIUM, a rare metal, discovered in platinum ore, by Dr. Wollaston in 1804. It has been used for the points of metallic pens.

RIALTO, BRIDGE OF THE, at Venice (mentioned by Shakspeare in his "*Merchant of Venice*"), built about 1590, consists of a marble arch across the Grand Canal, 90 feet wide and 24 feet high.

RIBBONISM, a term given to the principles of a secret society in Ireland, organised about 1820, to retaliate on landlords any injuries done to their tenants, not scrupling even at assassination. To the ribbonmen are attributed many of the agrarian murders.

RICHMOND (Surrey), 'anciently called Sheen, which in the Saxon tongue signifies *resplendent*. Here stood a palace in which Edward I. and II. resided, and Edward III. died, 1377. Here also died Anne, queen of Richard II. The palace was repaired by Henry V. who founded three religious houses near it. In 1497 it was destroyed by fire; but Henry VII. rebuilt it, and commanded that the village should be called Richmond, he having borne the title of earl of Richmond (Yorkshire) before he obtained the crown; and here he died in 1509. Queen Elizabeth was a prisoner in this palace for a short time during the reign of her sister. When she became queen, it was one of her favourite places of residence; and here she died, March 24, 1603. It was afterwards the residence of Henry, prince of Wales. The beautiful park and gardens were enclosed by Charles I. The observatory was built by sir W. Chambers in 1769. In Richmond, Thomson "sang the Seasons and their change;" and died Aug. 27, 1748.—RICHMOND (Virginia) became the capital of the southern confederate states. The congress adjourned from Montgomery, Alabama, to Richmond, where it met July 20, 1861. After a siege of 1452 days and many desperate battles Richmond was evacuated by the confederates, April 2, 1865. See *United States*.

RIFLE CORPS. See *National Association and Fire-arms*.

RIGHTS, BILL OF, one of the bulwarks of the constitution, obtained by parliament from king Charles I., although he had endeavoured by various artifices to avoid granting it, June 26, 1628. To the PETITION OF RIGHTS, preferred March 17, 1627-8, his majesty answered, "I will that right be done, according to the laws and customs of the realm." Both houses addressed the king for a fuller answer to their petition of rights, whereupon he gave them an answer less evasive, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré*," June 7, 1628. An

important declaration was made by the lords and commons of England to the prince and princess of Orange on Feb. 13, 1689, in an act "declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown."

RIMNIK, near Martinesti, Wallachia. Here the Austrians and Russians, under prince Coburg and Suwarrow, gained a great victory over the Turks, Sept. 22, 1789.

RINDERPEST, German for *cattle-plague* (*which see*)

RINGS anciently had a seal or signet engraved on them, to seal writings, and they are so used to this day. In *Genesis* xli. 42, it is said that Pharaoh gave Joseph his ring. Rings are now put upon women's fourth finger at marriage; but the first use of rings by the Jews was at the espousal or contract before marriage.

RIO JANEIRO (S. America) was made capital of the empire of Brazil in 1807.

RIOTS, in BRITISH HISTORY. The riotous assembling of twelve or more persons, and their not dispersing upon proclamation, was first made high treason by a statute enacted 2 & 3 Edw. VI. 1548-9. The present *Riot Act* was passed 1 Geo. I. 1714. See *below*.

Some riotous citizens of London demolished the convent belonging to Westminster abbey; the ringleader was hanged, and the rest had their hands and feet cut off, 6 Hen. III. 1221.

Goldsmiths' and Tailors' companies fought in the streets of London; several were killed; the sheriffs quelled it, and thirteen were hanged, 1262. A riot at Norwich; the rioters burn the cathedral and monastery; the king went thither, and saw the ringleaders executed, 1271.

Riot of Evil May-day (*which see*), 1517.

Dr. Lamb killed by the mob, June, 1628.

A riot on pretence of pulling down houses of ill-fame; several of the ringleaders hanged, 1668.

Another, at Guildhall, at the election of sheriffs; several considerable persons who seized the lord mayor were concerned, 1682.

At Edinburgh and Dumfries, on account of the Union, 1707.

In London, on account of Dr. Sacheverel's trial; several dissenting meeting-houses were broken open, Feb. 1710.

Riot of the Whig and Tory mobs, called Ormond and Newcastle mobs, 1715.

The *Mug-house* riot, in Salisbury-court, between the Whigs and Tories. The riot quelled by the guards. Five rioters hanged, July, 1716.

Of the Spitalfields weavers, on account of employing workmen come over from Ireland. Quelled by the military, but many lives lost, 1736.

Porteous riot at Edinburgh (see *Porteous*), 1736.

The nailers in Worcestershire march to Birmingham, and make terms with the iron-merchants there, 1737.

Of sailors who were robbed and ill-used at a house of ill-fame in the Strand; being assisted by a large body, they pulled down the house and destroyed the furniture of several other houses, turning the women naked into the streets, 1749.

Of the Spitalfields weavers; the duke of Bedford narrowly escaped death; many lives lost, 1765.

A mob in St. George's Fields, to see Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench prison; the military aid indiscreetly called for by the justices of the peace, and several innocent persons, particularly young Allen, fired upon, and killed, 1768.

Gordon's "No Popery" riots, 1780.

At Birmingham, on account of commemorating the French revolution, July 14, 1791, when several houses were destroyed.

In various parts of Scotland, on account of the Militia act, Aug. 1797, when several were killed.

At Maidstone, at the trial of Arthur O'Connor and others, May 22, 1798; the earl of Thanet, Mr. Ferguson, and others, were active in endeavouring to rescue O'Connor, for which they were tried and convicted, April 25, 1799.

At Liverpool, occasioned by a quarrel between a party of dragoons and a press-gang, June 27, 1809. O.P. riot (*which see*) at Covent-garden, Sept. 1809.

In Piccadilly, in consequence of the house of commons committing sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, April 6, 1810.

At Sheffield, during which 800 muskets belonging to the local militia were destroyed, April 14, 1812.

Machinery destroyed by rioters at Nottingham from Nov. 1811 to Jan. 1812.

In various parts of the north of England, by the Luddites, during 1811 and 1812.

At the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on account of the celebrated *Dog of Montargis*, several nights, Dec. 1814.

Alarming riots at Westminster, on account of the Corn Bill; they lasted several days, March, 1815.

At the depot at Dartmoor, in quelling which seven Americans were killed, and thirty-five wounded, April, 1815.

Popular meetings at Spa-fields, when the shops of the gunsmiths were attacked for arms. Mr. Platt shot in that of Mr. Beckwith on Snow-hill, Dec. 2, 1816. Watson tried for high treason, but acquitted, June, 1817.

In the park, on the prince-regent going to the house, in which an air-gun was fired at him, Jan. 28, 1817.

At Manchester, at a popular meeting, March 3, 1817. Affray at Manchester, called the "Field of Peterloo," Aug. 16, 1819. See *Manchester Reform Meeting*.

At the Theatre Royal, Dublin, of several nights' duration, 1819.

Riot at Paisley and Glasgow; many houses plundered, Sept. 16, 1819.

At Edinburgh, on the acquittal of queen Caroline, Nov. 19, 1820.

In London, at the funeral of the queen, through the military opposing the body being carried through the city, Aug. 14, 1821.

At Knightsbridge, between the military and the populace, on the funeral of Honey and Francis, Aug. 26, 1821.

At the Theatre in Dublin; the riot called the "Bottle Conspiracy," against the marquess Wellesley, lord-lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1822.

Riot at Ballybay; Mr. Lawless was arrested, Oct. 9, 1828.

Riot at Limerick; the provision-warehouses plundered and mischief done, June 15, 1830.

Fatal affrays at Castlepollard, May 23, 1831; and Newtonbarry (*which see*), June 18, 1831.

Alarming riots at Merthyr-Tydfil, among the iron-workers, several of whom, fired on by the military, were killed and wounded, June 3, 1831.

Riot at the Forest of Dean, June 8, 1831. See *Dean*.

Nottingham castle burnt by rioters, Oct. 10, 1831. Reform riots at Bristol (see *Bristol*), Oct. 29, 1831.

Affray at Castleshock, county Kilkenny, when a number of police, attacked by the populace, were, with their commander, Mr. Gibbins, killed, Dec. 14, 1831.

Riot at Boughton, near Canterbury, produced by a body of persons called *Thomites*, headed by a

RIOTS, *continued.*

fanatic named Thom, or Courtenay, who with others, was killed, May 31, 1838. See *Thomites*. Great riots throughout the country, occasioned by the Chartists. Suppressed by proclamation, Dec. 12, 1838. Riots in Birmingham, when much mischief ensued, July 15, 1839. See *Birmingham*. Chartist riot at Newport (*which see*), Nov. 4, 1839. Meditated Chartist outbreak at Sheffield, with most destructive objects, providentially discovered, and many persons arrested, Jan. 11, 1840. Rebecca riots against turnpikes in Wales, in 1843. Chartist demonstration (see *Chartists*), April 10, 1848. Fatal affray at Dolly's Brae, near Castlewellan, in Ireland, between the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics; several of the latter lost their lives, and some of their houses were ransacked and burnt, July 12, 1849. Serious riots at Yarmouth, through a dispute between the ship-owners and the seamen, Feb. 23, 1851. Riots occasioned by a procession of Orangemen at Liverpool, and several lives lost, July 14, 1851. Riot at Stockport, Cheshire; two Catholic chapels destroyed and houses burnt, June 29, 1852. Fierce religious riots at Belfast, in Ireland, occur, July 14, 1852.

Fatal election riot at Six-mile-Bridge, in the county of Clare, in Ireland; five persons shot dead by the military, July 22, 1852. See *Six-mile-Bridge*. Riots at Wigan, among the coal-miners, suppressed by the military without loss of life, Oct. 28, 1853. Bread riots at Liverpool, Feb. 19, 1855. Riots at Hyde Park, about Sunday Bill, July, 1855; about dearness of bread, Oct. 14, 21, 28, 1855. Riots at Belfast through the open-air preaching of the rev. Hugh Hanna, Sept. 6, 13, 20, 1857. Religious riots at St. George's in the East, London, on Sundays in Sept. and Nov. 1859. Break out of the convicts at Chatham, suppressed by the military, Feb. 11, 1861. Violent riots at Belfast begin, through an Orange demonstration, Sept. 17, 1862. Fierce rioting (caused by the Irish against the favourers of Garibaldi) at Hyde Park, London, Sept. 28 and Oct. 5; and at Birkenhead, Cheshire, Oct. 8 and 15, 1862. Rioting at Staleybridge (on account of the mode of relief to unemployed cotton-workers), principally Irish, put down by the military, March 21, 1863. Fierce conflicts between Romanists and Protestants at Belfast; 9 persons killed and about 150 injured, Aug 10-27, 1864.

See *Rebellions*.

RIPON (Yorkshire), an ancient town. About 661 an abbey cell was built here by Eata. Ripon was made a bishopric by archbishop Wilfred in 690, but did not endure so. It suffered much by the ravages of the Danes, the Normans (1069), and the Scots (1319 and 1323). The present see was erected Oct. 1836, out of the archdeaconry of York in the West Riding. Income, 4500*l*.

BISHOPS.

1836. Charles Thomas Longley, translated to Durham in 1856. | 1856. Robert Bickersteth (PRESENT bishop).

ROAD MURDER. On the night of June 29-30, 1860, Francis Savile Kent, four years old, was murdered, and his body hid in a garden water-closet. His sister Constance Kent (aged sixteen), and the nurse Elizabeth Gough, the first suspected, after several examinations, were discharged for want of evidence. The coroner was severely blamed for charging the jury improperly, but the court of Queen's Bench, in Jan. 1861, refused to issue a writ for a new inquiry. Constance Kent, on April 25, 1865, before sir Thomas Henry at Bow-street, and on July 21, following, at her trial at Salisbury, confessed herself to be guilty of the murder. Her punishment was commuted to penal servitude for life.

ROADS OF ENGLAND. The first general repair of the highways of this country was directed about 1285. Acts were passed for the purpose in 1524 and 1555, followed by others in Elizabeth's and succeeding reigns. Roads through the Highlands of Scotland were begun by General Wade in 1746. London M'Adam's roads were introduced about 1818; he prescribes the breaking of stones to six ounces weight, and calculates the expense of breaking stones at a shilling a ton; clean flints and granite clippings answer best. Wooden pavements were tried with partial success in the streets of London; at Whitehall in 1839, and in other streets in 1840. Asphalt pavement soon after. See *Roman Roads* and *Wooden Pavements*. An act "for the better management of the highways" was passed in 1862, after much opposition. See *M'Adam*.

ROASTING ALIVE. An early instance is that of Bocchoris, king of Egypt, by order of Sabacon of Ethiopia, 737 B.C. *Lenglet*. Sir John Oldecastle, lord Cobham, was thus put to death in 1418, and M. Servetus for heresy at Geneva, in 1553. See *Burning Alive* and *Martyrs*.

ROBBERS. First punished with death by Edmund I.'s laws, which directed that the eldest robber should be hanged. Remarkable robbers were Robin Hood, in England, 1189 (see *Robin Hood*), and Claud Du Val, "executed at Tyburn," says an historian, quaintly, "to the great grief of the women," Jan. 1670. In Ireland, the famous Mac Cabe was hanged at Naas, Aug. 19, 1691. Galloping Hogan, the rapparee, flourished at this period. Frenay, the celebrated highwayman, surrendered himself, May 10, 1749. The accomplished Barrington was transported, Sept. 22, 1790. See *Trials*.

ROBIN HOOD, captain of a band of robbers, in Sherwood forest, Nottinghamshire. Some assert that he was the earl of Huntingdon, disgraced and banished the court by Richard I. at his accession (1189). Robin Hood and Little John and their band are said to have continued their depredations till 1247, when Robin died. *Stow*.

"ROBINSON CRUSOE," by Daniel De Foe, first appeared in 1719.

ROCHELLE (W. France), a sea-port on the Atlantic, belonged to the English for some time, but finally surrendered to the French leader, Du Guesclin, in 1372. It became a stronghold of the Calvinist party, and was vainly besieged by the duke of Anjou in 1573. It was taken after a siege of thirteen months by cardinal Richelieu in 1628. The duke of Buckingham was sent with a fleet and army to relieve it; but the citizens declined to admit him. A conspiracy here in 1822 caused loss of life to sergeant Bories and others.

ROCHESTER, in Kent, an ancient city, built by the Romans and called *Durobrivis*. The bishopric, founded by Augustin, 604, is the next in age to Canterbury. The first cathedral was erected by Ethelbert, king of Kent. St. Justus was bishop in 604; alterations were made in the diocese in 1845. Rochester is valued in the king's books at 35*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* per annum. Present income, 500*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS.

1793. Samuel Horsley, trans. to St. Asaph's, 1802.
1802. Thomas Dampier, translated to Ely, 1808.
1809. Walter King, died Feb. 22, 1827.

1827. Hugh Percy, translated to Carlisle, Oct. 27.
1827. George Murray, died Feb. 16, 1860.
1860. Joseph Cotton Wigram (PRESENT bishop).

ROCKETS, destructive war implements, were invented by sir William Congreve about 1803. The carcase-rockets were first used at Boulogne, Oct. 8, 1806, when they set the town on fire, their powers having been previously demonstrated in the presence of Mr. Pitt and several of the cabinet ministers, 1806. Improved rockets were made by Hales in 1846.

ROCKINGHAM ADMINISTRATIONS.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, July, 1765 to Aug. 1766.
Charles, marquess of Rockingham, *first lord of the treasury*.
William Dowdeswell, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, *lord president*.
Duke of Newcastle, *privy seal*.
Earl of Northampton, *lord chancellor*.
Duke of Portland, *lord chamberlain*.
Duke of Rutland, *master of the horse*.
Lord Talbot, *lord steward*.
Henry Seymour Conway and the duke of Grafton, *secretaries of state*.
Lord Egmont, *admiralty*.
Marquess of Granby, *ordnance*.
Viscount Barrington, *secretary-at-war*.
Viscount Howe, *treasurer of the navy*.
Charles Townshend, *paymaster of the forces*.

Earl of Dartmouth, *first lord of trade*.
Lords Besborough and Grantham, *lord John Cavendish, Thomas Townshend, &c.*

SECOND ADMINISTRATION, March to July 2, 1782, when the marquess died.
Marquess of Rockingham, *first lord of the treasury*.
Lord John Cavendish, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Lord Camden, *president of the council*.
Duke of Grafton, *privy seal*.
Lord Thurlow, *lord chancellor*.
William, earl of Shelburne and Charles James Fox, *secretaries of state*.
Augustus Keppel, *first lord of the admiralty*.
Duke of Richmond, *master-general of the ordnance*.
Thomas Townshend, *secretary-at-war*.
Isaac Barré, Edmund Burke, &c.

ROCROY (N. France). Here, May 19, 1643, the Spaniards were totally defeated by the French, commanded by the great Condé.

RODNEY'S VICTORIES. Admiral Rodney fought, near Cape St. Vincent, the Spanish admiral, Don Langara, whom he defeated and made prisoner, capturing six of his ships, one of which blew up, Jan. 16, 1780. On April 12, 1782, he encountered the French fleet in the West Indies, commanded by the count de Grasse, took five ships of the line, and sent the French admiral prisoner to England: Rodney was raised to the peerage, June, 1782.

ROGATION WEEK. Rogation Sunday received its title from the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following it, called Rogation days, derived from the Latin *rogare*, to beseech.*

ROHILLAS, an Affghan tribe, who emigrated from Cabul at the end of the 17th century, and established themselves in the eastern parts of Delhi. They were defeated by the English in 1774, and nearly exterminated by the sovereigns of Oude; and after a struggle finally subdued by the English in 1849.

* Extraordinary prayers and supplications for these three days are said to have been appointed in the third century, as a preparation for the devout observance of our Saviour's ascension on the next day succeeding to them, denominated Holy Thursday or Ascension-day. The whole week in which these days happen is styled Rogation week; and in some parts it is still known by the other names of Crop week, Grass week, and Procession week. The perambulations of parishes have usually been made in this week.

ROLLS. See *Master of the Rolls*, and *Records*.

ROLLS' CHAPEL (London), founded by Henry III., in 1233, for ordaining Jewish rabbis converted to Christianity. On the banishment of the Jews, the buildings now called the Rolls, and the chapel, were annexed by patent to the office of the keeper or master of the rolls of Chancery, from which circumstance they took their name. A number of public records from the time of Richard III. were kept in presses in this chapel.

ROMAGNA, a province of the Papal States, comprised in the legations of Forli and Ravenna. It was conquered by the Lombards; but taken from them by Pepin, and given to the pope, 753. Cæsar Borgia held it as a duchy in 1501, but lost it in 1503. In 1859 the Romagna threw off the temporal authority of the pope, and declared itself subject to the king of Sardinia, who accepted it in March, 1860. It now forms part of the province of Emilia, in the new kingdom of Italy. Population (1860) 1,014,582. See *Rome*.

ROMAINVILLE AND BELLEVILLE, heights near Paris, where Joseph Bonaparte, Mortier, and Marmont were defeated by the allies after a vigorous resistance, March 30, 1814. The next day Paris capitulated.

ROMAN CATHOLICS, called also ROMANISTS and PAPISTS. Their religion was the established one till the Reformation. Since then many laws were made against them, which have been repealed.* See *Religion*.

Bishop Fisher, sir Thomas More, and others, executed for denying the king's supremacy . . . 1535
Catholics absolved from their allegiance to the king by Paul III. 1535: by Pius V. . . 1570
They rebel in . . . 1549 and 1567
The Gunpowder Plot (*which see*) . . . 1605
They suffer by Oates's fictitious popish plot . . . 1678
They are excluded from the throne . . . 1689
They suffer by the Gordon riots . . . June, 1780
Various disabilities removed in . . . 1780 and 1791
Mr. Pitt proposes measures for their relief, which he gives up . . . 1801-4
Roman Catholic Association organised in Ireland, with the object of removing the political and civil disabilities of Roman Catholics . . . 1824
Bills in their favour frequently brought in without effect from . . . 1813 to 1828
An act of parliament passed for the suppression of the Catholic Association, March 5, 1829; but it voted its own dissolution, Feb. 12, preceding.
The duke of Wellington and sir Robert Peel carry the great Catholic emancipation bill (10 Geo. IV. c. 7) in the commons, March 30; in the lords, April 10; it receives the royal assent . . . April 13, 1829
The duke of Norfolk and lords Dormer and Clifford, the first Roman Catholic peers, take their seats . . . April 28, "
The first English member returned, the earl of Surrey for Horsham . . . May 4, "

Mr. O'Connell elected for Clare, takes his seat (first Roman Catholic M. P. since 1689), Aug. 1829
Mr. Alexander Raphael the first Roman Catholic Sheriff of London . . . Sept. 28, 1834
Sir Michael O'Loughlin, the first Roman Catholic judge (as Master of the Rolls in Ireland), appointed . . . Oct. 30, 1836
Mr. O'Connell elected first Roman Catholic lord mayor of Dublin . . . 1841
The "Papal Aggression" (*which see*); cardinal Nicholas Wiseman appointed archbishop of Westminster . . . Sept. 30, 1850
Agitation in favour of the pope . . . 1860-2
[In 1851 there were in England 570 Roman Catholic chapels with 186,111 sittings.—The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland consists of four archbishops, 24 bishops, and (in 1854) 2291 priests; there are numerous monasteries and convents.]
Roman Catholic university founded at Drumcondra, Ireland. . . July 20, 1862
Roman Catholic chaplains permitted for gaols, by Prison Ministers Act . . . July, 1863
Serjeant Wm. Shee made a justice of the Queen's Bench, the first Roman Catholic judge since the Reformation . . . Dec. 15, "
Death of Cardinal Wiseman, aged 63; 7th English cardinal since the Reformation . . . Feb. 15, 1865
Henry Manning (formerly an archdeacon in the English Church) consecrated archbishop of Westminster . . . June 8, "

ROMAN ROADS IN ENGLAND. Our historians maintain, but are mistaken, that there were but four of these roads. *Camden*. "The Romans," says Isidore, "made roads almost all over the world, to have their marches in a straight line, and to employ the people;" and criminals were frequently condemned to work at such roads, as we learn from Suetonius, in his life of Caligula. They were commenced and completed at various periods, between the 2nd and 4th centuries, and the Roman soldiery were employed in making them, that inactivity might not give them an opportunity to raise disturbances. *Bede*.

1st, WATLING-STREET, so named from Vitellianus, who is supposed to have directed it, the Britons calling him in their language *Guetalin* (from Kent to Cardigan Bay).
2nd, IKENELD, or IKENILD-STREET, from its beginning among the *Iceni* (from St. David's to Tynemouth).
3rd, FOSSE, or FOSSE WAY, probably from its having

been defended by a fosse on both sides (from Cornwall to Lincoln).
4th, ERMIN-STREET, from *Irmunsul*, a German word, meaning Mercury, whom our German ancestors worshipped under that name (from St. David's to Southampton).

* Among other disabilities, Roman Catholics were excluded from corporate offices, 1667; from parliament, 1691; forbidden to marry Protestants, 1708; to possess arms, 1695, &c. See *Scully's History of the Penal Laws*, 1812.

ROMAN WALLS. One was erected by Agricola (79 to 85) to defend Britain from the incursions of the Picts and Scots; the first wall extended from the Tyne to the Solway frith (80 miles); the second from the frith of Forth, near Edinburgh, to the frith of Clyde, near Dumbarton (36 miles). The former was renewed and strengthened by the emperor Adrian (121), and by Septimus Severus (208). It commenced at Bowness, near Carlisle, and ended at Wallsend, near Newcastle. It had battlements and towers to contain soldiers. The more northern wall was renewed by Lollius Urbicus in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about 140. Many remains of these walls still exist, particularly of the southern one. See Bruce's "*Roman Wall*," published in 1853.

ROMANCES. As Heliodorus, a bishop of Tricea, in Thessaly, was the author of *Ethiopsics*, in Greek, the first work in this species of writing, he is hence styled the "Father of Romances." He flourished, 398. *Huet de Origine Fabul. Roman.* Dunlop's "History of Fiction," published in 1814, is an esteemed book on this subject.

ROME. The foundation of the city, by Romulus, was laid on the 20th April,* according to Varro, in the year 3961 of the Julian period (3251 years after the creation of the world, 753 before the birth of Christ, 431 years after the Trojan war, and in the fourth year of the sixth Olympiad. Other dates given: Cato, 751; Polybius, 750; Fabius Pictor, 747; Cincius, 728 B.C.) The Romans conquered nearly the whole of the then known world. In the time of Julius Cæsar, the empire was bounded by the Euphrates, Taurus, and Armenia on the east; by Æthiopia on the south; by the Danube on the north; and by the Atlantic on the west. Numerous ecclesiastical councils have been held at Rome, beginning in 197.

Foundation of the city by Romulus	753	The Capitol finished, and dedicated to <i>Jupiter Capitolinus</i>	B.C. 507
The Romans seize on the Sabine women at a public spectacle, and detain them for wives	750	The Latins and the Tarquins declare war against the republic, 507; defeated at the lake Regillus	496
The Cæninians defeated, and first triumphal procession	748	First dictator Titus Lartius	501
Rome taken by the Sabines; the Sabines incorporated with the Romans as one nation	747	Secession of the Plebeians to the sacred mount; establishment of tribunes of the Plebeians	494
Romulus sole king of the Romans and Sabines	742	First agrarian law passed; Spurius Cassius put to death by the Patricians	493
The Cirsensian games established	732	C. Martius Coriolanus banished	491
Romulus, said to have been murdered by the senators	716	He (with the Volsci) besieges Rome, but withdraws at the suit of his wife and mother	488
Numa Pompilius elected king, 715; institutes the priesthood, the augurs and vestals	710	Contests between the Patricians and Plebeians respecting the agrarian law	486
Roman calendar of 10 months reformed and made 12		The Fabii slain (see <i>Fabii</i>)	477
The Romans and the Albans contesting for superiority, agreed to choose three champions on each part to decide it. The three <i>Horatii</i> , Roman knights, and the three <i>Curatii</i> , Albans, having been elected by their respective countries, engaged in the celebrated combat, which, by the victory of the <i>Horatii</i> , united Alba to Rome	669	Consulship of Cincinnatus	460
War with the Fidenates; the city of Alba destroyed	665	The Secular Games first celebrated	456
Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber, built	627	The Decemviri created	451
The first census of the Roman state is taken (<i>Lenget</i>)	566	Virginius kills his daughter, Virginia, to save her from the decemvir, Appius Claudius †	449
Political institutions of Servius Tullius	550	The Canuleian law passed, permitting marriages between Patricians and Plebeians	445
The rape of Lucretia by Sextus, son of Tarquin. Royalty abolished: the Patricians establish an aristocratical commonwealth	510	Military tribunes first created	444
Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus first consuls; first alliance of the Romans with Carthage	509	Office of Censor instituted	443
	508	Rome afflicted with an awful famine, and many persons on account of it drown themselves in the Tiber	440
		The Volentes defeated, and their king Tolumnus slain	437
		War with the Tuscans	434
		A temple is dedicated to Apollo on account of a pestilence	433
		Æqui and Volsci defeated	431

* In its original state, Rome was but a small castle on the summit of mount Palatine; and the founder, to give his followers the appearance of a nation or a barbarian horde, was obliged to erect a standard as a common asylum for criminals, debtors, or murderers, who fled from their native country to avoid the punishment which attended them. From such an assemblage a numerous body was soon collected, and before the death of the founder, the Romans had covered with their habitations the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, and Esquiline hills, with Mounts Coelius and Quirinalis.

† Appius Claudius became enamoured of her, and attempted to remove her from the place where she resided. She was claimed by one of his favourites, as the daughter of a slave, and Appius had adjudged her to his friend, when Virginius arrived from the camp. The father demanded to see his daughter, and when she came he plunged a knife into her breast, exclaiming, "This is all, my daughter, I can give thee to preserve thee from the lust of a tyrant!" Virginius ran to the camp with the bloody knife in his hand, and the incensed soldiers marched to Rome. Appius was seized, but destroyed himself in prison. Spurius Oppius, another decemvir, killed himself also. Marcus Claudius, the favourite of Appius, was put to death, and the decemviral power abolished.

ROME, *continued.*

Two new quaestors are added to the former number	B.C.	421	The first triumvirate: Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus	B.C.	60
Another and more dreadful famine occurs at Rome		411	Cæsar's campaigns in Gaul, 58; in Britain		55
Three quaestors are chosen from the Plebeians for the first time		409	Crassus killed by the Parthians		53
Institution of the Lectisternian festival on account of a pestilence		399	Gaul conquered and made a province		51
Vei taken after a siege of more than ten years		396	War between Cæsar and Pompey		50
Banishment of Camillus		391	Battle of Pharsalia (<i>which see</i>)		48
The Gauls under Brennus, besiege Clusium (see <i>Gauls</i>)		390	Cæsar defeats Pharnaces at Zela; and writes home "Veni, vidi, vici"		47
They are expelled by Camillus		389	Cato kills himself at Utica		46
Rome burnt to the ground by the Gauls, who besiege the Capitol		387	Cæsar killed in the Senate-house	Mar. 15	44
M. Manlius Capitolinus thrown from the Tarpeian rock on a charge of aiming at sovereign power		384	Second triumvirate: Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus		43
The first appointment of curule magistrates		371	Cicero killed, proscribed by Antony		"
Lucius Sextus, the first Plebeian consul		366	Battle of Philippi (<i>which see</i>)		42
Marcus Curtius leaps into the gulf which had opened in the forum		362	Lepidus ejected from the triumvirate; war between Octavius and Antony, 32; Antony defeated totally at Actium	Sept. 2,	31
The Gauls defeated in Italy		350	Octavius becomes emperor, and assumes the title of <i>Augustus</i>		27
War with the Samnites, which lasts 51 years		343	The empire now at peace with all the world; the Temple of Janus shut; JESUS CHRIST born. (See <i>Jesus</i>)	April 4,	5
Embassy to Alexander the Great		324	Ovid banished to Tomi	A.D.	9
Defeat at Caudium		321	Death of Ovid and Livy		18
Priests first elected from the Plebeians		300	Tiberius retires to Caprea; tyranny of Sejanus		26
End of the Samnite war		290	A census being taken by Claudius, the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome are stated to amount to 6,944,000.—[It is now considered that the population of Rome within the walls was under a million.]		48
The Gauls invade the Roman territory; siege of Arezzo		284	Caractacus brought in chains to Rome		57
The Etruscans defeated at the Vadimonian lake	310 and	283	St. Paul arrives in bonds at Rome		62
Pyrrhus of Epirus invades Italy, 281; defeats the Romans at Pandesia, 280; and at Asculum, 278; defeated by them at Benevento		278	Nero burns Rome to the ground, and charges the crime upon the Christians		67
All Italy subdued by Rome		266	Seneca, Lucan, &c., put to death		66
First Punic war commenced (see <i>Punic Wars</i>)		264	Peter and Paul said to be put to death		61
First Roman fleet built		260	Jerusalem levelled to the ground by Titus, Sept. 8,		70
Attilus Regulus said to be put to a cruel death by the Carthaginians		255	Coliseum founded		78
End of first Punic war; Sicily made a Roman province		241	The Dacian war (continues 15 years)		81
Temple of Janus closed		235	Pliny junior, proconsul in Bithynia, sends Trajan his celebrated account of the Christians		10
Corsica and Sardinia annexed		231	Trajan's expedition into the East against the Parthians, &c.; subdues Dacia		101
First Roman Embassy to Greece		228	Trajan's column erected at Rome		111
Great invasion of the Gauls; repulsed		225	Adrian resides in Britain, and builds the wall		112
Second Punic war breaks out		218	The Capitol destroyed by lightning		118
The Romans are defeated by Hannibal at Thrasymene, 217; Cannæ		216	Byzantium taken; its walls razed		119
Syracuse taken by Marcellus		212	The Goths are paid tribute		22
Scipio defeats Hannibal at Zama in Africa		202	[The Goths, Vandals, Alani, Suevi, and other Northern nations attack the empire.]		24
The Macedonian wars with Philip begin, 213 and 200; his defeat at Cynoscephalæ		197	Pompey's amphitheatre burnt		24
Death of Scipio Africanus the elder		185	Invasion of the Goths		25
Third Macedonian war begins 171; Macedon conquered and annexed		168	Pestilence throughout the empire		25
First public library erected at Rome		167	Great victory over the Goths obtained by Claudius; 300,000 slain		26
Philosophers and rhetoricians are banished from Rome		161	Dacia relinquished to the Goths		27
Third Punic war begins		149	Palmyra conquered, and Longinus put to death		27
Corinth and Carthage destroyed by the Romans (see <i>Corinth and Carthage</i>)		146	The era of Martyrs, or of Diocletian		28
Numantine war in Spain	153-133		The Franks settle in Gaul. <i>Fréret</i>		28
Attalus III. of Pergamos bequeaths his kingdom and riches to the Romans		133	Constantius dies at York		30
The Servile war in Sicily		132	Four emperors reign at one time		30
Two plebeian consuls chosen		"	Constantine the Great, it is said, in consequence of a vision, places the Cross on his banners, and begins to favour the Christians		31
The Jugurthine war	112-106		Constantine defeats Licinius, at Chrysopolis, and reigns alone	Sept. 18,	34
The Mithridatic war (<i>which see</i>)	108-63		He tolerates the Christian faith		34
The Ambrones defeated by Marius	102		Puts his son Crispus to death		35
The Social war	90-88		Constantine convokes the first general council of Christians at Nice		35
Rome besieged by four armies (viz.: those of Marius, Cinna, Carbo, and Sertorius) and taken		87	The seat of empire removed from Rome to Byzantium, 328; dedicated to Constantine		35
Sylla defeats Marius		82	Constantine orders the heathen temples to be destroyed		35
Bithynia bequeathed to the Romans by king Nicomedes		74	Revolt of 300,000 Sarmatian slaves suppressed		35
Revolt of Spartacus and the slaves		73-71	Death of Constantine, soon after being baptized		35
Syria conquered by Pompey		65			
The Catiline conspiracy suppressed by Cicero		63			

ROME, *continued.*

- The army under Julian proclaims him emperor 360
 Julian, who had been educated for the priesthood, and had frequently officiated, abjures Christianity, and re-opens the heathen temples, becoming the pagan pontiff 361
 Julian killed in battle; Christianity restored by Jovian 363
 The empire divided into Eastern and Western by Valentinian and Valens, brothers: the former has the Western portion, or Rome (See *Western and Eastern Empires*; and *Italy*.) 364
 Rome placed under the exarchate of Ravenna 404
 Taken by Alaric 410
 Taken and pillaged by Genseric June, 455
 Odoacer takes Rome, and becomes king of Italy 476
 Rome recovered for Justinian by Belisarius 536
 Retaken by the Goths, 546; recovered by Belisarius, 547; seized by Totila, 549; recovered by Narses, and annexed to the eastern empire 553
 Rome independent under the popes, about 728
 Pepin of France compels Astolphus, king of the Lombards, to cede Ravenna and other places to the Holy Church 755
 Confirmed and added to by Charlemagne 774
 Charlemagne crowned emperor of the West by the pope at Rome Dec. 25, 800
 The emperor Henry IV. takes Rome March, 1084
 Arnold of Brescia, endeavouring to reform church and state and to establish a senate, is put to death as a heretic 1155
 The pope moves to Avignon 1309
 Nicola di Rienzi, as tribune of the people, establishes a republic, but is compelled to abdicate, 1347; returning, is assassinated, Sept. 8, 1354
 Papal court returns to Rome 1371
 Rise of the families, Colonna, Orsini, &c., about 1377
 Julius II. conquers the Romagna, Bologna, and Perugia 1503-13
 The city greatly embellished by Pope Leo X. 1513-21
 It is captured by the constable de Bourbon, who is slain June 6, 1527
 Ferrara annexed 1597
 Harassed by the French, German, and Spanish factions from the 16th to the 18th century.
 The French invasion; the Legations incorporated with the Cisalpine republic 1796
 The French proclaim a Roman republic, Mar. 20, 1798
 Recovered for the pope by the Neapolitans 1799
 Retaken by the French 1800
 Restored to pope Pius VII. 1801
 Annexed by Napoleon to the kingdom of Italy, and declared second city of the empire 1808
 Restored to the pope, who returns Jan. 1814
 He re-establishes the Inquisition and the Jesuits Aug. "
 The papal government endeavour to annul all innovations, and thus provoke much opposition; the Carbonari increase in numbers. 1815-17
 Political assassinations in the Romagna 1817
 The "Young Italy" party established by Joseph Mazzini; temporary insurrections at Bologna suppressed by Austrian aid 1831
 Election of Pius IX. June 16, 1846, who proclaims an amnesty; and authorises a national guard and municipal institutions 1847
 The Romans desire to join the king of Sardinia against the Austrians; the pope hesitates; the Antonelli ministry retires: and the Mamiani ministry is formed 1848
 Count Rossi, minister of justice of the pontifical government, assassinated on the staircase of the Chamber of Deputies at Rome Nov. 15, "
 Insurrection at Rome, the populace demand a democratic ministry and the proclamation of Italian nationality; the pope (Pius IX.) hesitates, the Romans surround the palace, and a conflict ensues. The pope accepts a popular ministry Nov. 16, "
- [Cardinal Palma, the pope's secretary, was shot in this conflict.]
 A free constitution published Nov. 20, 1848
 The pope escapes in disguise from Rome to Gaëta Nov. 24, "
 M. de Corcelles leaves Paris for Rome, a French armed expedition to Civita Vecchia having preceded him, to afford protection to the pope Nov. 27, "
 Protest of the pope against the acts of the provisional government Nov. 28, "
 A constituent assembly meets at Rome, Feb. 5, 1849
 The Roman National Assembly divests the pope of all temporal power, and adopts the republican form of government Feb. 8, "
 The pope appeals to the great Roman Catholic powers Feb. 18, "
 Civita Vecchia occupied by the French force under Marshal Oudinot April 26, "
 A French force repulsed from Rome with loss, April 30, "
 Engagement between the Romans and Neapolitans; the former capture 60 prisoners and 400 muskets May 5, "
 The French under marshal Oudinot commence an attack on Rome June 3, "
 After a brave resistance the Romans capitulate to the French army June 30, "
 The Roman assembly dissolved July 4, "
 An officer from Oudinot's camp arrives at Gaëta, to present the pope with the keys of the two gates of Rome by which the French army had entered the city July 4, "
 The re-establishment of the pope's authority proclaimed at Rome July 15, "
 Oudinot issues a general order stating that the pope (or his representative) now re-possesses the administration of affairs, but that public security in the pontifical dominions still remains under the special guarantee of the French army Aug. 3, "
 The pope arrives at Portici on a visit to the king of Naples Sept. 4, "
 He arrives at Rome; cardinal Antonelli becomes foreign minister April, 1850
 He issues the bull establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England (see *Papal Aggression*) Sept. 24, "
 Important concordat with Austria Aug. 1855
 The pope visits his dominions June, 1857
 Insurrection in the Romagna, at Bologna, and Ferrara June, 1859
 They declare for adhesion to Piedmont, Sept. "
 Accept Buoncompagni as governor-general, Nov. "
 The pope appeals to Europe for help against Sardinia July 12, "
 The Legations form a defensive alliance with Tuscany, Parma, and Modena Aug. 20, "
 The queen of Spain engages to send troops to Rome, if the French retire Aug. 26, "
 The assembly at Bologna vote annexation to Piedmont, Sept. 7; the king engages to support their cause before the great powers, Sept. 15; the pope annuls the acts of the assembly at Bologna; and denounces the punishment due to those who attack the holy see, Sept. 26; and dismisses the Sardinian chargé d'affaires at Rome Oct. 1, "
 The Romagna, Modena, and Parma formed into a province, to be called Emilia Dec. 24, "
 The Sardinian government annul the Tuscan concordat, Jan. 27; and the Lombard one, March 20, 1860
 Riots at Rome suppressed by the police with great cruelty March 19, "
 The pope excommunicates all concerned in the rebellion in his states March 26, "
 General Lamoricière takes command of papal

ROME, *continued.*

- army, March; which is reorganised, and increased by volunteers from Ireland, &c., May, 1860
 Irish volunteers are severely treated for insubordination; many dismissed . . . July, "
 The papal army estimated at 20,000 . . . Aug. "
 Tuscan volunteers enter the papal states and are repulsed . . . May 19, "
 Insurrection in the Marches, Sept. 8; Fossembrone subdued by the papal troops; the people appeal to the Sardinian government, whose troops, under Cialdini and Fanti, enter the Papal States . . . Sept. 11, "
 Fanti takes Pesaro, Sept. 12; and Perugia, including general Schmidt and 1600 prisoners, . . . Sept. 14, "
 Ancona besieged by sea and land . . . Sept. 17, "
 Severe allocation of the pope against France and Sardinia; he appeals to Europe for help, . . . Sept. 28, "
 Cialdini defeats Lamoricière at Castel-Fidardo, Sept. 18; and takes Ancona . . . Sept. 29, "
 Additional French troops sent to Rome . . . Oct. "
 The Marches vote for annexation to Sardinia, . . . Nov. "
 Monastic establishments suppressed in the Legations; the monks pensioned; educational institutions founded . . . Dec. "
 Subscriptions raised for the pope in various countries; the formal collection forbidden in France and Belgium; permitted in England, . . . Nov. "
 The French emperor advises the pope to give up his revolted provinces . . . Dec. 21, "
 Publication of *Rome et les Evêques*, Jan. 6; and of *La France, Rome et l'Italie*, Feb. 15; great excitement, and strong advocacy of the pope's temporal government (attacked by prince Napoleon) in the French chambers . . . March, 1861
- Petition to the emperor Napoleon to withdraw French troops from Rome, signed by numbers of the Romans . . . May 10, 1861
 The emperor of France declines a union with Austria and Spain for the maintenance of the pope's temporal power . . . June, "
 Grand ceremony at the canonization of 27 Japanese martyrs (see *Canonization*) . . . June 8, "
 The pope declares a severe allocation against the Italians . . . June 9, "
 Garibaldi calls for volunteers, taking as his watchword, "Rome or death!" . . . July 19, 1862
 Railway between Rome and Naples completed; its opening opposed by the papal government, . . . Nov. "
 Earl Russell's offer to the pope of a residence at Malta, Oct. 25; declined . . . Nov. 11, "
 Antonelli's resignation of his office not accepted . . . March 5, 1863
 Convention between France and Italy: French troops to quit Rome within two years, . . . Sept. 15, 1864
 Encyclical letter of the pope, censuring 80 errors in religion, philosophy, and politics (caused much dissatisfaction, and was forbidden to be read in churches in France and other countries) . . . Dec. 8, "
 Jews persecuted at Rome . . . Dec. "
 Fruitless negotiations between the pope and the king of Italy (by Vegezzi); mutual concessions proposed . . . April 21 to June 23, 1865
 Pope's severe allocation against secret societies (Freemasons, Fenians, &c.) . . . Sept. 25, "
 Merode, the papal minister of war, dismissed, . . . Oct. 20, "
 A part of the French troops leave the papal dominions . . . Nov. "
 See *Italy*, and *France*, 1862-5.

KINGS OF ROME.

BEFORE CHRIST.

735. Romulus; murdered by the senators.
 [Tatius, king of the Sabines, had removed to Rome in 747, and ruled jointly with Romulus six years.]
 716. [Interregnum.]
 715. Numa Pompilius, son-in-law of Tatius the Sabine, elected; died at the age of 82.
 672. Tullus Hostilius; murdered by his successor, by whom his palace was set on fire; his family perished in the flames.
 640. Ancus Martius, grandson of Numa.

616. Tarquinius Priscus; son of Demaratus, a Corinthian emigrant, chosen king.
 578. Servius Tullius; a manumitted slave; married the king's daughter; and succeeded by the united suffrages of the army and the people.
 534. Tarquinius Superbus, grandson of Tarquinius Priscus; assassinated his father-in-law, and usurps the throne.
 510. [The rape of Lucretia, by Sextus, son of Tarquin, and consequent insurrection, leads to the abolition of royalty and the establishment of the consulate.]

REPUBLIC.

BEFORE CHRIST.

- 510-82. *First period.* From the expulsion of Tarquin to the dictatorship of Sylla.

- 82-27. *Second period.* From Sylla to Augustus.

EMPERORS OF ROME.

BEFORE CHRIST.

48. Caius Julius Cæsar; perpetual dictator; assassinated, March 15; 44 B.C.
 31. Octavianus Cæsar; in the year 27 B.C. AUGUSTUS

AFTER CHRIST.

14. Tiberius (Claudius Nero).
 37. Caius Caligula; murdered by a tribune.
 41. Claudius I. (Tiber. Drusus); poisoned by his wife Agrippina, to make way for
 54. Claudius Nero; deposed; kills himself, 68.
 68. Servius Sulpicius Galba; slain by the prætorians.

69. M. Salvius Otho; stabbed himself.
 " Aulus Vitellius; deposed by Vespasian, and put to death.
 " Titus Flavius Vespasian.
 79. Titus (Vespasian), his son.
 81. Titus Flavius Domitian, brother of Titus; last of the twelve Cæsars; assassinated.
 96. Cocceius Nerva.
 98. Trajan (M. Ulpius Cernitus).
 117. Adrian or Hadrian (Publius Ælius).
 138. Antoninus Titus, surnamed Pius.
 161. Marcus Aurelius (a philosopher) and Lucius Verus, his son-in-law; the latter died in 169.
 180. Commodus (L. Aurelius Antoninus), son of

ROME, *continued.*

- Marcus Aurelius ; poisoned by his favourite mistress, *Martia*.
 193. Publius-Helvius-Perthinax ; put to death by the prætorian band.
 [Four emperors now start up : Didianus Julianus, at Rome ; Pescennius Niger, in Syria ; Lucius Septimius Severus, in Pannonia ; and Clodius Albinus, in Britain.]
 „ Lucius Septimius Severus ; died at York in Britain, in 211 ; succeeded by his sons,
 211. M. Aurelius Caracalla and Septimius Geta. Geta murdered the same year by his brother, who reigned alone till 217, when he was slain by his successor,
 217. M. Opius Macrinus, prefect of the guards ; beheaded in a mutiny.
 218. Heliogabalus (M. Aurelius Antoninus), a youth ; put to death for enormities.
 222. Alexander Severus ; assassinated by some soldiers corrupted by Maximinus.
 235. Calus Julius Verus Maximinus ; assassinated in his tent before the walls of Aquileia.
 237. M. Antonius Gordianus, and his son ; the latter having been killed in a battle with the partisans of Maximinus, the father strangled himself in a fit of despair, at Carthage, in his 86th year.
 238. Balbinus and Pupienus ; put to death.
 „ Gordian, junior, grandson of the elder Gordian, in his 16th year ; assassinated by the guards, at the instigation of his successor,
 244. Philip the Arabian ; assassinated by his own soldiers ; his son Philip was murdered, at the same time, in his mother's arms.
 249. Metius Decius ; he perished with his two sons, and their army, in an engagement with the Goths.
 251. Gallus Hostilius, and his son Volusianus ; both slain by the soldiery.
 253. Æmilianus ; put to death after a reign of only four months.
 253. Valerianus, and his son Gallienus ; the first was taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and flayed alive.
 260. Gallienus reigned alone.
 [About this time thirty pretenders to imperial power start up in different parts of the empire ; of these, Cyriades is the first, but he is slain.]
 268. Claudius II. (Gallienus having been assassinated by the officers of the-guard) succeeds ; dies of the plague.
 270. Quintillus, his brother, elected at Rome by the senate and troops ; Aurelian by the army in Illyricum. Quintillus, despairing of success against his rival, who was marching against him, opened his veins and bled himself to death.
 270. Aurelian ; assassinated by his soldiers on his march against Persia, in Jan. 275.
 275. [Interregnum of about nine months.]
 „ Tacitus, elected Oct. 25 ; died at Tarsus in Cilicia, April 13, 276.
 276. Florian, his brother ; his title not recognised by the senate.
 276. M. Aurelius Probus ; assassinated by his troops at Sirmium.
 282. M. Aurelius Carus ; killed at Ctesiphon by lightning ; succeeded by his sons,
 283. Carinus and Numerianus ; both assassinated, after transient reigns.
 284. Diocletian ; who associated as his colleague in the government,
 286. Maximianus Hercules ; the two emperors resign in favour of
 305. Constantius Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus ; the first died at York, in Britain, in 306, and the troops saluted as emperor, his son,
 306. Constantine, afterwards styled the Great : whilst at Rome the prætorian band proclaimed
 „ Maxentius, son of Maximianus Hercules.
 Besides these were,
 „ Maximianus Hercules, who endeavoured to recover his abdicated power,
 „ Flavius Valerius Severus, murdered by the last named pretender ; and
 307. Flavius Valerianus Licinius, the brother-in-law of Constantine.
 [Of these, Maximianus Hercules was strangled in Gaul, in 310 ; Galerius Maximianus died wretchedly in 311 ; Maxentius was drowned in the Tiber in 312 ; and Licinius was put to death by order of Constantine in 324.]
 323. Constantine the Great now reigned alone ; died on Whitsunday, May 22, 337.
 327. { Sons of Constantine ; divided the empire between them ; the first was slain in 340, and the second murdered in 350, when the third became sole emperor.
 { Constantine II.
 { Constans,
 { Constantius II.
 361. Julian, the Apostate, so called for abjuring Christianity, having been educated for the priesthood ; mortally wounded in a battle with the Persians, 636.
 363. Jovian ; reigned 8 months ; found dead in his bed, supposed to have died from the fumes of charcoal.
 364. Valentinian and Valens.
 375. Valens with Gratian and Valentinian II.
 379. Theodosius I., &c.
 392. Theodosius alone.
 The Roman empire divided. See *Eastern Empire, Western Empire, and Popes.*

RONCESVALLES (in the Pyrenees), where, it is said, Charlemagne's paladin, Roland, or Orlando, was surprised, defeated, and slain, 778. On July 25, 1813, marshal Soult was defeated by the British entering France.

ROOF. The largest in the world is said to be that over a riding-school at Moscow, erected in 1791, being 235 feet in span. The proposed width of the roof of the London station of the Midland railway is 240 feet (1866).

ROPE-MAKING MACHINE. One was patented by Richard March in 1784, and by Edmd. Cartwright, in 1792. Many improvements have been made since.

ROSAMOND'S BOWER. Rosamond was daughter of lord Clifford, and mistress of Henry II. about 1154. A conspiracy was formed by the queen, prince Henry, and his other sons, against the king, on account of his attachment to her. Henry kept her in a labyrinth at Woodstock, where his queen, Eleanor, it is said, discovered her apartments by the clue of a silk thread, and poisoned her. She was buried at Godstow church, from whence Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, had her ashes removed, 1191.

ROSARY. See *Beads*.

ROSAS (N. E. Spain), BAY OF, where a brilliant naval action was fought by the boats of the *Cumberland*, *Volontaire*, *Apollo*, *Topaze*, *Philomel*, *Scout*, and *Tuscan*, commanded by lieut. Tailour, which ended in the capture or destruction of eleven armed vessels in the bay, Nov. 1, 1809.

ROSBACH (Rosebec), in Flanders. Here Charles VI. of France beat the Flemings, who had revolted against their count, 1382. At Rosbach, in Prussia, a great battle was fought between the Prussians, commanded by Frederick the Great, and the combined army of French and Austrians, in which the latter sustained a complete defeat and severe loss, Nov. 5, 1757.

ROSE.* See under *Flowers*.

ROSES, WARS OF THE, between the Lancastrians (who chose the red rose as their emblem), and the Yorkists (who chose the white rose), began 1455 and ended 1485.† It is stated, that in the Wars of the Roses there perished 12 princes of the blood, 200 nobles, and 100,000 gentry and common people. The union of the roses was effected in the marriage of Henry VII. with the princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., 1486.

ROSETTA (in Egypt), taken by the French in 1798;‡ and by the British and Turks, April 19, 1801. The Turks repulsed the British here, May 21, 1807. Near Rosetta, at the mouth of the Nile, was fought the memorable battle of Aug. 1, 1798, between the fleets of France and England, the latter commanded by Nelson. See *Nile*. Ali Pacha rendered great service to his country by constructing a canal between Rosetta and Alexandria.

ROSICRUCIANS, a sect of mystical philosophers, who first appeared in Germany in the 14th century, and again early in the 17th century. They derived their name from the *Confessio Rosae Crucis* of Valentine Andreas, 1615. They swore fidelity, promised secrecy, and wrote hieroglyphically, and affirmed that the ancient philosophers of Egypt, the Chaldeans, Magi of Persia, and Gymnosophists of the Indies, taught the same doctrine.

ROSS, Cork (S. Ireland), a bishopric founded, it is supposed, by St. Fachnan, in the beginning of the 6th century. It was united to Cork in 1340; and Cloyne to both, by the Irish Church Temporalities act (1833). See *Bishops*; *New Ross*.

ROTA CLUB. A society who met at Miles's Coffee-house in New Palace-yard, Westminster, during the administration of Oliver Cromwell: their plan was that all the great officers of state should be chosen by ballot: and that a certain number of members of parliament should be changed annually by rotation, from whence they took their title. Sir William Petty was one of the members in 1659. *Biog. Brit.*

ROTHESAY CASTLE. See *Wrecks*, 1831.

ROTHSCHILD FAMILY. Meyer Amschel, or Anselm, was born at No. 148, Judengasse (Jew-lane), Frankfort, in 1743. In 1772 he began business as a money-lender and dealer in old coins, in the same house, over which he placed the sign of the Red Shield (in German, Roth Schild). Having had dealings with the landgrave of Hesse, that prince entrusted him with his treasure (said to have been 250,000*l.*) in 1806, when the French held

* The rose, a symbol of silence, gave rise to the phrase *sub rosa*, "under the rose;" said, by Italian writers, to have risen from the circumstance of the pope's presenting consecrated roses, which were placed over the confessionals at Rome, to denote secrecy, 1526.

† Richard II., who succeeded his grandfather Edward III. in 1377, was deposed and succeeded in 1399 by his cousin Henry IV. (son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the fourth son of Edward III.), in prejudice to the right of Roger Mortimer (grandson of Lionel, duke of Clarence, Edward's third son), who was declared presumptive heir to the throne in 1385. Roger's grandson, Richard duke of York, first openly claimed the crown in 1449. Attempts at compromise failed, and the war began in 1455. The Lancastrians were defeated at St. Albans, May 23, 1455. The protector Somerset was slain; a truce was made, and Richard became his successor. The war was renewed, and the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians at Bloreheath, Sept. 23, 1459; but eventually dispersed, and the duke was attainted. In 1460, he defeated his opponents at Northampton, took Henry prisoner, and was declared heir to the crown; but fell into an ambuscade near Wakefield, and was put to death, Dec. 31, 1460. His son (Edward) continued the struggle. He was installed as king, March 4, 1461; defeated the Lancastrians at Towton, March 29; was deposed by Warwick, who restored Henry VI., Sept. 1470; defeated the Lancastrians at Barnet, April 14, 1471; and finally at Tewkesbury, May 4. The struggle ended with the defeat and death of Richard III. at Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485.

‡ The Rosetta Stone, discovered by the French in 1799, was brought from Rosetta in a French vessel, from whence it was taken by Mr. Wm. R. Hamilton, who deposited it in the British Museum. In 1841, Mr. Letronne published the text and a translation of the Greek inscription. It is a piece of black basalt, about 3 feet long, and 2½ feet wide, with an inscription in three languages, viz. hieroglyphics, modified hieroglyphics (enchorial), and Greek, setting forth the praises of Ptolemy Epiphanes (about 194 B.C.). It has been investigated by Dr. T. Young and Champollion.

his country. With this sum as capital, Anselm traded and made a large fortune, and restored the 250,000*l.* to the landgrave in 1815. At his death his sons continued the business as partners. His son, Nathan, began at Manchester in 1798, removed to London in 1803; and died immensely rich, July 28, 1836.

ROTTERDAM, the second city in Holland. Its importance dates from the 13th century. The commerce of Antwerp was transferred to it in 1509. It suffered much from the French revolutionary wars, and from inundations in 1775 and 1825. Desiderius Erasmus was born here in 1467. The museum and picture-gallery of Rotterdam were destroyed at the fire of the Schieland palace, Feb. 16, 1864.

ROUEN (N. France), an archbishopric, 260, became the capital of Normandy in the 10th century. It was held by the English king till 1204; and was retaken by Henry V., Jan. 19, 1419. Joan of Arc, the maid of Orleans, was burnt here, May 30, 1431. It was subdued by the king of France in 1449; and was besieged 1562 and 1591.

ROUMANIA, the name assumed by the Danubian principalities on Dec. 23, 1861, when their union was proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy.

ROUND-HEADS. In the civil war which began in 1641, the adherents of Charles I. were called Cavaliers, and the friends of the parliament were Round-heads. The term, it is said, arose from those persons who distinguished themselves by having a round bowl or wooden dish put upon their heads, and their hair cut by the edges or brim of the bowl. See *Cavaliers*.

ROUNDWAY DOWN, near Devizes, Wiltshire. Here the royalists defeated the parliamentarians with great slaughter, July 13, 1643.

ROXBURGHE CLUB was instituted in 1812 by earl Spencer, and a number of gentlemen, for the republication of rare books, or hitherto unpublished MSS.

ROYAL ACADEMY. A society of artists met in St. Peter's-court, St. Martin's-lane, about 1739, which Hogarth established as the society of Incorporated Artists, who held their first exhibition at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, April 21, 1760. From this sprang the Royal Academy, in consequence of a dispute between the directors and the fellows. On Dec. 10, 1768, the institution of the present Royal Academy was completed under the patronage of George III.; and sir Joshua Reynolds, knighted on the occasion, was appointed its first president. *Leigh*. The first exhibition of the Academicians (at Pall-Mall) was in 1769. In 1771 the king granted them apartments in old Somerset-house, and afterwards, in 1780, in new Somerset-house, where they remained till 1838, when they removed to the National Gallery. Among its professors have been Johnson, Gibbon, Goldsmith, Macaulay, and Hallam. Turner, the painter, gave funds to the academy for the award of a medal triennially for landscape painting, which was awarded to Mr. N. O. Lupton in 1857. A commission of inquiry into the affairs of the academy, appointed in 1862, recommended various changes in July, 1863.

PRESIDENTS.

1768. Sir Joshua Reynolds.
1792. Benjamin West.

1820. Sir Thomas Lawrence.
1830. Sir Martin A. Shee.
1850. Sir Charles Eastlake, died Dec. 23, 1865.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC was established in 1823, mainly by the exertions of lord Burghersh (afterwards earl of Westmoreland, who died Oct. 16, 1859), and was incorporated by charter in 1830. The first concert took place Dec. 8, 1828. Its re-construction is proposed (1866).

ROYAL ADELAIDE AND ROYAL CHARTER. See *Wrecks*, 1850, 1859.

ROYAL ASSENT. If the king assent to a public bill, the clerk of the parliament declares the Norman French, "*Le roy le veut*," the king wills it so to be. If the king refuses his assent, it is in the gentle language of "*Le roy s'avisera*," the king will advise upon it. This is the language usually adopted to the present day. *Hale*. By the statute 33 Hen. VIII. 1541, the king may give his assent by letters-patent. *Blackstone's Com.*

ROYAL EXCHANGE (Cambium Regis), London. The foundation of the original edifice was laid by sir Thomas Gresham, June 7, 1566, on the site of the ancient Tun prison. Queen Elizabeth opened it in Jan. 23, 1571, and her herald named it the *Royal Exchange*. *Hume*. It was totally destroyed by the great fire, Sept. 1666. Charles II. laid the foundation-stone of the next edifice, Oct. 23, 1667, which was completed by Mr. Hawkesmore, a pupil of sir Christopher Wren's, in about three years; it was repaired and beautified in 1769. This also was burnt, Jan. 10, 1838, with a number of public offices, &c. The new Royal Exchange, commenced in 1842 under the direction of Mr. Tite, was opened by the queen,

Oct. 28, 1844.—The ROYAL EXCHANGE, Dublin, was commenced in 1769, and opened in 1779.

ROYAL GEORGE, a first-rate man-of-war of 100 guns, overset off Spithead, and suddenly went down while at anchor, by the guns rolling to one side. Rear-admiral Kempenfeldt, the crew, many marines, women, and Jews, in all about 600 persons, were drowned, Aug. 29, 1782.*

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY (London). See *Humane Society*.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, the earliest of the kind in London, was founded March, 1799, by count Rumford and sir Joseph Banks, assisted by earls Spencer and Morton, and other noblemen and gentlemen. It received the immediate patronage of George III. and was incorporated, Jan. 13, 1800, by royal charter, as "The Royal Institution of Great Britain, for the diffusing knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life." It was enlarged and extended by an act of parliament in 1810; the original plan, as drawn up by count Rumford, in 1799, having been considerably modified.†

The HOUSE (in Albemarle-street, Piccadilly) was purchased in June, 1799; and the present front was added by subscription in 1838. The Lecture theatre was erected in 1803, under the superintendence of Mr. T. Webster.

The LIBRARY was commenced in 1803, by the munificent subscriptions of the proprietors of the institution. It now (1866) comprises about 35,000 volumes. Classified catalogues (by W. Harris) were published in 1809 and 1821; a new one (by B. Vincent) in 1857.

The MUSEUM contains geological specimens collected by Davy, Hatchett, Wollaston, &c., and much of the original philosophical apparatus of Cavendish, Davy, and Faraday.

The first LECTURE was delivered March, 4, 1801, by Dr. Garnett, he being the first professor of natural philosophy and chemistry. In 1802 he was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Young, so celebrated for his researches in optics, resulting in the discovery of the interference of light, and the establishment of the theory of undulation. His "Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanical Arts," first published in 1807, are still considered a textbook of physical science. His works on antiquarian literature (hieroglyphic inscriptions, &c.) are also highly esteemed. In Feb. 1801, Mr. (afterwards sir Humphry) Davy was engaged as assistant lecturer and director of the laboratory, and on May 31, 1802, he was appointed professor of chemistry. His lectures were eminently successful, and his discoveries in chemistry and electricity have immortalised his name, and conferred honour on the institution: by him the alkaloids, potassium and sodium, were discovered in 1807; the nature of chlorine was determined in 1810, and the safety-lamp invented in 1815.—William Thomas Brande succeeded sir Humphry as professor of chemistry in 1813, and held that office till his resignation in 1852, since which time he has been elected hon. professor. From 1816 to 1850 he delivered, in the laboratory of this institution, his celebrated chemical lectures to students.—In 1813 Michael Faraday, on the recommendation of sir H. Davy, was engaged as assistant in the laboratory, and in 1825 as its director: in 1827 he became one of the permanent lecturers of the institution. In 1820 he commenced those researches in electricity and magnetism which form an era in the history of science. In 1823-4 he discovered the condensability of chlorine and other gases; in 1831 he obtained electricity from the magnet; in 1845

he exhibited the two-fold magnetism of matter, comprehending all known substances, the magnetism of gases, flame, &c.; and in 1850 he published his researches on atmospheric magnetism.—John Tyndall, F.R.S., the present professor of natural philosophy, first elected in July, 1853, is eminent for his researches on magnetism, heat, glaciers, &c., here.—Edward Frankland, F.R.S., elected professor of chemistry in 1863, is eminent for his discoveries in organic chemistry.

In 1804 sir J. St. Aubyn and other gentlemen proposed to form a SCHOOL OF MINES at this institution; but the plan, although warmly supported by the members, was withdrawn for want of encouragement by the government and by mining proprietors.

The WEEKLY EVENING MEETINGS, on the Fridays from January to June, as now arranged, commenced in 1826. Discourses (of which abstracts are printed) are given at these meetings by the professors of the institution, and other eminent scientific men.

ENDOWMENTS. In 1833 John Fuller, esq., of Rosehill, endowed two professorships, of chemistry and physiology: the former was bestowed on Mr. Faraday for life; the latter on Dr. Roget for three years, to be filled up afterwards by triennial election.—The Fullerian professors of physiology have been R. E. Grant, T. R. Jones, W. B. Carpenter, W. W. Gull, T. W. Jones, T. H. Huxley, R. Owen, and J. Marshall.—In 1838 Mrs. Acton gave 1000*l.* to be invested for paying every seven years 100 guineas for the best essay on the beneficence of the Almighty as illustrated by discoveries in science; which have been awarded—in 1844 to Mr. G. Fownes; in 1851 to Mr. T. Wharton Jones; in 1858 no award was made; in 1865 to Mr. George Warington.

The "Fund for the Promotion of Experimental Researches" was founded on July 6, 1863, by sir Henry Holland, Professor Faraday, sir R. I. Murchison, Dr. Bence Jones, and others.

The first officers were sir Joseph Banks, *president*, till the charter was granted, afterwards the earl of Winchelsea; Mr. (afterwards sir Thomas) Bernard, *treasurer*; rev. Dr. Samuel Glasse, *secretary*. The duke of Northumberland, K.G., elected president 1842, was succeeded by sir Henry Holland, in 1865; W. Pole, esq., *treasurer*, elected 1849, was succeeded by Wm. Spottiswoode, esq., in 1865; the rev. John Barlow, *secretary*, elected 1842, was succeeded by Henry Bence Jones, M.D., 1860.

* By the use of the diving-bell, the ship, imbedded in the deep, was surveyed in May 1817, *et seq.* Portions of the vessel and its cargo were brought up in 1839-42, under the superintendence of sir Charles Pasley, when gunpowder was ignited by the agency of electricity.

† The members are elected by ballot, and pay five guineas on admission, and five guineas annually, or a composition of sixty guineas.

ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT, &c. See *Marriage Act*; *Military and Naval Asylums*; and *Navy*.

ROYAL SOCIETY (London). In 1645 several learned men met in London to discuss philosophical questions and report experiments; the *Novum Organon* of Bacon, published in 1620, having given great impulse to such pursuits. Some of them (Drs. Wilkins, Wallis, &c.), about 1648-9, removed to Oxford, and with Dr. (afterwards bishop) Seth Ward, the hon. Robert Boyle, Dr. (afterwards sir) W. Petty, and several doctors of divinity and physic, frequently assembled in the apartments of Dr. Wilkins, in Wadham college, Oxford. They formed what has been called the Philosophical Society of Oxford, which only lasted till 1690. The members were, about 1658, called to various parts of the kingdom, on account of their respective professions; and the majority coming to London, constantly attended the lectures at Gresham college, and met occasionally till the death of Oliver Cromwell in 1659. See *Societies*.

The society was organised in 1660, and constituted by Charles II. a body politic and corporate, by the appellation of "the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge," April 22, 1662.

Evelyn records the first anniversary meeting, St. Andrew's day, Nov. 30, 1663.

The *Philosophical Transactions* begin March 6, 1664-5. In 1668, Newton invented his reflecting telescope (now in the possession of the society), and on April 28, 1686, presented to the society the MS. of his *Principia*, which the council ordered to be printed. This was done under the superintendence and also at the expense of Halley the astronomer, at that time clerk to the society.

The society met for some years at Gresham College, and afterwards at Arundel House (1666), where it came into possession of a valuable library, presented by Mr. Howard, grandson of its collector, the earl of Arundel. After various changes the

fellows returned to Gresham College, where they remained till their removal to Crane-court, in a house purchased by themselves, Nov. 8, 1610.

They remove to apartments granted them in Somerset-house, 1780; to apartments in Burlington-house, Piccadilly, 1857.

The first Copley Medal was awarded to Stephen Gray in 1731; the Royal Medal to John Dalton, 1826; the Rumford Medal, instituted in 1797, to count Rumford himself in 1800.

Parliament votes annually 1000*l.* to the Royal Society for scientific purposes.

Regulations made by which fifteen fellows are to be elected annually, who pay ten pounds on admission, and four pounds annually, or a composition of sixty pounds, March, 1847.

The "Royal Society Scientific Fund" was founded in imitation of the "Literary Fund" in 1859. See *Scientific Fund*.

PRESIDENTS.

1660. Sir Robert Moray.
1663. Lord Brouncker.
1677. Sir Joseph Williamson.
1680. Sir Christopher Wren.
1682. Sir John Hoskyns.
1683. Sir Cyril Wyche.
1684. Samuel Pepys.
1686. John, earl of Carbery.
1689. Thomas, earl of Pembroke.
1690. Sir Robert Southwell.

1695. Chas. Montague (aftds. earl of Halifax).
1698. John, lord Somers.
1703. Sir Isaac Newton.
1727. Sir Hans Sloane.
1741. Martin Folkes.
1752. Geo., earl of Macclesfield.
1764. James, earl of Morton.
1768. James Burrow.
" James West.
1772. James Burrow.

1772. Sir John Pringle.
1778. Sir Joseph Banks.
1820. Dr. W. H. Wollaston.
" Sir Humphry Davy.
1827. Davies Gilbert.
1830. Duke of Sussex.
1838. Marquis of Northampton.
1848. Earl of Rosse.
1854. Lord Wrottesley.
1858. Sir Benjamin C. Brodie.
1861. Major-gen. Edward Sabine.

RUBICON, a small river flowing into the Adriatic sea, separated Cisalpine Gaul from Italy proper. Roman generals were forbidden to pass this river at the head of an army. Julius Cæsar did so, 49 B.C., and thereby began a revolt and deadly civil war.

RUBIDIUM, an alkaline metal, discovered by Bunsen by means of the spectrum analysis, and made known in 1861.

RUGBY SCHOOL (Warwickshire), was founded in 1567 by Lawrence, sheriff, a London tradesman. Dr. Thomas Arnold, the historian, entered on the duties of head-master here in August, 1828, and under him the school greatly prospered. He died June 12, 1842.

RUHKORFF'S INDUCTION COIL. See *Induction*.

RULING-MACHINES, used for ruling paper with faint lines, for merchants' account-books, &c. They were invented by an ingenious Dutchman, resident in London, in 1782, and were subsequently greatly improved by Woodmason, Payne, Brown, and others. They were improved in Scotland in 1803. An invention has lately rendered account-books perfect by the numbering of the pages with types, instead of the numbers being written by a pen, so that a page cannot be torn out from them without being discovered.

RUM (French *rhum*), ardent spirit distilled from sugar lees and molasses, deriving its peculiar flavour from a volatile oil. Rum is principally made in the West Indies. The duty (since 1858) on colonial rum imported into the United Kingdom is 8*s.* 2*d.* per gallon, on

foreign rum (since 1846) is 15s. per gallon. The duty on rum to be employed as methylated spirits was reduced in 1863.

<i>Imported.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Imported.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Imported.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
1848	6,856,981	1853	5,206,248	1857	6,515,683
1851	4,745,444	1855	8,714,337	1863	7,194,739

RUMP PARLIAMENT. See *Pride's Purge*.

RUNNY-MEDE (council-mead), near Egham, Surrey. Here king John signed Magna Charta, June 15, 1215.

RUSSELL ADMINISTRATIONS.* See *Palmerston Administration, &c.*

FIRST ADMINISTRATION (formed on the resignation of sir Robert Peel), July, 1846.

First lord of the treasury, lord John Russell.

Lord chancellor, lord Cottenham (succeeded by lord Truro).

Lord president of the council, marquess of Lansdowne.

Privy seal, Earl of Minto.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. (now Sir Charles) Wood.

Foreign, home, and colonial secretaries, viscount Palmerston, sir George Grey, and earl Grey.

Boards of control and trade, sir John Hobhouse (now lord Broughton), and earl of Clarendon (succeeded by Mr. Labouchere).

Admiralty, the earl of Auckland (succeeded by sir Francis Thornhill Baring).

Duchy of Lancaster, lord Campbell (succeeded by the earl of Carlisle, late viscount Morpeth).

Secretary at war, Mr. Fox Maule.

Postmaster, marquess of Clanricarde.

T. B. Macaulay, &c.

Lord John Russell and his colleagues resigned their offices, Feb. 21, 1851; but were induced (after the failure of lord Stanley's party to form an administration) to return to power, March 3 following:—

SECOND ADMINISTRATION (or continuation of his first), March, 1851.

First lord of the treasury, lord John Russell.

President of the Council, marquess of Lansdowne.

Lord privy seal, Earl of Minto.

Chancellor of the exchequer, sir Charles Wood.

Home, foreign, and colonial secretaries, sir George

Grey, viscount Palmerston (succeeded by earl Granville, Dec. 22), and earl Grey.

Lord chancellor, lord Truro.

First lord of the admiralty, sir Francis T. Baring.

Board of control, lord Broughton.

Board of trade, Mr. Labouchere.

Secretary at war, Mr. Fox Maule (afterwards lord Panmure, and now earl of Dalhousie).

Postmaster-general, marquess of Clanricarde.

Paymaster-general, earl Granville.

Lord Seymour, earl of Carlisle, &c.

This ministry resigned Feb. 21, 1852. See *Derby Administration*.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION. (On the decease of lord Palmerston, Oct. 18, 1865, earl Russell received Her Majesty's commands to reconstruct the administration.)

First lord of the treasury, John, earl Russell.

Lord chancellor, Robert, lord Cranworth.

Postmaster-general, John, lord Stanley of Alderley.

President of the poor-law board, Chas. Pelham Villiers.

Lord president of the council, George, earl Granville.

Lord privy seal, George, duke of Argyll.

Chancellor of the exchequer, Wm. E. Gladstone.

Secretaries—foreign affairs, George, earl of Clarendon; colonies, Edward Cardwell; home, sir George Grey; war, George, earl De Grey and Ripon; India, sir Charles Wood.

First lord of the admiralty, Edward, duke of Somerset.

President of the board of trade, Thos. Milner Gibson.

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, George J. Goschen.

Secretary for Ireland, Chichester Fortescue.

RUSSELL INSTITUTION (Great Coram-street, London), was founded in 1808 by sir Samuel Romilly, Francis Horner, Dr. Mason Good, Henry Hallam, lord Abinger, and others. The building comprises a library, lecture room, news room, &c.

RUSSELL TRIAL. William, lord Russell's trial for complicity in the Rye-house plot was marked by a most touching scene. When he supplicated to have some one near him to take notes to help his memory, he was answered, that any of his attendants might assist him; upon which he said, "My WIFE is here, and will do it for me." He was beheaded in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, July 21, 1683, having slept soundly the night before his execution. Lady Russell survived him forty years, dying Sept. 29, 1723, in her eighty-seventh year. The attainder of this nobleman was reversed, 1 Will. III. 1689, his execution having been deemed a MURDER.

RUSSIA, the eastern part of ancient Sarmatia. The name is generally derived from the Roxolani, a Slavonic tribe. Rurick, a Varangian chief, appears to have been the first to establish a government, 862. His descendants ruled amid many vicissitudes till 1598. The progress of the Russian power under Peter the Great and Catherine II. is unequalled for

* Lord John Russell, 3rd son of John, duke of Bedford, was born Aug. 19, 1792; M.P. for Tavistock, 1813; for London, 1841-61; was paymaster of the forces, 1830-34; secretary for home department, 1835-9; for the colonies, 1839-47; first minister, July 1846 to March 1852; secretary for foreign affairs, Dec. 1852 to Feb. 1853; president of the council, June 1854 to Feb. 1855; secretary for the colonies, March to Nov. 1855; secretary for foreign affairs, June, 1859, to Oct. 1865, when he succeeded Lord Palmerston as premier; created a peer as earl Russell, July 30, 1861. His motion for reform in parliament was negatived in 1822; adopted March 1, 1831; he introduced the Registration bill, and a New Marriage bill, in 1836.

rapidity in the history of the world. The established religion of Russia is the Greek church, with a free toleration however of other sects, even the Mahometans. By an imperial ukase, in 1802, six universities were established, viz., at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Wilna, Dorpat (in Livonia), Charcov, and Kasan; but literature has made little progress, the native publications being very few, and the best books being all translations. The Russian language, though not devoid of elegance, is, to a foreigner, of very difficult pronunciation: the number of letters and diphthongs is forty-two. The estimated population of the empire in 1865 is 80,255,430. By the first Russian budget (1862), the estimated revenue was 34,500,000*l.*; expenditure, 37,850,000*l.*

Russia invaded by the Huns	A.D. 376	Peter visits Germany, Holland, and France	1715
Ruric the Norman or Varangian, arrives at Novgorod (or New City), and becomes grand duke	862	The Jesuits expelled	1718
Anniversary kept Sept. 20, 1862]	862	Conspiracy and mysterious death of the prince Alexis	July, "
Oleg successfully invades the Greek empire	904	Peter II. (last of the Romanoffs), deposed, and the crown given to Anne of Courland	1730
Vladimir the Great marries Anne, sister of the emperor Basil II., and is baptized	988	Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I., reigns, in prejudice of Ivan VI., an infant, who is imprisoned for life	1741
The Golden Horde of Tartars conquer a large part of Russia about	1223	Peter III. dethroned and murdered, succeeded by Catherine his wife	1762
The grand duke Jurie killed in battle	1237	Ivan VI., the rightful heir, till now immured, put to death	1764
The Tartars establish the empire of the Khan of Kaptshak, and exercise great influence in Russia	1242	Rebellion of the Cossacks, 1774; suppressed	1775
Alexander Newski defeats the invading Danes, &c.	1244	Dismemberment of Poland; commenced by Catherine (see <i>Poland</i>), 1772; completed	1795
He is made grand duke of Russia by the Tartars	1252	Successful invasions of the Crimea	1769-84
Tartar war, 1380; Moscow burnt	1383	Catherine gives her subjects a new code of laws; abolishes torture in punishing criminals; and dies	1796
Tamerlane, after ravaging Tartary, invades Russia; but retires	1395	Unsuccessful war with Persia	"
Accession of Ivan III. the Great—able and despotic	1462	Russian treaty with Austria and England	1798
The foundation of the present monarchy laid	"	Suwarow with an army joins the Austrians, and checks the French in Italy	1799
Ivan introduces fire-arms and cannon into Russia	1475	Mental derangement of Paul	1800
Great invasion of the Tartars; consternation of Ivan	1479	He is murdered	March 23, 1801
His general Svenigorod attacks them and annihilates their power	1481	Accession of Alexander I. (who makes peace with England)	"
Ivan takes the title of czar	1482	He joins the coalition against France	April, 1805
Accession of Ivan IV., a cruel tyrant	1533	Allies defeated at Austerlitz	Dec. 2, "
The English "Russian company" established	1553	Treaty of Tilset with France	July 8, 1807
Richard Chancellor sent to open the trade	1554	Russians defeated by the Turks, near Silistria,	Sept. 26, 1809
Discovery of Siberia	1568	War with France	June, 1812
The royal bodyguard (the Strelitz) established	1568	The Russians defeated at Smolensko, Aug. 17; and at the Borodino	Sept. 7, "
Ivan solicits the hand of queen Elizabeth of England	1579	Moscow burnt by the Russians, retreat of the French	Sept. "
The race of Ruric, who had governed Russia for 700 years, becomes extinct	1598	Alexander present at the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 1813; entered Paris	March, 1814
The imposition of Demetrius (see <i>Impostors</i>)	1606	He visits England	June, "
Michael Fedorovitz, of the house of Romanoff, ascends the throne	1613	Alexander forms the Holy Alliance	1815
Finland ceded to Sweden	1617	The grand duke Constantine renounces the right of succession	Jan. 26, 1822
Russian victories in Poland	1654	Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow, Sept. 3,	1826
First Russian vessel built	1667	Russian war against Persia	Sept. 28, "
Subjugation of the Cossacks	1671	Nicholas visits England; invested with the order of the Garter	July 9, 1827
Reign of Ivan and Peter I. or the Great	1682	Peace between Russia and Persia	Feb. 22, 1828
Peter sole sovereign	1689	War between Russia and the Ottoman Porte declared (see <i>Turkey</i> , and <i>Battles</i>)	April 26, "
He visits Holland and England, and works in the dockyard at Deptford	1697	The war for the independence of Poland against Russia (see <i>Poland</i>)	Nov. 29, 1830
Recalled by a conspiracy of the Strelitz, which he cruelly revenges; 2000 tortured and slain; he beheads many with his own hand	1697	Failure of the expedition against Khiva	Jan. 1840
The Russians begin their new year from Jan. 1; (but retain the old style)	1700	Treaty of London (see <i>Syria</i>)	July 15, "
War with Sweden, Peter totally defeated by Charles XII. at Narva	Nov. 30, "	The emperor Nicholas arrives in London June 1,	1844
Peter founds St. Petersburg as a new capital	1703	The grand duke Constantine arrives at Portsmouth in the <i>Ingermanland</i> , of 74 guns, June 9,	1846
The Strelitz abolished	1704	[For the participation of Russia in the Hungarian war of 1848-9, see <i>Hungary</i> .]	
Charles XII. totally defeated by Peter at Pultowa, and flees to Turkey	July 8, 1709	Russia demands the expulsion of the Hungarian and Polish refugees from Turkey (see <i>Turkey</i>)	Nov. 5, 1849
14,000 Swedish prisoners sent to colonise Siberia	"	They are sent to Konieh, in Asia Minor	Jan. 1850
War with Turkey; Peter and his army cross the Pruth, and are surrounded by the Turks; they escape by the energy of the empress Catherine, who obtains a truce	June, 1711	Conspiracy against the life and policy of the emperor detected	Jan. 6, "
Esthonia, Livonia, and a large part of Finland added to the empire	1715	Harbour of Sebastopol completed	Feb. "
		The emperor decrees seven men in each thou-	

RUSSIA, *continued.*

- sand of the population of Western Russia to be enrolled in the army, giving a total increase of 180,000 soldiers . . . Aug. 1850
- The czar visits Vienna . . . May 8, 1852
- Concentrates his forces on the frontiers of Turkey . . . Feb. 1853
- Origin of the Russo-Turkish war (*which see*, and *Holy Places*) . . . March, "
- Conference between the emperors of Russia and Austria at Olmutz . . . Sept. 24, "
- And king of Prussia at Warsaw . . . Oct. 2, "
- Interview of Mr. J. Sturge and other quakers with the czar, to obtain peace . . . Feb. 1854
- Ten northern provinces put in a state of siege, March 5, "
- The czar issues a manifesto to his subjects; he will combat only for the faith and Christianity . . . April 23, "
- Death of the czar Nicholas, and accession of Alexander II.; no change of policy, March 2, 1855
- Most extensive levy ordered by the czar (at Nicolaieff) . . . Nov. 3, "
- He visits his army at Sebastopol . . . Nov. 10, "
- Death of prince Ivan Paskiewitsch, aged 74, Feb. 1, 1856
- Amnesty granted to the Poles, May 27; political offenders, &c. . . Sept. 7, "
- Alexander II. crowned at Moscow . . . Sept. 2, "
- Manifesto on account of the English and French interference in the affairs of Naples, Sept. 2, "
- St. Petersburg and Warsaw Railway begun by government, 1851; ceded to Great Russian railway company (about 335 miles, the half completed) . . . "
- Grand duke Constantine visits France and England . . . April, 1857
- The czar meets the emperor Napoleon at Stutgardt, Sept. 25; and the emperor of Austria at Weimar . . . Oct. 1, "
- Partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial domains . . . July 2, 1858
- A Russian naval station established at Villa Franca, on the Mediterranean, creates some political excitement . . . Aug. "
- New commercial treaty with Great Britain, Jan. 12, 1859
- Russia reproves the warlike movements of the German confederation during the Italian war, May 27, "
- The czar protests against the recognition of the sovereignty of peoples . . . Feb. 13, 1860
- Fruitless meeting of the emperors of Russia and Austria and the regent of Prussia at Warsaw . . . Oct. 20-25, "
- Treaty with China, for enlargement of commerce . . . Jan. 1, 1861
- Decree for the total emancipation of the serfs (23,000,000) throughout the empire in two years . . . March 3, 1861
- Demonstrations and repression in Poland (*which see*) . . . Feb.—April, "
- Disturbances in South Russia, caused by an impostor asserting himself to be a descendant of Peter III.; many peasants shot and flogged . . . May and June, "
- Inundations at Kiev, Moscow; 615 houses under water . . . May, "
- Death of prince Michael Gortschakoff, governor of Poland . . . May 30, "
- Student riots at the university of St. Petersburg, which is closed, Oct. 6-9; reopened, Oct. 24, "
- The nobles sign a petition for a political constitution . . . Nov. "
- Increased privileges granted to the Jews, Jan. 26, 1862
- Death of Nesselrode, the chancellor of the empire . . . March 23 or 24, "
- Alarming increase of fires at St. Petersburg, Moscow; the government suppresses various educational institutions . . . June, "
- Russia recognises the kingdom of Italy, July 10, "
- Anniversary of the foundation of the establishment of the Russian monarchy at Novgorod, celebrated . . . Sept. 20, "
- Re-organisation of the departments of justice decreed; juries to be employed in trials, &c. . . Oct. 14, "
- Trade tax bill introduced; admitting foreigners to merchants' guilds, &c. . . Nov. 26, "
- Insurrection in Poland . . . Jan. 22-24, 1863
- [For events, see *Poland*.]
- Termination of serfdom . . . March 3, "
- Provincial institutions established throughout Russia . . . Jan. 13, 1864
- Great victory over the Oubykhs in the Caucasus, March 31; emigration of the Caucasian tribes into Turkey, April; submission of the Aibgas; the war declared to be at an end, June 2, "
- The czarowitch betrothed to the princess Dagmar of Denmark . . . Sept. 28, "
- Serfdom abolished in the Trans-Caucasian provinces; new judicial system promulgated . . . Dec. "
- The Russian nobles request the emperor to establish two houses of representatives [declined] . . . Jan. 24, 1865
- New province, "Turkestan," in central Asia, created . . . Feb. 14, "
- The czarowitch Nicholas dies at Nice, April 24, "
- Industrial exhibition at Moscow closes, July 16, "
- Censorship of the press relaxed: law begins, Sept. 13, "

DUKES, CZARS, AND EMPERORS.

DUKES OF KIOV.

862. Rurick.
878. Igor.
935. { Oleg, regent.
 { Swiatoslaw or Spodoblos.
972. Jaropalk I.
980. Vladimir, Wladimir, or Waldimir I., styled the Great.
1015. Jaraslaw, or Jaroslaw I.
1054. Isjialaw I.
1078. Wsewolod I.
1093. Swiatopalk.
1114. Vladimir II.
1125. Mtslaw or Michael I.
1132. Jaropalk II.
1138. { Wiatschelaw,
 { Wsewolod II.
1139. {
1146. { Isjialaw II.
1154. { Rostislaw.

1155. Jurie or George I.; the city of Moscow was built by this duke.

GRAND-DUKES OF WLADIMIR.

1157. { Andrew I. until 1175; first grand-duke.
 { Michael II.
1177. Wsewolod III.
1213. { Jurie or George II.
 { Constantine, until 1218.
1238. Jaraslaw II.; succeeded by his son,
1245. Alexander-Nevski or Newski, the Saint.
1263. Jaraslaw III.
1270. Vasali or Basil I.
1277. *Dmitri or Demetrius I.
1284. *Andrew II.
1294. *Daniel-Alexandrovitz.
1302. *Jurie or George III.: deposed.
1305. *Michael III.
1320. *Vasali or Basil II.

RUSSIA, *continued.*

1325. *Jurie or George III. : restored.
[Those marked thus * are doubtful, owing to the difficulty that occurs at every step in early Russian annals.]

GRAND-DUKES OF MOSCOW.

1328. Ivan or John I.
1340. Simon, surnamed the proud.
1353. Ivan or John II.
1359. Demetrius II. prince of Susdal.
1362. Demetrius III. Donskoi.
1389. *Vasali or Basil III. Temnoi.
1425. Vasali or Basil IV.

CZARS OF MUSCOVY.

1462. Ivan (Basilovitz) or John III. : took the title of czar 1482.
1505. Vasali or Basil V. obtained the title of emperor from Maximilian I.
1533. Ivan IV.
1584. Feodor or Theodor I. : supposed to have been poisoned, and his son, Demetrius, murdered by his successor,
1598. Boris-Godonof, who usurped the throne.
1606. Demetrius, the Impostor, a young Polish monk ; pretended to be the murdered prince Demetrius ; put to death.
1610. Vasali-Chouliski, or Zouinski.
1610. [Interregnum.]
1613. Michael-Feodorovitz, of the house of Romanof, descended from the czar Ivan-Basilovitz.
1645. Alexis, son of the preceding, styled the father of his country.
1676. Feodor or Theodor II.
1682. { Ivan IV. and
{ Peter I. brothers of the preceding.

EMPERORS.

1689. Peter I. the Great, alone ; took the title of emperor in 1728, founded St. Petersburg, and elevated the empire.
1725. Catherine I. his consort ; at first the wife of a Swedish dragoon, who is said to have been killed on the day of marriage.
1727. Peter II. son of Alexis-Petrovitz, and grandson of Peter the Great : deposed.
1730. Anne, duchess of Courland, daughter of the czar Ivan.
1740. Ivan VI. an infant, grand-nephew to Peter the Great ; immured in a dungeon for 18 years ; murdered in 1764.
1741. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, reigned during Ivan's captivity.
1762. Peter III. son of Anne and of Charles-Frederick, duke of Holstein-Gottorp : deposed, and died soon after, supposed to have been murdered.
,, Catherine II. his consort : a great sovereign ; extended the Russian territories on all sides ; died in 1796.
1796. Paul, her son ; found dead in his chamber ; supposed to have been murdered.
1801. Alexander, his son ; who, after many adverse battles, and a forced alliance with France, at length aided in the overthrow of Napoleon Bonaparte.
1825. Nicholas, brother to Alexander ; succeeded Dec. 1, 1825.
1835. Alexander II. son of Nicholas, born April 29, 1818 ; succeeded at his father's death, March 2, 1855 ; married April 28, 1841, Mary princess of Hesse ; the PRESENT emperor of Russia.
Heir : his son Alexander, born March 10, 1848.
1881. Alexander III.

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.* The Russian and French governments having each taken a side in the dispute between the Greek and Latin churches as to the exclusive possession of the *Holy Places (which see)* in Palestine, the Porte advised the formation of a mixed commission, which decided in favour of the Greeks, and a firman was promulgated accordingly, March 9, 1853 : to this decision the French acceded, although dissatisfied.

The Russians make further claims, and prince Menschikoff (who arrived at Constantinople Feb. 28, 1853), by various notes (between March 22 and May 18), demands that a convention should be signed by the sultan granting to the czar such a protectorate over the Greek Christians in Turkey, as the sultan considered inimical to his own authority, March 22—May 18, 1853
Menschikoff's ultimatum rejected ; he quits Constantinople. May 21, ,,
The sultan issues a hatti-scherif confirming all the rights and privileges of the Greek Christians, and appeals to his allies June 6, ,,
The English and French fleets anchor in Besika Bay June 13, ,,
The Russians, under gen. Lüders, cross the Pruth and enter Moldavia July 2, ,,

Circular of count Nesselrode in justification, July 2 ; lord Clarendon's reply July 16 1853
The conference of representatives of England, France, Austria, and Prussia meet at Vienna, agree to a note, July 31 ; which is accepted by the czar, Aug. 10 ; but the sultan requires modifications, Aug. 19 ; which the czar rejects, Sept. 7, ,,
Two English and two French ships enter the Dardanelles Sept. 14, ,,
The sultan (with the consent of a great national council) declares war against Russia, Oct. 5, ,,
The Turkish fortress at Issaktocha fires on a Russian flotilla (the first act of war) Oct. 23, ,,
The Turks cross the Danube at Widdon and occupy Kalafat Oct. 28—Nov. 3, ,,
Russia declares war against Turkey Nov. 1, ,,

* In 1844, when the czar was in England, he conversed with the duke of Wellington and lord Aberdeen (whom he had known many years) respecting the dissolution of the Turkish empire ; and on his return he embodied his views in a memorandum drawn up by count Nesselrode, which was transmitted to London, but kept secret till March 1854. In January and February of that year the czar had several conversations on the subject with the British envoy at St. Petersburg, sir G. H. Seymour, in one of which (Jan. 14) he compared Turkey to a man in a state of decrepitude and sickness, on the point of death, and made proposals to the British government as to the disposal of his property. He stated frankly that he would not permit the British to establish themselves at Constantinople ; but said in another conversation, he would not object to their possessing Egypt. The purport of these conversations was conveyed in despatches to lord John Russell, who replied that the British government declined to make any provision for the contingency of the fall of Turkey. The czar made similar proposals to the French government with the same result.

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR, *continued.*

English and French fleets enter Bosphorus,	Nov. 2, 1853	Turks defeated at Bayazid in Armenia, July 29, 30; and near Kars	Aug. 5, 1854
Russians defeated at Oltenitza	Nov. 4, "	Surrender of Bomarsund	Aug. 16, "
Turks (in Asia) defeated at Bayandur, Atskur, and Achaltzik	Nov. 14, 18, 26, "	[In July and August the allied armies and fleets in the east suffered severely from cholera.]	
Turkish fleet destroyed at Sinope	Nov. 30, "	The Russians defeated by Schamyl in Georgia, about Aug. 28,	
Collective note from the four powers requiring to know on what terms the Porte will negotiate for peace	Dec. 5, "	They evacuate the principalities, Aug. Sept. 20,	
Contests at Kalafat (Russians defeated at Citate, Jan. 6)	Dec. 31, 1853—Jan. 9, 1854	By virtue of a treaty with Turkey (June 14) the Austrians under count Coronini, enter Bucharest	Sept. 6, "
At the request of the Porte (Dec. 5), the allied fleets enter the Black Sea	Jan. 4, "	Allies sail from Varna, Sept. 3, and land at Old Port, near Eupatoria	Sept. 14, "
Reply of the Porte to the note of Dec. 5, containing four points as bases of negotiation: viz. 1. The promptest possible evacuation of the principalities. 2. Revision of the treaties. 3. Maintenance of religious privileges to the communities of all confessions. 4. A definitive settlement of the convention respecting the Holy Places (dated Dec. 31),—approved by the four powers	Jan. 13, "	Skirmish at the Bulganac	Sept. 19, "
Vienna conferences close	Jan. 16, "	Battle of the Alma (see <i>Alma</i>)	Sept. 20, "
Kalafat invested by the Russians	Jan. 28-31, "	Russians sink part of their fleet at Sebastopol,	Sept. 23, "
Proposal in a letter from the emperor of France to the czar (Jan. 29) declined	Feb. 9, "	Allies occupy Balaklava	Sept. 26, "
Turkish flotilla at Rustchuk destroyed by the Russians under Schilders	Feb. 15, "	Death of marshal St. Arnaud	Sept. 29, "
Ultimatum of England and France sent to St. Petersburg	Feb. 27, "	General Canrobert, his successor	Nov. 24, "
The czar "did not judge it suitable to give an answer"	March 19, "	Siege of Sebastopol commenced—grand attack (without success)	Oct. 17, "
Baltic fleet sails, under sir C. Napier, March 17,	March 19, "	Battle of Balaklava—charge of the light cavalry, with severe loss	Oct. 25, "
Treaty between England, France, and Turkey,	March 12, "	Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed by generals Evans and Bosquet	Oct. 26, "
Russians, under Gortschakoff, pass the Danube and occupy the Dobrudscha: severe conflicts; the Turks retire	March 23, 24, "	Russian attack at Inkerman; defeated, Nov. 5,	Nov. 6, "
France and England declare war against Russia,	March 27, 28, "	Miss Nightingale and nurses arrive at Scutari,	Nov. 14-16, "
Rupture between Turkey and Greece, March 28,	March 28, "	Great tempest in the Black Sea, loss of the <i>Prince</i> and store vessels	Nov. 14-16, "
Gen. Canrobert and French troops arrive at Gallipoli, soon after followed by the English,	March 31, "	Treaty of alliance between England, France, Austria, and Prussia—a commission to meet at Vienna: signed	Dec. 2, "
Russians defeated by the Turks at Karakai,	May 30, "	Russian sortie	Dec. 20, "
English vessel <i>Furious</i> , with a flag of truce, fired on at Odessa	April 8, "	Omar Pacha arrives in the Crimea (followed by the Turkish army from Varna)	Jan. 5, 1855
Four powers sign a protocol at Vienna, guaranteeing the integrity of Turkey and civil and religious rights of her Christian subjects,	April 10, "	Sardinia joins England and France	Jan. 26, "
Russians defeated at Kostelli by Mustapha Pacha,	April 10, "	Great sufferings in the camp from cold and sickness	Jan. and Feb. "
Offensive and defensive alliance between England and France	April 10, "	Russians defeated by the Turks at Eupatoria,	Feb. 17, "
Treaty between Austria and Prussia	April 20, "	Death of Emperor Nicholas; accession of Alexander II. (no change of policy)	March 2, "
Bombardment of Odessa by allied fleet April 22,	April 22, "	Sortie from the Malakhoff tower	March 22, "
Russians, under gen. Schilders, assault Kalafat; repulsed; the blockade raised	April 10-21, "	Capture of Russian rifle-pits	April 10, "
The <i>Tiger</i> steamer run aground near Odessa, captured by the Russians	May 12, "	Arrival of Sardinian contingent	May 8, "
Russians defeated at Turtukai	May 13, "	Resignation of Gen. Canrobert, succeeded by gen. Pelissier	May 16, "
Siege of Silistria begun	May 17, "	Desperate night combats	May 22-24, "
Allied armies disembark at Varna	May 29, "	Expedition into the sea of Azoff (under sir E. Lyons and sir G. Brown); destruction of Kertch and large amount of stores, May 24-	June 3, "
Mouths of the Danube blocked by allied fleets,	June 1, "	Taganrog bombarded	June 3, "
Russians repulsed at Silistria; Paskiewitsch and many officers wounded	June 5, "	Massacre of an English boat's crew with flag of truce at Hango	June 5, "
Turks defeated at Ozurghehi (in Asia)	June 16, "	Russians evacuate Anapa	June 5, "
Severe conflict before Silistria; the siege raised,	June 18-26, "	The White Works and Mamelon Vert taken,	June 6, 7, "
Batteries at the Sulina mouths destroyed by capt. Parker	June 26, 27, "	Unsuccessful attack on the Malakhoff tower and Redan	June 18, "
Captain Parker killed	July 3, "	Death of Lord Raglan; succeeded by general Simpson	June 28, "
Russians defeated at Giurgevo	July 7, "	Russians invest Kars in Armenia, defended by gen. Williams	July 15, "
10,000 French troops embark at Boulogne for the Baltic	July 15, "	Bombardment of Sweaborg	Aug. 9, "
		Defeat of the Russians at the Tchernaya, Aug. 16	Aug. 16, "
		Ambuscade on the glaciis of the Malakhoff taken; Russian sortie repulsed	Aug. 18, "
		The French take the Malakhoff (<i>which see</i>) by assault; the English assault the Redan without success; the Russians retire from Sebastopol to the North Forts, and the allies enter the city; the Russians destroy or sink the remainder of their fleet	Sept. 8 &c. "
		Tanan and Fanagoria captured	Sept. 24, "

* 40,000 men, a large number of horses, and a powerful artillery were landed in one day.

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR, *continued.*

The Russians assaulting Kars are defeated with great loss . . . Sept. 29, 1855
 Russian cavalry defeated (50 killed, 105 prisoners) at Koughil, near Eupatoria, by the French . . . Sept. 29, "
 Kinburn taken . . . Oct. 17, "
 Russians blow up Oczakoff . . . Oct. 18, "
 Large stores of corn destroyed near Gheisk in the sea of Azoff . . . Nov. 4, "
 Defeat of the Russians, and passage of the Ingour by the Turks under Omar Pacha, . . . Nov. 6, "
 The czar visits his army near Sebastopol . . . Nov. 10, "
 Sir Wm. Codrington takes the command in room of gen. Simpson . . . Nov. 14, "
 Explosion of 100,000 lbs. of powder in the French siege-train at Inkerman, with great loss of life . . . Nov. 15, "
 Sweden joins the allies by a treaty . . . Nov. 21, "
 Capitulation of Kars to gen. Mouravieff, after a gallant defence by gen. Williams . . . Nov. 26, "

Death of admiral Bruat . . . Nov. 27, 1855
 Russian attack on the French posts at Baidar repulsed . . . Dec. 8, "
 Proposals of peace from Austria, with the consent of the allies, sent to St. Petersburg, . . . Dec. 12, "
 Centre dock at Sebastopol blown up by the English . . . Jan. 2, 1856
 Council of war at Paris . . . Jan. 11, "
 Protocol signed accepting the Austrian propositions as a basis of negotiation for peace, Feb. 1, "
 Destruction of Sebastopol docks . . . Feb. 1, "
 Report of sir John M'Neill and col. Tulloch on state of the army before Sebastopol, published . . . Feb. 5, "
 Peace conferences open at Paris, an armistice till March 31 agreed on . . . Feb. 25, "
 Suspension of hostilities . . . Feb. 29, "
 Proclamation of peace in the Crimea, April 2, in London . . . April 29, "
 The Crimea evacuated . . . July 9, "

RUTHENIUM, a rare metal, discovered in the ore of platinum by M. Claus, in 1845.

RUTHERFORD'S ACT, LORD (13 & 14 Vict. c. 36), for simplifying law proceedings in Scotland, passed 1850.

RUTHVEN, RAID OF, a term applied to the seizure of the person of James VI. of Scotland by William Ruthven, earl of Gowrie, and other nobles, in 1582. They compelled the king to dismiss his favourites, Arran and Lennox. Ostensibly for this, Gowrie was judicially put to death by his two opponents in 1584.

RYE-HOUSE PLOT, a plot (some think pretended) to secure the succession of the duke of Monmouth to the throne in preference to the duke of York (afterwards James II.), a Roman Catholic. Some of the conspirators are said to have projected the assassination of the king, Charles II., and his brother. This design was said to have been frustrated by the king's house at Newmarket accidentally taking fire, which hastened the royal party away eight days before the plot was to take place, March 22, 1683. See *Newmarket*. The plot was discovered June 12 following. Lord William Russell on July 21, and Algernon Sidney on Dec. 7 following, suffered death for being concerned in this conspiracy. The name was derived from the conspirators' place of meeting, the Rye-house at Broxbourne, Hertfordshire.

RYSWICK (Holland), where the celebrated peace was concluded between England, France, Spain, and Holland, signed, by their representatives, Sept. 20, and by the emperor of Germany, Oct. 30, 1697.

S.

SABBATARIANS. Traces exist of Sabbatarii, or Sabbathaires, among the sects of the 16th century on the continent. Upon the publication of the "Book of Sports" in 1618, a long and violent controversy arose among English divines on these two points: first, whether the Sabbath of the fourth commandment was in force among Christians; and secondly, whether, and on what ground, the first day of the week was entitled to be distinguished and observed as "the Sabbath." In 1628, Theophilus Brabourne, a clergyman, published the first work in favour of the Seventh-day or Saturday, as the true Christian Sabbath. He and several others suffered great persecution for this opinion; but after the restoration there were three or four congregations observing the last day of the week for public worship in London, and seven or eight in the country parts of England. In 1851 there were three Sabbatarian or Seventh-day Baptist congregations in England; but in America (especially in the New England states) they are more numerous.

* The English lost: killed in action and died of wounds about 3500; died of cholera, 4244; of other diseases nearly 16,000; total loss nearly 24,000 (including 270 officers); 2873 were disabled. The war added to the national debt 41,041,000*l.* The French lost about 63,500 men; the Russians about half a million. The army suffered greatly by sickness. See *Scutari*, *Times*, and *Nightingale*.

SABBATH: ordained by God. *Gen.* ii.; *Exod.* xx. 8; *Isaiah* lviii. 13. Jews observe the seventh day in commemoration of the creation of the world and of their redemption from the bondage of the Egyptians; Christians observe the first day of the week in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ from the dead, and the redemption of man. See *Sunday*.

SABBATH SCHOOLS. The first "Sabbath school" was founded by Ludwig Hacker between the years 1740 and 1747, at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, among the German Seventh-day Baptists there. The school-room was used as an hospital after the battle of Brandywine, fought in 1777. This event occasioned the breaking up of the schools, about five years before the first Sunday-school was instituted in England, at Gloucester, by Robert Raikes, about 1782. See *Sunday Schools*.

SABBATICAL YEAR: a Jewish institution, 1491 B.C. Every seventh year, during which time the very ground had rest, and was not tilled; and every forty-ninth year all debts were forgiven, slaves set at liberty, and estates, &c., that were before sold or mortgaged, returned to their original families; &c. *Josephus*.

SABELLIANISM, from Sabellius (of Ptolemais in Egypt), who flourished in the 3rd century, and who taught that there was but *one* person in the Godhead, the other persons of the Trinity being but different names of the same person. This doctrine was condemned at a council held at Rome, 263.

SABINES, from whom the Romans, under Romulus, took away their daughters by force, having invited them to some public sports or shows on purpose. When the Sabines determined to revenge this affront, the women became mediators to their fathers in behalf of their husbands, the Romans, and a lasting peace was made between them; the Sabines became a part of the Roman people, 750 B.C. One of the ecclesiastical provinces is still called Terra Sabina; chief town, Magliano.

SACHEVEREL RIOTS. See *Riots*, 1710.

SACRAMENT (from *sacramentum*, an oath, obligation, also mystery). The council of Trent, in 1547, affirmed that there were seven sacraments: viz., baptism, the Lord's supper, confirmation, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction. The name was given to the Lord's supper by the Latin fathers. The wine was laid aside, and communion by the laity under one form alone, that of bread, took its rise in the West, under pope Urban II. 1096. *M. de Marca*. Communion in one kind only was authoritatively sanctioned by the council of Constance, in 1414. *Dr. Hook*. Henry VIII. of Germany was poisoned by a priest in the consecrated wafer, 1314. The sacramental wine was poisoned by the grave-digger of the church at Zürich, by which sacrilegious deed a number of persons lost their lives, Sept. 4, 1776. In 1614, by the Test act, all members of both houses of parliament were ordered to take the sacrament, as a guard against the introduction of Roman Catholics. The act was repealed in 1828.

SACRED WAR (*Sacrum Bellum*). The first, concerning the temple of Delphi, took place 448 B.C. The Athenians and Lacedæmonians were auxiliaries on opposite sides. The second Sacred War occurred on Delphi being seized by the Phocians, 357 B.C. This latter war was terminated by Philip of Macedon taking all the cities of the Phocians, and dispersing the inhabitants, 346 B.C. *Plutarch*.

SACRIFICE. The first religious sacrifice was offered to God by Abel, 3875 B.C. Sacrifices to the gods were introduced into Greece by Phoroneus, king of Argos, 1773 B.C. Human sacrifices seem to have originated with the Chaldeans, from whom the custom passed into other Eastern nations. All sacrifices to the true God were to cease with the sacrifice of Christ, 33. *Heb.* x. 12-14. Pagan sacrifices were forbidden by the emperor Constantius II. 341.

SADDLES. In the earlier ages the Romans used neither saddles nor stirrups. Saddles were in use in the 3rd century, and are mentioned as made of leather in 304, and were known in England about 600. Side-saddles for ladies were introduced by Anne, queen of Richard II. in 1388. *Stow*.

SADDUCEES, a Jewish sect, said to have been founded by Sadoc, a scholar of Antigonus, about 200 B.C., who, misinterpreting his master's doctrine, taught that there was neither heaven nor hell, angel nor spirit; that the soul was mortal, and that there was no resurrection of the body from the dead. The Sadducees were opposed by the Pharisees.

SACRAMENTO, Sr., a Portuguese settlement in S. America, claimed by Spain in 1680, but relinquished in 1713; ceded in 1777; and acquired by Brazil in 1825.

SADLER'S WELLS (N. London), so called after Mr. Sadler, who built an orchestra to entertain the invalids who used the waters medicinally, 1683. In time the orchestra was enclosed, and the building became a place for dramatic performances. The present theatre was opened in 1765. Eighteen persons were trampled to death at this theatre, on a false alarm of fire, Oct. 15, 1807. See under *Theatres*.

SAFETY-LAMP. One was invented in 1815 by sir Humphry Davy, to prevent accidents which happen in coal and other mines. The safety-lamp is founded on the principle that flame, in passing through iron-wire meshes, loses so much of its heat as not to be capable of igniting inflammable gases. It should be mentioned, that the father of all safety-lamps is Dr. Reid Clanny, of Sunderland, whose invention and improvements are authenticated in the *Transactions of the Society of Arts* for 1817. A safety-lamp, the "Geordy," was also devised by George Stephenson, the engineer, in 1815. A miner's electric light, by MM. Dumas and Benoit, was exhibited in Paris on Sept. 8, 1862.

SAFFRON (*Saffran*, French; *Saffrano*, Italian), the flower of crocus, was first brought to England in the reign of Edward III. by a pilgrim, about 1339, probably from Arabia, as the word is from the Arabic *saphar*. *Miller*. It was cultivated in England in 1582; and the best grows in Essex, between Cambridge and Saffron Walden.

SAGE (*Sauge*, French; *Salvia*, Latin), a wholesome herb, comfortable to the brain and nerves. *Mortimer*. A species of this garden plant grew early in England, and some varieties were imported. The Mexican sage, *Salvia Mexicana*, was brought from Mexico, 1724. The blue African sage, *Salvia Africana*, and the golden African sage, *Salvia aurea*, were brought to England from the Cape of Good Hope in 1731.

SAGUNTUM (now **MURVIEDRO**, in Valencia, E. Spain), renowned for the dreadful siege it sustained, 219 B.C. The heroic citizens, after performing incredible acts of valour for eight months, chose to be buried in the ruins of their city rather than surrender to Hannibal. They burnt themselves, with their houses and all their effects, and the conqueror became master of a pile of ashes, 218 B.C.

SAILORS' HOME, in Wells-street, London Docks, established by Mr. George Green in 1835. In one year it admitted 5444 boarders, who, besides a home, had evening instruction, the use of a savings' bank, &c. The establishment is self-supporting, aided by subscriptions. Similar institutions have since been established.

SAINT. For the names with this prefix, see the names themselves throughout the book.

SALADS, introduced into England from the Low Countries, 1520-47.

SALAMANCA (W. Spain), taken from the Saracens, 861. The university was founded 1240, and the cathedral built 1513. Near here the British and allies, commanded by lord Wellington, totally defeated the French army under marshal Marmont, July 22, 1812. The loss of the victors was most severe, amounting in killed, wounded, and missing, to nearly 6000 men. Marmont left in the victor's hands 7141 prisoners, 11 pieces of cannon, 6 stands of colours, and 2 eagles. This victory was followed by the capture of Madrid.

SALAMIS (near Athens). In a great sea-fight here, Oct. 20, 480 B.C., Themistocles, the Greek commander, with only 310 sail, defeated the fleet of Xerxes, king of Persia, which consisted of 2000 sail.—Near Salamis, in Cyprus, the Greeks defeated the Persian fleet, 449 B.C.

SALDANHA BAY, S. Atlantic Ocean, northward of the Cape of Good Hope. Here, on Aug. 17, 1796, a Dutch squadron, under admiral Lucas, was captured by vice-admiral sir George Keith Elphinstone, without resistance; sir George was created lord Keith.

SALENCKEMEN, on the Danube. Here a victory was gained by the imperialists, under prince Louis of Baden, over the Turks, commanded by the grand vizier Mustapha Kiuprigli, Aug. 19, 1691.

SALIQUE, or **SALIC LAW**, by which females are excluded from inheriting the crown of France, is said to have been instituted by Pharamond, 424, and ratified in a council of state by Clovis I., the real founder of the French monarchy, in 511. *Hénault*. This law prevailed long in Spain, but was formally abolished, March, 1830; and on the death of Ferdinand VII. his daughter succeeded to the sceptre as Isabella II., Sept. 29, 1833. See *Spain*. By this

law also Hanover was separated from England, when queen Victoria ascended the English throne, in 1837.

SALISBURY (Wilts), founded in the beginning of the 13th century, on the removal of the cathedral hither from Old Sarum. National councils or parliaments were repeatedly held at Salisbury, particularly in 1296, by Edward I.; in 1328, by Edward III.; and in 1384. Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was executed here by order of Richard III., in 1483. On **SALISBURY PLAIN** is Stonehenge (*which see*). This plain was estimated at 500,000 acres. On it were so many cross-roads, and so few houses to take directions from, that Thomas, earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at each milestone from Salisbury to Shaftesbury, for the traveller's guide. The first seat of the **BISHOPRIC** was at Sherborne, St. Aldhelm being prelate, 705. Herman removed the seat to Old Sarum, about 1072; and the see was removed to this city, under the authority of a papal bull, in 1217. It has yielded to the church of Rome one saint and two cardinals. The building of the cathedral commenced April 28, 1220, and was completed in 1258. This edifice is reckoned one of our finest ecclesiastical erections. Its spire, the loftiest in the kingdom, was considered in danger in April, 1864, and subscriptions were begun for its repair. The bishopric is valued in the king's books at 1367*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Present income, 5000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF SALISBURY.

1797. John Fisher, died July 2, 1825.
1825. Thomas Burgess, died Feb. 19, 1837.

1837. Edmund Denison, died March 6, 1854.
1854. Walter Kerr Hamilton (PRESENT bishop, 1866).

SALMON FISHERIES. The laws relating to them were consolidated and amended in 1861, and the report of a commission of inquiry (including sir Wm. Jardine) was published in Feb. 1862. An act restricting the exportation of salmon at certain times was passed in 1863.

SALT (chloride of sodium, a compound of the gas chlorine and the metal sodium) is procured from rocks in the earth, from salt-springs, and from sea-water. The famous salt-mines of Wielitzka, near Cracow, in Poland, have been worked 600 years. The salt-works in Cheshire, called the **WICHES** (Nantwich, Northwich, and Middlewich), were of great importance in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. Since 1797 salt has been largely employed in the manufacture of bleaching powder (by obtaining its chlorine), and soap (by obtaining its soda). On this are based the chemical works of Cheshire and Lancashire. The salt-mines of Staffordshire were discovered about 1670. Salt duties were first exacted in 1702; they were renewed in 1732; reduced in 1823; and in that year were ordered to cease in 1825. During the French war, the duty reached to 30*l.* per ton. For the salt-tax in France, see *Gabelle*. The government monopoly in India was abolished in May, 1863, by sir C. Trevelyan.

SALT-PETRE (from *sal petra*, salt of the rock), or **NITRE**, is a compound of nitric acid and potash (nitrogen, oxygen, and potassium), and hence is called Nitrate of Potash. It is the explosive ingredient in gunpowder, many detonating powders, and lucifer matches. Boyle in the 17th century demonstrated that salt-petre was composed of aqua fortis (nitric acid) and potash; but the discoveries of Lavoisier (1777) and Davy (1807) showed its real composition. Its manufacture in England began about 1625. During the French revolutionary war, the manufacture was greatly increased by the researches of Berthollet.

SALUTE AT SEA. It is a received maxim at sea, that he who returns the salute always fires fewer guns than he receives, which is done even between the ships of princes of equal dignity; but the Swedes and Danes return the compliment without regarding how many guns are fired to them. The English claim the right of being saluted first in all places, as sovereigns of the seas; the Venetians claimed this honour within their gulf, &c. See *Flag and Naval Salute*.

SALVADOR, SAN, one of the Bahamas, and the first point of land discovered in the West Indies or America by Columbus. It was previously called Guanahami, or Cat's Isle, and Columbus (in acknowledgment to God for his deliverance) named it San Salvador, Oct. 11, 1492.—A small republic, with a constitution, established Jan. 24, 1859. It has been much troubled by internal dissension. Present president, Francis Dueñas, elected April, 1865. The capital, San Salvador, was destroyed by an earthquake, April 16, 1854, and is now abandoned.

SAMARCAND (in Tartary) was conquered by the Mahometans, 707; by Genghis Khan, 1219; and by Timour in 1359.

SAMARITANS. Samaria was built by Omri, 925 B.C., and became the capital of the kingdom of Israel. On the breaking up of that kingdom (721 B.C.), the conqueror Shalmaneser placed natives of other countries at Samaria. The descendants of these mixed races were abominable to the Jews, and much more so in consequence of the rival temple built on Mount Gerizim by Sanballat the Samaritan, 332 B.C., which was destroyed by John Hyrcanus, 130 B.C. (See *John* iv. & viii. 48, and *Luke* x. 33.)

SAMNITES, a warlike people of S. Italy, who strenuously resisted the Roman power, and were not subjugated till after three sanguinary wars, from 343 to 292 B.C. Their brave leader, Caius Pontius, who spared the Romans at Caudium, 320, having been taken prisoner, was basely put to death, 292. They did not acquire the right of citizenship till 88 B.C.

SAMOS, an island on the W. coast of Asia Minor. Colonised by Ionians about 1043 B.C.—The city was founded about 986. Here Pythagoras was born 555 B.C., and flourished in the favour of Polycrates, who aided him in his travels, 532. Samos was taken by the Athenians, 440; and, with Greece, became subject to Rome, 146. It was taken by the Venetians, A.D. 1125, who here made velvet (*samet*), and became subject to the Turks, 1459.

SANCTION. See *Pragmatic*.

SANCTUARIES. See *Asylums*. Privileged places for the safety of offenders are said to have been granted by king Lucius to churches and their precincts. St. John's of Beverley was thus privileged in the time of the Saxons. St. Burein's, in Cornwall, was privileged by Athelstan, 935; Westminster, by Edward the Confessor; St. Martin's-le-Grand, 1529. Being much abused, the privilege of sanctuary was limited by the pope in 1503, at the request of Henry VII.; it was abolished at the Reformation.—In London, persons were secure from arrest in certain localities: these were the Minories, Salisbury-court, Whitefriars, Fulwood's-rents, Mitre-court, Baldwin's-gardens, the Savoy, Clink, Deadman's-place, Montague-close, and the Mint. This security was abolished 1696, but lasted in some degree till the reign of George II.

SANDALS. See *Shoes*.

SANDEMANIANS. See *Glasesites*.

SANDHURST, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, founded, first at High Wycombe, in 1799. Removed to Great Marlow in 1802, and to Sandhurst in 1812. The college, for which the land was purchased at Blackwater, near Bagshot, consists of senior and junior departments: competitive examination for entrance into the junior began in Feb. 1858.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook in 1778. In *Oukyhee* or *Hawaii*, one of these islands, he fell a victim to the sudden resentment of the natives, Feb. 14, 1779. The king and queen visited London in 1824, and died there in July. These people have made great progress in civilisation, and embraced Christianity before any missionaries were settled among them. The present king, Kaméhaméha V., succeeded his brother, Nov. 1863. The preceding king, Kaméhaméha IV., married Miss Emma Rooker, 1856. She came to England in 1865; landing at Southampton, July 13, and visited our queen, Sept. 9. An English bishopric was established at Honolulu in 1861, for which Dr. Thomas Staley was consecrated, Aug. 18, 1862.

SANHEDRIM. An ancient Jewish council of the highest jurisdiction, of seventy, or, as some say, seventy-three members, usually considered to be that established by Moses, *Num.* xi. 16,—1490 B.C. It was yet in being at the time of Jesus Christ, *John* xviii. 31. A Jewish Sanhedrim was summoned by the emperor Napoleon I. at Paris, July 23, 1806, and assembled accordingly, Sept. 18.

SANITARY LEGISLATION. Strict cleanliness is enjoined in the law of Moses, 1490 B.C. Great attention has been paid to the public health in France since 1802. Tardieu published his "*Dictionnaire de Hygiène*," 1852-54. To Dr. Southwood Smith is mainly attributable the honour of commencing the agitation on the subject of public health in England about 1832; his "*Philosophy of Health*" having excited much attention. Since 1838 he has published numerous sanitary reports, having been much employed by the government. Among the results are—

Nuisances Removal Acts passed (repealed) 1845—1860
Baths and Washhouses Act 1846—1847
Public Health Act, and subsequent Supple-
mental Acts 1848
Common Lodging Houses Act 1851—1853
Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Act 1851

Smoke Nuisance Abatement Act (and amend-
ment) 1853
Diseases Prevention Act. 1855
Public Health Act
Metropolitan Interments Acts 1850—1855

SAN SALVADOR. See *Salvador*.

SANSKRIT, the language of the Brahmins of India, spoken at the time of Solomon, has been much studied of late years. Sir Wm. Jones, who published a translation of the poem, *Sakuntalā*, in 1783, discovered that a complete literature had been preserved in India, comprising sacred books (the Vedas), history and philosophy, lyric and dramatic poetry. Texts and translations of many works have been published by the aid of the East India Company, the Oriental Translation Fund, and private liberality. The professorship of Sanskrit at Oxford was founded by colonel Boden. The first professor, H. H. Wilson, appointed in 1832, translated part of the Rig-veda Sanhitā, the sacred hymns of the Brahmins, and several poems, &c. The present professor, Monier Williams (elected 1860), published an English and Sanskrit dictionary, 1851. Professor Max Müller published his *History of Sanskrit Literature* in 1859, and has edited part of the original text of the Vedas. Philologists have discovered an intimate connection between the Sanskrit, Persian, Greek, Latin, Teutonic, Slavonian, Celtic, and Scandinavian languages.

SANTA CRUZ (Teneriffe, Canary Isles). Here admiral Blake, by daring bravery, entirely destroyed sixteen Spanish ships, secured with great nautical skill, and protected by the castle and forts on the shore, April 20, 1657. *Clarendon*. In an unsuccessful attack made upon Santa Cruz by Nelson, several officers and 141 men were killed, and the admiral lost his right arm, July 24, 1797.*

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA (N.W. Spain), was sacked by the Moors in 995, and held by them till it was taken by Ferdinand III. in 1235. The order of Santiago, or St. James, was founded about 1170 to protect pilgrims to the shrine of St. James, said to be buried in the cathedral. The town was taken by the French in 1809, and held till 1814.—**SANTIAGO**, the capital of Chili, S. America, was founded by Valdivia in 1541, has suffered much by earthquakes, especially in 1822 and 1829. About seven o'clock in the evening of Dec. 8, 1863, the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, and the last day of a series of religious celebrations in the "month of Mary," the church of the Campania, when brilliantly illuminated in a dangerous manner, was burnt down, the fire beginning amidst the combustible ornaments, and above 2000 persons, principally women, perished; the means of egress being utterly insufficient. On Dec. 20 the government ordered the church to be razed to the ground, and much public indignation was excited against the fanatical priesthood.

SAPPERS AND MINERS, a name given in 1812 to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps of Royal Engineers. *Brande*.

SAPPHIC VERSE, invented by Sappho, the lyric poetess of Mitylene. She was equally celebrated for her poetry, beauty, and a hopeless passion for Phaon, a youth of her native country, on which last account it is said she threw herself into the sea from Mount Leucas, and was drowned. The Lesbians, after her death, paid her divine honours, and called her the tenth muse, 594 B.C. Some consider the story fabulous.

SAPPHIRE, a precious stone of an azure colour, and transparent; in hardness it exceeds the ruby, and is next to the diamond. Thamas Kouli Khan is said to have possessed a sapphire valued at 300,000*l.*, 1733. Artificial sapphires were made in 1857 by M. Gaudin. Equal parts of alum and sulphate of potash were heated in a crucible.

SARACENS, an Arab race, the first disciples of Mahomet, who within forty years after his death (632) had subdued a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They conquered Spain in 711, *et seq.*, and (under Abderahman) established the caliphate of Cordova in 755, which gave way to the Moors in 1237. The empire of the Saracens closed by Bagdad being taken by the Tartars, 1258. *Blair*.

SARAGOSSA (N. E. Spain), anciently Cæsarea Augusta, was taken from the Arabs by Alfonso of Spain, in 1118. Here Philip V. was defeated by the archduke Charles, in 1710. On Dec. 17, 1778, 400 of the inhabitants perished in a fire at the theatre. Saragossa was taken by the French, after a most heroic defence by general Palafox, Feb. 20, 1809. The inhabitants, of both sexes, resisted until worn out by fighting, famine, and pestilence.

SARAH SANDS. See *Wrecks*, 1857.

* It was remarkable, that captain Fremantle, the friend of Nelson, and his companion in most of his brilliant achievements, was also wounded in the arm immediately before Nelson had received his wound in the same limb. The following characteristic note, addressed to the lady of captain Fremantle (who was on board with her husband at the time he wrote), has been preserved, as being the first letter written by the hero with his left hand:—"MY DEAR MRS. FREMANTLE,—Tell me how Tom is, I hope he has saved his arm. *Mine is off*; but, thank God! I am as well as I hope he is.

"Ever yours, HORATIO NELSON."

SARATOGA (New York State, N. America). Here, general Burgoyne, commander of a body of the British army, after a severe engagement with the Americans (Oct. 7), being surrounded, surrendered all his army (5791 men) to the American general Gates, Oct. 17, 1777. This was the greatest check the British suffered in the war.

SARAWAK. See *Borneo*.

SARDINIA, an island in the Mediterranean, successively possessed by the Phœnicians, Greeks, Carthaginians (550 B.C.), Romans (subjugated it 231), Saracens, Genoese, and Spaniards. From settlers belonging to these various nations the present inhabitants derive their origin. Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, acquired Sardinia in 1720, with the title of king. See *Savoy*. Population of the Sardinian dominions in 1858, 5,194,807. The king of Sardinia was recognised as king of Italy by his parliament in Feb. 1861. See *Italy*.

James of Arragon becomes master of a large part of Sardinia . . . 1324
 Conquered by the English naval forces, under sir John Leake and gen. Stanhope . . . 1708
 Given to the emperor Charles VI. . . . 1714
 Recovered by the Spaniards . . . 1717
 Ceded to the duke of Savoy with the title of king, as an equivalent for Sicily . . . 1720
 Victor Amadeus abdicates in favour of his son . . . 1730
 Attempting to recover his throne, he is taken, and dies in prison . . . 1732
 The court kept at Turin, till Piedmont is overrun by the French . . . 1792
 The king resigns his crown to his brother, duke of Aosta . . . June 4, 1802
 Piedmont annexed to Italy, and Napoleon crowned king of Italy . . . Dec. 26, 1805
 The king resides in Sardinia . . . 1798—1814
 Piedmont restored to its rightful sovereignty, with Genoa added to it . . . Dec.
 King Charles-Albert promulgates a new code . . . 1837
 Cavour establishes the newspaper "Il Risorgimento" ("the Revival") . . . 1847
 The king grants a constitution, and openly espouses the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria . . . March 23, 1848
 Defeats the Austrians at Goito; and takes Peschiera . . . May 30, "
 Sardinian army defeated by Radetzky, July 26, "
 Sardinians at Milan capitulate to Radetzky, Aug. 5, "
 Armistice between Sardinia and Austria, Sept. 21, "
 Hostilities resumed . . . March 12, 1849
 Radetzky defeats a division of the Sardinians, and occupies Mortara . . . March 21, "
 Complete defeat of the Sardinians by the Austrians at Novara . . . March 23, "
 Charles-Albert abdicates in favour of his son, Victor-Emmanuel . . . March 23, "
 The Austrians occupy Novara, &c. . . March 25, "
 Another armistice . . . March 26, "
 Death of Charles-Albert, at Oporto . . . July 28, "
 Treaty of Milan between Austria and Sardinia, signed . . . Aug. 6, "
 Adoption of the Siceardi law, which abolishes ecclesiastical jurisdictions . . . April 9, 1850
 Arrest of the bishop of Turin . . . May 4, "
 He is released from the citadel . . . June 2, "
 Cavour minister of foreign affairs . . . 1851
 Bill for suppression of convents passed, March 2, 1855
 Convention with England and France signed; a contingent of 15,000 troops to be supplied against Russia . . . April 10, "
 10,000 troops under general La Marmora arrive in the Crimea . . . May 8, "

Who distinguish themselves in the battle of the Tchernaya . . . Aug. 16, 1855
 The king visits London, &c. . . Nov. 30, &c. "
 Important note on Italy from count Cavour to England . . . April 16, 1856
 Rupture with Austria; subsequent war, see Austria, 1857, *id. seq.*
 Cavour declares in favour of free-trade . . . June, 1857
 Prince Napoleon Jerome marries princess Clotilde . . . Jan. 30, 1859
 Preliminaries of peace signed at Villa Franca, July 11; count Cavour resigns, July 13;
 Ratazzi administration formed . . . July 19, "
 The emperor Napoleon's letter to Victor-Emmanuel, advocating the formation of an Italian confederation: the latter declares it to be impracticable, and maintains his engagements with the Italians . . . Oct. 20, "
 Treaty of peace signed at Zurich . . . Nov. "
 Garibaldi retires into private life . . . Nov. 17, "
 Count Cavour returns to office . . . Jan. 16, 1860
 The Sardinian government refers the question of annexation of Tuscany, &c., to the vote of the people . . . Feb. 29, "
 Annexation of Savoy and Nice proposed by the French government; the Sardinian government refer it to the vote of the people, Feb. 25, "
 Annexation to Sardinia voted almost unanimously by Emilia, March 14; by Tuscany, March 16; accepted by Victor-Emmanuel, March 18-20, "
 Treaty ceding Savoy and Nice to France, signed, March 24, "
 Prussia protests against the Italian annexations . . . March 27, "
 New Sardinian parliament opens . . . April 2, "
 Annexation to France almost unanimously voted for by Nice, April 15; by Savoy, April 22, "
 The government professes disapproval of Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily (*which see*) May 18, "
 The chambers ratify treaty of cession of Savoy and Nice . . . May 29, "
 The Sardinian troops enter the papal territories (*see Italy and Rome*) . . . Sept. 11, "
 Victor-Emmanuel enters the kingdom of Naples, Oct. 15, "
 Naples and Sicily vote for annexation to Sardinia . . . Oct. 21, "
 [For future history see *Italy*.]

[For the disputes, and war with America, and the events of 1859-61, see *Austria, France, Rome, Sicily, and Naples*.]

KINGS OF SARDINIA. See *Savoy*.

1720. Victor-Amadeus I. king (as duke II.); resigned, in 1730, in favour of his son; died in 1732.
 1730. Charles-Emmanuel I. his son.
 1773. Victor-Amadeus II. his son
 1796. Charles-Emmanuel II., son of the preceding; resigned his crown in favour of his brother,

1802. Victor-Emmanuel I.
 1805. [Sardinia merged in the kingdom of Italy, of which the emperor Napoleon was crowned king, May 26, 1805.]
 1814. Victor-Emmanuel restored; resigned in March, 1821; and died in 1824.

SARDINIA, *continued.*

1821. Charles-Felix; succeeded by his nephew.
 1831. Charles-Albert; abdicated in favour of his son, March 23, 1849. Died at Oporto, July 28, 1849.

1849. Victor-Emmanuel II., March 23; born March 14, 1820; the PRESENT king of Italy.
 Heir: Humbert, prince of Piedmont; born March 14, 1844.

SARDIS. See *Seven Churches*.

SARMATIA, the ancient name of modern Russia and Poland.

SARUM, OLD (Wiltshire), an ancient town, the origin of Salisbury, *which see*.

SATIRE. About a century after the introduction of comedy, satire made its appearance at Rome in the writings of Lucilius, who was so celebrated in this species of composition that he has been called the inventor of it, 116 B.C. *Livy*. The Satires of Horace (35 B.C.), Juvenal (about A.D. 100), and Persius (about A.D. 60), are the most celebrated in ancient times, and those of Churchill (1761) and Pope (1729), in modern times.

SATRAPIES, divisions of the Persian empire, formed by Darius Hystaspes about 516 B.C.

SATURDAY (the last, or seventh day of the week; the Jewish Sabbath. See *Sabbath*). It was so called from an idol worshipped on this day by the Saxons, and according to Verstegan, was named by them Saterne's day. *Pardon*. It is more properly from Saturn, *dies Saturni*. *Addison*.

SATURN, the planet, ascertained to be about 900 millions of miles distant from the sun, and its diameter to be about 77,230 miles. One of the eight satellites was discovered by Huyghens (March 25, 1655); four by Cassini (1671-84); two by sir William Herschel (1789), and one by Bond and Lassells (1848). The ring was discovered to be twofold by Messrs. Ball, Oct. 13, 1665; and an inner ring was detected in 1850 by Dawes in England (Nov. 29) and by Bond in America.

SATURNALIA, festivals in honour of Saturn, father of the gods, were instituted long before the foundation of Rome, in commemoration of the freedom and equality which prevailed on the earth in his golden reign. Some, however, suppose that the Saturnalia were first observed at Rome in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, after a victory obtained over the Sabines: whilst others suppose that Janus first instituted them in gratitude to Saturn, from whom he had learned agriculture. Others assert that they were first celebrated after a victory obtained over the Latins by the dictator Posthumus. During these festivals no business was allowed, amusements were encouraged, and distinctions ceased. *Lenglet*.

SAVINGS' BANKS.* The rev. Joseph Smith, of Wendover, began a Benevolent Institution in 1799; and in 1803-4 a Charitable Bank was instituted at Tottenham by Miss Priscilla Wakefield. Henry Dundas established a parish bank at Ruthwell in 1810. One was opened in Edinburgh in 1814. The benefit clubs, among artizans, having accumulated stocks of money for their progressive purposes, a plan was adopted to identify these funds with the public debt of the country, and an extra rate of interest was held out as an inducement; hence were formed savings' banks to receive small sums, returnable with interest on demand.

Sir Geo. Rose developed the system and brought it under parliamentary control, 1816.

In 1840 there were 550 banks; 766,354 depositors; amount 22,060,904*l*.

Acts to consolidate and amend previous laws relating to savings' banks were passed in 1828 and 1847; extended to Scotland in 1835; again consolidated and amended in 1863.

On Nov. 20, 1851, the number of savings' banks in Great Britain and Ireland was 574, besides above twenty thousand friendly societies and charitable institutions. The depositors (in the banks) were 1,092,581, while the societies embraced a vast but

unknown number of persons: the amount of deposits was 32,893,511*l*.

Amount of stock held on account of savings' banks in 1853, 34,546,334*l*.; in 1857, 35,108,596*l*.; in 1859, 38,995,876*l*. In 1861 the savings' banks received 8,764,870*l*.; paid 9,621,539*l*.; estimated capital, 41,532,945*l*. (depositors, 1,479,723). The military savings' bank held 204,377*l*.; the seamen's savings' banks held 26,448*l*.

For Post-Office Savings' Banks, established in 1861, see under *Post Office*.

The deposits in the old savings' banks had not diminished in consequence in 1864.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE FIRST 20,000 DEPOSITORS WHO OPENED ACCOUNTS.

Domestic servants	7245
Persons in trade, mechanics, &c.	7473
Labourers and porters	672
Miners	1454

Friendly and charitable societies	58
Persons not classed, viz., widows, teachers, sailors, &c.	3098

* The first of these was instituted at Berne, in Switzerland, in 1787, by the name of *caisse de domestiques*, being intended for servants only; another was set up in Basel, in 1792, open to all depositors.

SAVOY, the ancient *Sapaudia* or *Sabaudia*, formerly a province in N. Italy, east of Piedmont. It became a Roman province about 118 B.C. The Alemanni seized it in A.D. 395, and the Franks in 496. It shared the revolutions of Switzerland till about 1048, when Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave it to Humbert, with the title of count. Count Thomas acquired Piedmont in the 13th century. Amadeus, count of Savoy, having entered his dominions, solicited Sigismund to erect them into a duchy, which he did at Cambray, Feb. 19, 1417. Victor-Amadeus, duke of Savoy, obtained the kingdom of Sicily, by a treaty from Spain, in 1713, which he afterwards exchanged with the emperor for the island of Sardinia, with the title of king, 1720. See *Sardinia*. The French subdued Savoy in 1792, and made it a department of France, under the name of Mont Blanc, in 1800. It was restored to the king of Sardinia in 1814; but was once more annexed to France in 1860, in accordance with a vote by universal suffrage, April 23, 1860. Savoy was visited by the emperor and empress of the French in August, 1860. The annexation was censured in England.

DUKES OF SAVOY.

1391. Count Amadeus VIII. is made duke in 1417; he was named pope as Felix V. He abdicated as duke of Savoy, 1439; renounced the tiara, 1449; died in 1451.
 1439. Louis.
 1465. Amadeus IX.
 1472. Philibert I.
 1482. Charles I.
 1489. Charles II.

1496. Philip II.
 1497. Philibert II.
 1504. Charles III.
 1553. Emmanuel-Philibert.
 1580. Charles-Emmanuel I.
 1630. Victor-Amadeus I.
 1637. Francis-Hyacinthe.
 1638. Charles-Emmanuel II.
 1675. Victor-Amadeus II. became king of Sicily, 1713; exchanged for Sardinia in 1720.

SAVOY PALACE (London) was given to Peter of Savoy, uncle of Eleanor, queen of Henry III., in 1236. Here was held the CONFERENCE between the clergy and the non-conformists in 1661. It was partially taken down to make way for Waterloo-bridge. The ancient chapel was destroyed by fire, July 7, 1864, and was rebuilt at the queen's expense, and reopened Nov. 26, 1865.

SAW. Invented by Dædalus. *Pliny*. Invented by Talus. *Apollodorus*. Talus, it is said, having found the jaw-bone of a snake, employed it to cut through a piece of wood, and then formed an instrument of iron like it. Saw-mills were erected in Madeira in 1420; at Breslau, in 1427. Norway had the first saw-mill in 1530. The bishop of Ely, ambassador from Mary of England to the court of Rome, describes a saw-mill there, 1555. The attempts to introduce saw-mills in England were violently opposed, and one erected by a Dutchman in 1663 was forced to be abandoned. Saw-mills were erected near London about 1770. Excellent saw-machinery exists in Woolwich dockyard. Powis and James's band-saw was patented in 1858.

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA (Central Germany), capitals Gotha and Coburg. Population, Dec. 1861, 159,431. The reigning family is descended from John, younger son of Ernest, who became elector of Saxony in 1464.

DUKES.

1826. Ernest I. duke of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg; married Louisa, heiress of Augustus, duke of Saxe-Gotha, and became by convention duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Nov. 12.*
 1844. Ernest II. son, Jan. 29; born June, 21, 1818

- (married Alexandrina, duchess of Baden, May 3, 1842; no issue).
Heir (presumptive): Prince Alfred of England, born Aug. 6, 1844 (in whose favour the prince of Wales resigned his rights, April 19, 1863).

SAXE-WEIMAR (Central Germany). The grand-dukes are descended from John Frederic, the Protestant elector of Saxony, who was deprived by the emperor in 1548. See *Saxony*. The houses of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Gotha, Hilberghausen, and Saxe-Meiningen also sprang from him. They are all termed the senior or *Ernestine* branch of the old family.—Saxe-Weimar became a grand duchy in 1815. The dukes have greatly favoured literature, and their capital Weimar has been called the Athens of Germany. Population of the duchy, Dec. 1861, 273,252.

GRAND-DUKES.

1815. Charles Augustus.
 1828. Charles Frederic.

1853. Charles Alexander, July 8; born June 24, 1818, the PRESENT (1865) grand-duke.
Heir: Charles Augustus, born July 31, 1844.

* His brother, Leopold, married the princess Charlotte of England, May 2, 1816; became king of the Belgians, July 12, 1831; and Ferdinand, the son of his brother Ferdinand, married Maria da Gloria, queen of Portugal, April 9, 1836.

SAXONY, a kingdom in N. Germany. The Saxons were a fierce warlike race, the terror of the inhabitants of the later western empire, frequently attacked France, and conquered Britain (*which see*). After a long series of sanguinary conflicts they were completely subdued by Charlemagne, who instituted many fiefs and bishoprics in their country. Witikind, their great leader, who claimed descent from Woden, professed Christianity about 785. From him descended the first and the present ruling family (the houses of Supplinburg, Guelph, and Ascania intervened from 1106 to 1421). Saxony became a duchy, 880; an electorate, 1180; and a kingdom, 1806. It was the seat of war in 1813; the king being on the side of Napoleon. Population, Dec. 1861, 2,225,240.

ELECTORS.

- 1423. Frederic I.
- 1428. Frederic II.
[His sons Ernest and Albert divide the states.]
- 1464. Ernest.
- 1486. Frederic III.
- 1525. John.
- 1532. John Frederic; deprived by the emperor Charles V.; succeeded by
- 1548. Maurice (of the Albertine line).
- 1553. Augustus.
- 1586. Christian I.
- 1591. Christian II.
- 1611. John George I.
- 1656. John George II.

- 1680. John George III.
- 1691. John George IV.
- 1694. Frederic Augustus I., king of Poland, 1697.
- 1733. Frederic Augustus II., king of Poland.
- 1763. Frederic Augustus III. becomes king, 1806.

KINGS.

- 1806. Frederic Augustus I.
- 1827. Anthony Clement.
- 1836. Frederic Augustus II. succeeded by his brother.
- 1854. John, Aug. 9 (born Dec. 12, 1801), the PRESENT king.
- Heir:* His son, Frederic Augustus Albert, born April 23, 1828.

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM, a special statute relating to any wrong, by words or in writing, done to high personages of the land, such as peers, judges, ministers of the crown, officers in the state, and other great public functionaries, by the circulation of scandalous statements, false news, or horrible messages, by which any debate or discord between them and the commons, or any scandal to their persons, might arise. *Chambers*. This law was first enacted 2 Rich. II. 1378.

SCANDINAVIA, the ancient name of Sweden, Norway, and great part of Denmark (*which see*), whence proceeded the Northmen or Normans, who conquered Normandy (about 900), and eventually England (1066). They were also called Sea-kings or Vikings. They settled Iceland and Greenland, and, it is thought, the northern regions of America, about the 9th century. A "National Scandinavian Society" has been formed at Stockholm. See *Sweden*. Dec. 1864.

SCARLET, or kermes dye, was known in the East in the earliest ages; cochineal dye, 1518. Kepler, a Fleming, established the first dye-house for scarlet in England, at Bow, 1643. The art of dyeing red was improved by Brewer, 1667. *Beckmann*.

SCEPTICS, the sect of philosophers founded by Pyrrho, about 334 B.C. Pyrrho was in continual suspense of judgment; he doubted of everything; never made any conclusions, and when he had carefully examined the subject, and investigated all its parts, he concluded by still doubting of its evidence.

SCEPTRE, a more ancient emblem of royalty than the crown. In the earlier ages the sceptres of kings were long walking-staves; afterwards carved and made shorter. Tarquin the elder was the first who assumed the sceptre among the Romans, about 468 B.C. The French sceptre of the first race of kings was a golden rod, A.D. 481. *Le Gendre*.

SCHELDT TOLL was imposed by the treaty of Munster (or Westphalia), 1648. The toll was abolished for a compensation. The house of commons voted 175,650*l.* for the British portion on March 9, 1864. The Scheldt was declared free on Aug. 3, with much rejoicing at Antwerp and Brussels.

SCHIEHALLIEN, a mountain in Perthshire, where Dr. Neville Maskelyne, the astronomer-royal, made his observation with a plumb-line in 1774, from which Hutton calculated that the density of the earth is five times greater than water.

SCHLESWIG. See *Holstein*, *Denmark*, and *Gastein*.

SCHOOLS. Charity schools were introduced in London to prevent the seduction of the infant poor into Roman Catholic seminaries, 3 James II. 1687. *Rapin*. Charter schools were instituted in Ireland, 1733. *Scully*. In England there were, in 1847, 13,642 schools (exclusively of Sunday schools) for the education of the poor; and the number of children was 998,431. The parochial and endowed schools of Scotland were (exclusively of Sunday

schools) 4836; and the number of children, 181,467. The schools in Wales were 841, and the number of children, 38,164; in Ireland, 13,327 schools, and 774,000 children. In 1851 there were 2310 schools in connection with the Education Committee actually inspected in England and Scotland. They included: 1713 Church of England schools in England and Wales; 282 Protestant Dissenting schools in England and Wales; 98 Roman Catholic schools in Great Britain; and 217 Presbyterian schools in Scotland, whereof 91 were of the Free Church: the whole affording accommodation for 299,425 scholars. See *Education, Design, &c.*

SCIENTIFIC RELIEF FUND. In 1859, several Fellows of the Royal Society (Messrs. Gassiot, Wheatstone, Miller, Tyndall, and others) commenced the collection of subscriptions with the view of establishing a permanent fund to be expended in aiding necessitous men of science and their families, in imitation of the "Literary Fund." In the spring of 1860, 3365*l.* had been subscribed; in Jan. 1865, 5320*l.*, and many cases had been relieved.

SCILLY ISLES (the Cassiterides or Tin-islands). They held commerce with the Phenicians; and are mentioned by Strabo as being ten in number. A memorable shipwreck of the British squadron under sir Cloudesley Shovel occurred here. This brave admiral, returning from an expedition against Toulon, mistook these rocks for land, and struck upon them. His ship, the *Association*, in which were his lady, two sons, many persons of rank, and 800 brave men, went instantly to the bottom. The *Eagle*, captain Hancock, and the *Romney* and *Firebrand*, were also lost. The rest of the fleet escaped. Oct. 22, 1707. Sir Cloudesley's body, being found, was conveyed to London, and buried in Westminster abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory.

SCIO MASSACRE. See *Chios*.

SCONE (near Perth). The Scotch coronation chair was brought from Scone to Westminster abbey by Edward I. in 1296.

SCOTLAND. (See *Caledonia*.) A kingdom till the death of queen Elizabeth, when James VI. of Scotland, as the most immediate heir, was called to the throne of England. Each country had a separate parliament till 1707, when both kingdoms were united under the general name of Great Britain. See *England*.

Camelon, capital of the Picts, taken by Kenneth II. and every living creature put to the sword or destroyed . . . 843

The Norwegians invade and occupy Caithness in the 9th century.

The feudal system established by Malcolm II. . . 1004

Divided into baronies . . . 1032

The Danes driven out of Scotland . . . 1040

Duncan I. is murdered by his kinsman Macbeth, by whom the crown is seized . . . "

Malcolm III. aided by Edward the Confessor, meets the usurper at Dunsinane; Macbeth is killed by Macduff . . . 1057

The Saxon-English language introduced into Scotland by fugitives from England escaping from the Normans . . . 1080

Siege of Alnwick: Malcolm III. killed . . . 1093

Reign of David I., a legislator . . . 1124-53

Scotland invaded by Hacho, king of Norway, with 160 ships and 20,000 men; the invaders are cut to pieces by Alexander III., who now recovers the Western Isles . . . 1263

Death of Margaret of Norway, heiress to the throne . . . Oct. 7, 1290

John Balliol and Edward Bruce contend for the throne, 1291; Edward I. of England, as umpire, decides in favour of John . . . Nov. 1292

John Balliol, king of Scotland, appears to a summons, and defends his own cause in Westminster hall against the earl of Fife . . . 1293

Edward, wishing to annex Scotland to England, dethrones John, ravages the country, destroys the monuments of Scottish history, and seizes the prophetic stone (see *Coronation*) . . . 1296

William Wallace defeats the English at Cambus Kenneth, and expels them, 1297; is defeated at Falkirk, July 22, 1298; taken by the English, and executed at Smithfield . . . Aug. 24, 1305

Robert Bruce, crowned, 1306; he defeats the English, 1307; and takes Inverness, 1313; defeats the English at Bannockburn, June 25, 1314

David II. taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, by queen Philippa of England (and detained in captivity 11 years) . . . 1346

Battle of Chevy Chase, between Hotspur Percy and earl Douglas. (See *Otterburn*.) . . . Aug. 15, 1388

Robert III. defeated at Homelden Hill . . . 1402

James I. captured by the English near Flamborough head on his passage to France . . . 1406

St. Andrew's university founded by bishop William Turnbull . . . 1451

University of Aberdeen founded . . . 1494

Battle of Flodden Field; James IV. is slain, and his army cut to pieces . . . Sept. 9, 1513

James V. banishes the Douglasses . . . 1528

He establishes the court of session . . . 1532

Order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle, is revived . . . 1540

Mary, the queen of Scots, born, Dec. 8; succeeds her father, James V. . . Dec. 13, "

The regent, cardinal Beaton, persecutes the reformers, 1539, 1546; he is assassinated at St. Andrew's . . . May 29, 1546

The Scots defeated at Pinkie . . . Sept. 10, 1547

Mary marries the dauphin of France . . . April, 1558

Francis II. dies, leaving Mary a widow . . . Dec. 1560

The Reformation begins in Scotland, during the minority of Mary . . . between 1550 and "

The Reformation is consummated by John Knox . . . "

Mary, after an absence of thirteen years, arrives at Leith from France . . . Aug. 21, 1561

Upon an inquisition, which was officially taken, by order of queen Elizabeth, only 58 Scotsmen were found in London. *Stow* . . . 1562

Mary marries her cousin, Henry Stuart, lord Darnley . . . July 27, 1565

SCOTLAND, *continued.*

- David Rizzio, her confidential secretary, murdered by Darnley, in her presence March 9, 1566
 Lord Darnley blown up by gunpowder, in his house (Mary accused of conniving at his death) Feb. 10, 1567
 James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, carries off the queen, who marries him May 15, "
 Mary made prisoner at Carberry hill by her nobles June 15, "
 Resigns her crown to her infant son James VI.; the earl of Murray appointed regent July 22, "
 Mary escapes from prison, and collects a large army, which is defeated by the regent Murray, at the battle of Langside May 15, 1568
 The regent Murray murdered Jan. 23, 1570
 The earl of Lennox, appointed regent July 12, "
 The earl of Lennox murdered; the earl of Mar chosen regent Sept. 6, 1571
 Death of the Reformer John Knox Nov. 24, 1572
 [His funeral in Edinburgh is attended by most of the nobility, and by the regent Morton, who exclaims, "There lies he who never feared the face of man!"]
 The university of Edinburgh founded . . . 1582
 The Raid of Ruthven (see *Ruthven*) . . . "
 Mary, having taken refuge in England, May 16, 1568, is, after a long captivity, beheaded at Fotheringay castle. (See *Fotheringay*.) Feb. 8, 1587
 Gowrie's conspiracy Aug. 5, 1600
 Union of the crown of Scotland with that of England by the accession of James VI., March 24, 1603; James is proclaimed by the style of "king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland" Oct. 24, 1604
 Charles I. attempts in vain to introduce the English liturgy 1637
 Solemn league and covenant subscribed, March 1, 1638
 A Scotch army enters England . . . 1640
 Charles joins the Scotch army, 1646; betrayed into the hands of the English parliament Jan. 30, 1647
 Marquess of Montrose defeated at Philiphaugh, Sept. 13, 1645; put to death at Edinburgh, May 21, 1650
 Charles II. crowned at Scone, Jan. 1; defeated at Worcester Aug. 22, 1651
 Scotland united to the English commonwealth by Oliver Cromwell . . . Sept. "
 Charles II. revives episcopacy in Scotland 1661
 The Covenanters defeated on the Pentland hills 1666
 Archbishop Sharpe murdered near St. Andrew's, by some fanatics, headed by John Balfour of Burley May 3, 1679
 The Covenanters defeat Claverhouse at Drumclog, June 1; but are routed at Bothwell bridge June 22, "
 Revolution effected by a convention in favour of William III. and establishment of presbytery, March 14, 1689
 Insurrection of Claverhouse; killed at Killiecrankie . . . July 27, "
- Massacre of the Macdonalds at Glencoe, Feb. 13, 1692
 Legislative union of Scotland with England, May 1, 1707
 Insurrection under the earl of Mar in favour of the son of James II. (See *Pretender*.) 1715
 The rebels defeated at Preston, Nov. 12; and at Dumbane (or Sheriffmuir) Nov. 13, "
 Captain Porteous is killed by a mob in Edinburgh. (See *Porteous*.) Sept. 7, 1736
 Prince Charles Edward proclaimed at Perth, Sept. 4; at Edinburgh, Sept. 16; with the Highlanders defeats sir John Cope at Prestonpans, Sept. 21; takes Carlisle, Nov. 15; arrives at Manchester, Nov. 28; at Derby, Dec. 4; retreats to Glasgow Dec. 25, 1745
 Defeats general Hawley at Falkirk, Jan. 17; is totally defeated at Culloden April 16, 1746
 The Highland dress prohibited by act of parliament Aug. 12, "
 Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino executed for high treason on Tower-hill Aug. 18, "
 Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, aged 80, executed, April 9, 1747
 Thomson, the poet, dies Aug. 27, 1748
 The Old Pretender, "Chevalier de St. George," dies at Rome Dec. 30, 1765
 Prince Charles Edward Louis Casimir, the Young Pretender, dies at Rome Jan. 31, 1788
 Death of Robert Burns July 21, 1796
 Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel" published 1806
 Cardinal Henry duke of York (last of the Stuarts) dies Aug. 1807
 The Court of Session is formed into two divisions "Waverley" published 1814
 The establishment of a jury court under a lord chief commissioner 1815
 Visit of George IV. to Scotland October, 1822
 Sir Walter Scott dies Sept. 21, 1832
 Seven ministers of the presbytery of Strathbogie are deposed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, for obeying the civil in preference to the ecclesiastical law. (Their deposition was formally protested against by the minority of ministers, headed by Dr. Cook.) May 28, 1841
 The General Assembly condemn patronage as a grievance to the cause of true religion that ought to be abolished. May 23, 1842
 Visit of the queen, prince Albert, and the court; she landed at Granton pier Sept. 1, "
 The Queen embarks Sept. 13, "
 Secession of the non-intrusion ministers of the church of Scotland (about 400) at the General Assembly. (See *Free Church*.) May 18, 1843
 Death of Jeffrey Jan. 26, 1850
 National Association for vindication of Scottish rights formed Nov. 1853
 Act for better government of the universities passed Aug. 1858

See *Edinburgh*.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

BEFORE CHRIST.

[The early accounts of the kings are by many historians deemed in a great measure fabulous. The series of kings is carried as far back as Alexander the Great.]

330. Fergus I.: ruled 25 years; lost in the Irish Sea.*

* * * * *

AFTER CHRIST.

357. Eugenius I., son of Fincormachus; slain in battle by Maximus, the Roman general, and the confederate Picts.

* * * With this battle ended the kingdom of the Scots after having existed from the coronation of Fergus I., a period of 706 years, the royal family fled to Denmark. Boece; Buchanan.

* Fergus, a brave prince, came from Ireland with an army of Scots, and was chosen king. Having defeated the Britons and slain their king Coilus, the kingdom of the Scots was entailed upon his posterity for ever. He went to Ireland, and, having settled his affairs there, was drowned on his return, launching from the shore, near the harbour, called *Corrick-Fergus* to this day, 3699 A.M. Anderson.

SCOTLAND, *continued.*

[Interregnum of 27 years.]

404. Fergus II. * (I.) great-grandson of Eugenius and 40th king; slain in battle with the Romans.
420. Eugenius II. or Evenus, son of Fergus; reigned 31 years.
451. Dongardus or Domangard, brother of Eugenius; defeated and drowned.
457. Constantine I., brother of Dongardus; assassinated by Dugall, a noble whose daughter he had dishonoured.
479. Congallus I. nephew; just and prudent.
501. Goranus, brother; murdered. *Boece.* Died while Donald of Athol was conspiring to take his life. *Scott.*
535. Eugenius III. nephew "none excelled him in justice."
558. Congallus II. brother.
569. Kinnatellus, brother; resigned for
570. Aidanus or Aidan, son of Goranus.
605. Kenneth, son of Congallus II.
606. Eugenius IV. son of Aidanus.
621. Ferchard or Ferquhard I. son; confined for misdeeds to his palace, where he laid violent hands upon himself. *Scott.*
632. Donald IV. brother; drowned in Loch Tay.
646. Ferchard II. son of Ferchard I.; "most execrable."
664. Malduinus, son of Donald IV.; strangled by his wife for his supposed infidelity, for which crime she was immediately afterwards burnt.
684. Eugenius V. brother.
688. Eugenius VI. son of Ferchard II.
698. Amberkeletus, nephew; fell by an arrow from an unknown hand.
699. Eugenius VII. brother; some ruffians designing the king's murder, entered his chamber, and he being absent, stabbed his queen, Sponsana, to death. *Scott.*
715. Mordachus, son of Amberkeletus.
730. Etfinus, son of Eugenius VII.
761. Eugenius VIII. son of Mordachus; sensual and tyrannous; put to death by his nobles.
764. Fergus III. son of Etfinus; killed by his jealous queen, who afterwards stabbed herself to escape a death of torture.
767. Solvathius, son of Eugenius VIII.
787. Achaius; a just and wise prince.
819. Congallus III.; a peaceful reign.
824. Dongal or Dougal, son of Solvathius; drowned.
831. Alpine, son of Achaius; beheaded by the Picts.
834. Kenneth II. son of Alpine, and surnamed Mac Alpine; defeated the Picts, slew their king, and united them and the Scots under one sceptre, and became the first sole monarch of all Scotland, 843.
854. Donald V. brother; dethroned; committed suicide.
858. Constantine II. son of Kenneth II.; taken in battle by the Danes and beheaded.
874. Eth or Ethus, surnamed Lightfoot; died of grief in prison, having been thrown into confinement for his sensuality and crimes.
876. Gregory the Great; brave and just.
893. Donald VI. son of Constantine II.; excellent.
904. Constantine III. son of Ethus; became a monk, and resigned in favour of
944. Malcolm I. son of Donald VI.; murdered.
953. Indulf or Gondulph; killed by the Danes in an ambushade.
961. Duff or Duffus, son of Malcolm; murdered by Donald, the governor of Forres castle.
965. Cullen or Culenus, son of Indulfus; avenged the murder of his predecessor; assassinated

at Methven, by a thane, whose daughter he had dishonoured.

970. Kenneth III. brother of Duffus; murdered by Fenella, the lady of Fettercairn.
994. Constantine IV. son of Cullen; slain.
995. Grimus or the Grim, son of Duffus; routed and slain in battle by Malcolm, the rightful heir to the crown, who succeeded.
1003. Malcolm II. son of Kenneth III.; assassinated on his way to Glamis; the assassins in their flight crossing a frozen lake were drowned.
1033. Duncan I. grandson; assassinated by his cousin.
1039. Macbeth, usurper; slain by Macduff, the thane of Fife.
- * * * Historians so differ up to this reign, in the number of the kings, the dates of succession, and the circumstances narrated, that no account can be taken as precisely accurate.
1057. Malcolm III. (Canmore), son of Duncan; killed while besieging Alnwick castle.
1093. Donald VII. (Donald Bane), brother of the usurper; fled to the Hebrides.
1094. Duncan II. natural son of Malcolm; murdered.
1094. Donald Bane again; deposed.
1098. Edgar, son of Malcolm (Henry I. of England married his sister Maud).
1107. Alexander the Fierce, brother.
1124. David I. brother; married Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, earl of Northumberland.
1153. Malcolm IV. grandson.
1165. William, surnamed the Lion; brother.
1214. Alexander II. son; married Joan, daughter of John, king of England.
1249. Alexander III.; married Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England; dislocated his neck, when hunting near Kinghorn.
1285. Margaret, the "Maiden of Norway," granddaughter of Alexander, "recognised by the states of Scotland, though a female, an infant, and a foreigner;" died on her passage to Scotland.
- A competition for the vacant throne; Edward I. of England decides in favour of
1292. John Baliol, who afterwards surrendered his crown, and died in exile.
- [Interregnum.]
1306. Robert (Bruce) I. a great prince.
1329. David (Bruce) II. son; Edward Baliol disputed the throne with him.
1332. Edward Baliol, son of John; resigned.
1342. David II. again; eleven years a prisoner in England.
1371. Robert (Stuart) II. nephew.
1390. Robert III. son (whose name was John).
1406. James I. second son; imprisoned 18 years in England; set at liberty in 1423; conspired against and murdered at Perth, Feb. 20, 1437. *Banks.*
1437. James II. son; killed at the siege of Roxburgh castle by a cannon bursting, Aug. 3, 1460.
1460. James III. son; killed in a revolt of his subjects at Bannockburn-field, June 11, 1488.
1488. James IV. son; married Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII. of England; killed at the battle of Flodden.
1513. James V. son; succeeded when little more than a year old; a sovereign possessing many virtues.
1542. Mary, daughter; born Dec. 8, 1542, succeeded in her infancy. See *Annals*, above.
1567. James VI. son. Succeeded to the throne of England, and the kingdoms became united, 1603.

See *England*.

* Some call this Fergus the *first* king, and suppose that either the foregoing kings were fabulous, or that they were only chiefs or generals of armies, having no royal authority. The controversy thus arising I leave to be decided by the antiquaries, and must follow the received histories of Scotland. *Anderson.*

SCREW was known to the Greeks. The pumping-screw of Archimedes, or screw-cylinder for raising water, invented 236 B.C., is still in use. It is stated that with the assistance of the screw, one man can press down or raise up as much as 150 men can do without it.—The **SCREW-PROPELLER** consists of two or more twisted blades, like the vanes of a windmill, set on an axis, running parallel with the keel of a vessel, and revolving beneath the water at the stern. It is driven by a steam-engine. The principle is as old as the windmill. It was shown by Hooke in 1681, and since by Du Quet, Bernouilli, and others. Patents for propellers were taken out by Joseph Bramah in 1784; by Wm. Lyttelton in 1794; and by Edward Shorter in 1799. But these led to no useful result. However, in 1836 patents were obtained by F. P. Smith and captain John Ericsson, and to them the successful application of the screw-propeller must be attributed. The first vessels with the screw were the *Archimedes*, built on the Thames in 1836, and the *Rattler*, built in the United States (1814), and tried in England in 1845. Double screw-propellers are now employed.

SCULLABOGUE. See *Massacres*, 1798.

SCULPTURE is said to have begun with the Egyptians. Pausanias refers the nearest approach to perfection in the art to 560 B.C. Bezaleel and Aholiab built the tabernacle in the wilderness, and made all the vessels and ornaments, 1491 B.C., and their skill is recorded as the gift of God. *Exod.* xxxi. 3. Dipœnus and Scyllis, statuaries at Crete, established a school at Sicyon. Pliny speaks of them as being the first who sculptured marble and polished it; all statues before their time being of wood, 568 B.C. Alexander gave Lysippus the sole right of making his statues, 326 B.C. He left no less than 600 pieces, some of which were so highly valued in the age of Augustus, that they sold for their weight in gold. Sculpture did not flourish among the Romans; and in the middle ages had much degraded. With the revival of painting, it revived also; and Donato di Bardi, born at Florence, A.D. 1383, was the earliest professor among the moderns. An institute of sculptors was established in 1861.

EMINENT SCULPTORS.

Pheidon flourished.	B.C. 869	Bernini	1598-1680	Thorwaldsen	1770-1844
Myron	480	Roubiliac, statue of sir I.		Sir R. Westmacott	1775-1856
Phidias	442	Newton	died 1762	Rauch	1777-1857
Praxiteles	363	Bacon	1740-1799	J. Thomas	1813-1862
Lysippus	328	Canova	1757-1822	Wm. Behnes	1864
Chares	288	Flaxman	1754-1826	C. Kiss	1802-1865
Michael Angelo Buonarrotti,		Chantrey	1761-1841	J. Gibson	1791
A.D. 1474-1564					

SCUTAGE or **ESCUAGE.** The service of the shield (scutum) is either uncertain or certain. Escuage uncertain is where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord; and is called Castleward, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. Escuage certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services. The first tax levied in England to pay an army, 5 Hen. II. 1159. *Covel.*

SCUTARI, Asiatic Turkey, opposite Constantinople, of which it is a suburb. It was anciently called *Chrysopolis*, golden city, in consequence, it is said, of the Persians having established a treasury here when they attempted the conquest of Greece. Near here Constantine finally defeated Licinius, 324. The hospital was occupied by the sick and wounded of the Anglo-French army, in 1854-5, whose sufferings were much alleviated by the kind exertions of Miss Florence Nightingale and a band of nurses under her, aided by a large fund of money (15,000*l.*) subscribed by the public and placed in the care of the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper. See *Times*.

SCYTHIA, situate in the most northern parts of Europe and Asia. The boundaries were unknown to the ancients. The Scythians made several irruptions upon the more southern provinces of Asia, especially 624 B.C., when they remained in possession of Asia Minor for twenty-eight years, and at different periods extended their conquests in Europe, penetrating as far as Egypt. See *Tartary*.

SEA FIGHTS. See *Naval Battles*.

SEALS or **SIGNETS.** Engraved gems were used as such by the Egyptians, Jews, Assyrians, and Greeks (see *Exod.* xxviii. 14). The Romans in the time of the Tarquins (about 600 B.C.) had gemmed rings. They sealed rooms, granaries, bags of money, &c. The German emperor Frederick I. (A.D. 1152) had seals of gold, silver, and tin. Impressions of the seals of Saxon kings are extant; and the English great seal is attributed to Edward the Confessor (1041-66). "A seal with armorial bearings before the eleventh century is certainly false." *Fosbroke*. The most ancient English seal with arms on it is said to be that

of Richard I. or John. White and coloured waxes were used. Our present sealing-wax, containing shellac, did not come into general use in Germany and England until about 1556. Red wafers for seals came into use about 1624; but were not used for public seals till the 18th century.

SEAS, SOVEREIGNTY OF THE. The claim of England to rule the British seas is of very ancient date. Arthur is said to have assumed it, and Alfred afterwards supported this right. It was maintained by Selden, and measures were taken by government in consequence, 8 Chas. I. 1633. The Dutch, after the death of Charles I., made some attempts to obtain it, but were roughly treated by Blake and other admirals. Russia and other powers of the north armed to avoid search, 1780; again, 1800. See *Armed Neutrality* and *Flag*.

SEBASTIAN, ST. (N. Spain), was taken by the French, under the duke of Berwick, in 1719. It was besieged by the British and allied army under Wellington. After a most heavy bombardment, by which the whole town was laid nearly in ruins, it was stormed by general Graham (afterwards lord Lynedoch), and taken Aug. 31, 1813. The loss sustained by the besiegers, though not considerable, was chiefly British.—On May 5, 1836, the fortified works, through the centre of which ran the high road to Hernani, were carried by the English auxiliary legion under general Evans, after very hard fighting. The British naval squadron, off St. Sebastian, under lord John Hay, lent very opportune aid to the victors in this contest.—A vigorous assault was made on the lines of general De Lacy Evans, at St. Sebastian, by the Carlists, Oct. 1, 1836. Both parties fought with bravery. The Carlists were repulsed, after suffering severely. The loss of the Anglo-Spanish force was 376 men and 37 officers, killed and wounded. General De Lacy Evans was slightly wounded.

SEBASTOPOL, or SEVASTOPOL, a town and once a naval arsenal, at S.W. point of the Crimea, formerly the little village of Aktiar. The buildings were commenced in 1784, by Catherine II. after the conquest of the country. The town is built in the shape of an amphitheatre on the rise of a large hill flattened on its summit, according to a plan laid down before 1794, which has been since adhered to. The fortifications and harbour were constructed by an English engineer, colonel Upton, and his sons, since 1830. The population in 1834 was 15,000. This place will be memorable hereafter for its eleven months' SIEGE, by the English and French in 1854 and 1855. Immediately after the battle of the Alma, Sept. 20, 1854, the allied army marched to Sebastopol, and took up its position on the plateau between it and Balaklava, and the grand attack and bombardment commenced Oct. 17, 1854, without success.* After many sanguinary encounters by day and night, and repeated bombardments, a grand assault was made on Sept. 8, 1855, upon the Malakhoff tower and the Redans, the most important fortifications to the south of the town. The French succeeded in capturing and retaining the Malakhoff. The attacks of the English on the great Redan and of the French upon the little Redan were successful, but the assailants were compelled to retire after a desperate struggle with great loss of life. The French lost 1646 killed, of whom 5 were generals, 24 superior and 116 inferior officers, 4500 wounded, and 1400 missing. The English lost 385 killed (29 being commissioned and 42 non-commissioned officers), 1886 wounded, and 176 missing. In the night the Russians abandoned the southern and principal part of the town and fortifications, after destroying as much as possible, and crossed to the northern forts. They also sank or burnt the remainder of their fleet. The allies found a very great amount of stores when they entered the place, July 9. The works were utterly destroyed in April, 1856, and the town was restored to the Russians in July. See *Russo-Turkish War*.

SECRETARIES OF STATE. The earliest authentic record of a secretary of state is in the reign of Henry III., when John Maunsell is described as "*Secretarius Noster*," 1253. *Rymer*. Towards the close of Henry VIII.'s reign, two secretaries were appointed; and upon the union with Scotland, Anne added a third as secretary for Scotch affairs; this appointment was afterwards laid aside; but in the reign of George III. the number was again increased to three, one for the American department. In 1782 this last was abolished by act of parliament; and the secretaries were appointed for home, foreign, and colonial affairs. When there were but two secretaries, one held the *portefeuille* of the Northern

* In consequence of the sufferings and disasters of the army in the winter of 1854-5, the Sebastopol Inquiry Committee was appointed, and the Aberdeen administration resigned, Feb. 1855. The committee sat from March 1 to May 15, lord Aberdeen being the last person examined. Its report was presented June 18. Mr. Roebuck, the chairman, moved on July 17 that the house should pass a vote of severe reprobation on every member of the Aberdeen administration. On July 19 his motion was lost by a majority 107 against it. In 1855 the government sent sir John M'Neill and col. Tulloch to inquire into the state of the armies in the Crimea. Their report was presented to parliament in Feb. 1856. A commission was appointed to consider the statements in the report (which were very unfavourable to many officers), but the substance of the report was unshaken.

department, comprising the Low Countries, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russia, &c.; the other, of the Southern department, including France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey; the affairs of Ireland belonging to the elder secretary; both secretaries then equally directed the home affairs. *Beatson*. There are now five secretaries—home, foreign, colonial, war, and India (appointed in 1858), all in the cabinet.

SECTS, RELIGIOUS. See under *Worship*, and their respective titles.

SECULAR GAMES (*Ludi Sæculares*). Very ancient Roman games, celebrated on important occasions. Horace wrote his "Carmen Sæculare" for their celebration, in the reign of the emperor Augustus (17). This took place again in the reign of Claudius (47), of Domitian (88), and for the last time, of Philip (248), believed to be 2000 years after the foundation of the city.

SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE ACT, passed in 1863, appointed whipping as a punishment for attempts at garotting.

SEDAN CHAIRS, so called from Sedan, on the Meuse, in France. The first seen in England was in 1581. One was used in the reign of James I., by the duke of Buckingham, to the great indignation of the people, who exclaimed that he was employing his fellow-creatures to do the service of beasts. Sedan chairs came into fashion in London in 1634, when sir Francis Duncomb obtained the sole privilege to use, let, and hire a number of such covered chairs for fourteen years. They came into very general use in 1649.

SEDGMOOR (Somersetshire), where the duke of Monmouth (the natural son of Charles II. by Lucy Walters), who had risen in rebellion on the accession of James II., was completely defeated by the royal army, July 6, 1685. The duke was made a prisoner, in the disguise of a peasant, at the bottom of a ditch, overcome with hunger, fatigue, and anxiety. He was beheaded on July 15, following.

SEDITION. Sedition acts were passed in the reign of George III. The proclamation against seditious writings was published May, 1792. The celebrated Sedition bill passed Dec. 1795. Seditious societies were suppressed by act, June 1797. The seditious meetings and assemblies' bill passed March 31, 1817. In Ireland, during the Roman Catholic and Repeal agitation, acts or proclamations against sedition and seditious meetings were published from time to time until 1848.

SEEKERS. See *Quakers*.

SEICENTO. See *Italy*, p. 372, note.

SEIDLICE (Poland), where a battle was fought April 10, 1831, between the Poles and Russians. The Poles obtained the victory after a bloody conflict, taking 4000 prisoners and several pieces of cannon. The killed and wounded on both sides amounted to many thousands. This success was soon followed by fatal reverses.

SEISMOMETRY (from *seismos*, Greek for earthquake), an apparatus for measuring the violence of the shocks. One is described by Mr. Robert Mallet in his work on earthquakes, published in 1858.

SELENIUM, a greyish-white metal discovered in the stone riolite by Berzelius, in 1817.

SELEUCIA, a part of Syria, was made the capital of the Syrian monarchy by its builder, Seleucus Nicator, 312 B.C. On the fall of the Seleucidæ, it became a republic, 65 B.C. It was taken by Trajan, A.D. 116; was several times given up and retaken; was subjugated by the Saracens, and united with Ctesiphon, 636.

SELEUCIDES, ERA OF THE, dates from the reign of Seleucus Nicator. It was used in Syria for many years, and frequently by the Jews until the 15th century, and by some Arabians. Opinions vary as to its commencement. To reduce it to our era (supposing it to begin Sept. 1, 312 B.C.), subtract 311 years 4 months.

SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE, which ordained that no member of parliament should hold any civil or military office or command conferred by either or both of the houses, or by authority derived from them, was passed April 3, 1645, by the influence of Cromwell, who thus removed the earl of Essex and other Presbyterians out of his way. A somewhat similar ordinance was adopted by the parliament at Melbourne in Australia, in 1858.

SELLASIA (Laconia). Here the Spartans under Cleomenes were defeated by Antigonus Doseon and the Achæans, 221 B.C.

SEMINCAS (Castile, Spain). Here, in 938, the Moors were totally defeated by Ramirez II., king of Leon and Asturias. It is said that more than 80,000 of the infidels were slain.

SEMPACH (Switzerland). Here was fought a battle between the Swiss and Leopold, duke of Austria, July 9, 1386. The Swiss gained a great victory; and the duke was slain. The liberty of their country was established; and the day is still commemorated at Sempach.

SEMPER EADEM ("Always the same"), one of the mottoes of queen Elizabeth, was adopted by queen Anne Dec. 13, 1702. Many suspected this motto to denote her Jacobitism. It ceased to be used after her reign.

SENESCHAL, a high officer of the French royal household. In the reign of Philip I. 1059, the office was esteemed the highest place of trust.

SENONES, a Celtic tribe, invaded lower Italy, and were defeated by Camillus, 367 B.C. They defeated Metellus the consul at Arretium, 284, but were almost exterminated by Dolabella, 283.

SENTINUM (Central Italy). The site of a great victory of the Romans over the Samnites and Gauls, whose general, Gellius Egnatius, was slain, 295 B.C.

SEPOYS (a corruption of *Sipáhi*, Hindostanee for a soldier), the term applied to the native troops in India. Under able generals they greatly aided in establishing British rule in India. For their mutinies, see *Madras*, 1807, and *India*, 1857.

SEPTEMBER, the seventh Roman month reckoned from March (from *septimus*, seventh). It became the ninth month when January and February were added to the year by Numa, 713 B.C. The Roman senate would have given this month the name of Tiberius, but the emperor opposed it; the emperor Domitian gave it his own name, Germanicus; the senate under Antoninus Pius gave it that of Antoninus; Commodus gave it his surname, Hercules; and the emperor Tacitus his own name, Tacitus.

SEPTEMBRIZERS. In the French revolution a dreadful massacre took place in Paris, Sept. 2-5, 1792. The prisons were broken open, and the prisoners butchered, among them an ex-bishop, and nearly 100 non-juring priests. Some accounts state the number of persons slain at 1200, others at 4000. The agents in this slaughter were named Septembrizers.

SEPTENNIAL PARLIAMENTS. Edward I. held but one parliament every two years. In the 4th Edward III. it was enacted, "that a parliament should be holden every year once." This continued to be the statute-law till 16th Charles I. 1641, when an act was passed for holding parliaments once in three years at least; repealed in 1664. The Triennial act was re-enacted in 1694. Triennial parliaments thence continued till the second year of George I.'s reign, May 1716, when, in consequence of the allegation that "a popish faction were designing to renew the rebellion in this kingdom, and the report of an invasion from abroad, it was enacted that the then parliament should continue for seven years." This *Septennial act* has ever since been in force. See *Parliaments*. Several unsuccessful motions have been made for its repeal; one in May 1837.

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY in 1866, Jan. 28; in 1867, Feb. 17; in 1868, Feb. 9. See *Quadragesima Sunday* and *Week*.

SEPTUAGINT VERSION OF THE BIBLE, made from Hebrew into Greek, 277 B.C. Seventy-two translators were shut up in thirty-six cells; each pair translated the whole; and on subsequent comparison the thirty-six copies did not vary by a word or letter. *Justin Martyr*. St. Jerome affirms that they translated only the Pentateuch; but St. Justin and others say they translated the whole. Ptolemy Philadelphus gave the Jews about a million sterling for a copy of the Testament, and seventy translators half a million more for the translation. *Josephus*. Finished in seventy-two days. *Hewlett*. The above statements are merely *traditional*. See *Bible*.

SERAPIS, TEMPLE OF (near Naples), was exhumed in 1750. The investigations of Lyell and Babbage into the history of the sinking and burying of this temple are of great geological interest.

SERFS. See *Slavery* (note) and *Russia*, 1861, 1863.

SERINGAPATAM (S. India). See *Mysore*. The battle of Seringapatam, called also the battle of Arikera, in which the British defeated Tippoo Sahib, was fought May 15, 1791. The redoubts were stormed, and Tippoo was reduced by lord Cornwallis, Feb. 6, 1792. After this capture, preliminaries of peace were signed, and Tippoo agreed to cede one half of Mysore, and to pay 33,000,000 of rupees (about 3,300,000l. sterling) to England, and to give up to lord Cornwallis his two eldest sons as hostages.—In a new war the Madras army, under general Harris, arrived before Seringapatam, April 5, 1799; it was joined by the Bombay

army, April 14 : and the place was stormed and carried by major-general Baird, May 4, same year. In this engagement Tippoo was killed.

SERJEANTS-AT-LAW are pleaders from among whom the judges are ordinarily chosen, and who are called serjeants of the coif. The judges call them brothers. See *Coif*.

SERVANTS. An act laying a duty on male servants was passed in 1775. This tax was augmented in 1781, *et seq.* A tax on female servants was imposed in 1785; but this latter act was repealed in 1792. The tax on servants yielded in 1830 about 250,000*l.* per annum; in 1840 the revenue from it had fallen to 201,482*l.*; in 1850 it produced about the same sum.

SERVIA, a hereditary principality nominally subject to Turkey, south of Hungary. The Servians are of Slavonic origin. They embraced Christianity about 640. The emperor Manuel subjected them in 1150; but they recovered their independence in 1180, and were ruled by princes, generally named Stephen, till their country was finally subdued by the sultan Mahomet II. in 1459. Population in 1854, 985,000.

A Servian rebellion quelled 1737
The Servians assist Austria by free companies, 1788-90
Again rebel, and capture Belgrade 1806
Kara George, aided by the Russians, establishes a government 1807-11
The Turks break a treaty and Kara George flees 1814
Their governor Milosch rebels March, 1815
Kara George returning, is executed 1816
Milosch I. recognised as hereditary prince by the sultan Aug. 15, 1829
Milosch becoming despotic is compelled to abdicate, and a new constitution established, June 13, 1839
His son Michael also retires; Alexander, son of Kara George, chosen prince Sept. 14, 1842
Alexander becoming unpopular, is compelled to

abdicate, and Alexander Milosch is re-elected prince Dec. 23, 1858
Plot against Milosch frustrated, July 11; the Servian assembly meets July 13, 1860
Milosch dies; succeeded by his son Michael III. Obrenovitch (*present ruler*) Sept. 26, "
Rising movement to render Servia independent of Turkey March, 1861
Disputes between the Servians and the Turkish garrison at Belgrade, which leads to bloodshed; June 15, the city bombarded; submits, June 17; the Turkish pasha dismissed, June 19, 1862
A conference of the representatives of the great powers at Constantinople, Aug.; the Porte agrees to liberal concessions to the Servians, which their prince accepts Oct. 7, "

SESSION COURTS in England were appointed to be held quarterly in 1413, and the times for holding them regulated in 1831. See *Quarter Sessions* and *Court of Session*. The *kirk-session* in Scotland consists of the ministers and elders of each parish. They superintend religious worship and discipline, dispense the money collected for the poor, &c.

SESTUS, on the Thracian Chersonesus. See *Hellespont*. Near Sestus was the western end of Xerxes' bridge, across the Hellespont, 480 B.C. Sestus was retaken from the Persians by the Athenians, 478 B.C., and held by them till 404, giving them the command of the trade of the Euxine.

SETTLEMENT, ACT OF, for securing the succession to the British throne, to the exclusion of Roman Catholics, was passed in 1689. This name is also given to the statute by which the crown, after the demise of William III. and queen Anne, without issue, was limited to Sophia, electress of Hanover, grand-daughter of James I., and to heirs being Protestants, 1702. The Irish act of settlement, passed in 1662, was repealed in 1689. See *Hanover*.

SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA, to the angels (ministers) of which the apostle John was commanded to write the epistles contained in the 2nd and 3rd chapters of his Revelation, viz., Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea, 96.

- x. *Ephesus* (*which see*). Paul founded the church here, 57. In 59 he was in great danger from a tumult created by Demetrius: to the elders of this church he delivered his warning address, 60 (Acts xix. xx.). Ephesus was in a ruinous state even in the time of Justinian (527), and still remains so.
2. *Smyrna*. Now an important commercial city and seaport of Ionia. Polycarp, its first bishop, suffered martyrdom, 175.
3. *Pergamos*. Capital of the kingdom of the same name, founded by Philetærus, whom Lysimachus, one of Alexander's generals, had made governor, 283 B.C. He was succeeded by Eumenes I., 263;

Attalus (who took the title of king), 241; Eumenes II. (who collected a great library), 197; Attalus II., 159; Attalus III., 138. He bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans, 133. It revolted, was subdued, and made the Roman province, Asia. Pergamos is still an important place, called Bergamo. Parchment is said to have been invented here.

4. *Thyatira*. Now a mean town of 2000 houses, called Ak-hissar, "White Castle."
5. *Sardia*. Formerly the capital of Lydia, the kingdom of Croesus (560 B.C.), is now a miserable village, named Sart.
6. *Philadelphia* was built by Attalus (III.) Phila-

SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA, *continued.*

delphus, king of Pergamos (159-138 B.C.); was taken by Bajazet I. A.D. 1390. It is now called Allah Shehr, "The city of God," and is a miserable town of 3000 houses.

7. *Laodicea.* In Phrygia, near Lydia, has suffered much from earthquakes. It is now a deserted place called Eske-hissar, "The old castle."

SEVEN-SHILLING PIECES in gold were authorised to be issued Nov. 29, 1797.

SEVEN YEARS' WAR, the conflict maintained by Frederick II. of Prussia against Austria, Russia, and France, from 1756 to 1763. See *Battles*. He gained Silesia.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST. See article *Sabbatarians*, &c.

SEVERUS'S WALL. See *Roman Walls*.

SEVILLE (S.W. Spain), the *Hispalis* of the Phœnicians, and the *Julia* of the Romans, was the capital until Philip II. finally established his court at Madrid, 1563. It opened its gates to the Saracens, in 712, and was taken from them by the Christians in 1247, after an obstinate siege. The peace of Seville between England, France, and Spain, and also a defensive alliance to which Holland acceded, signed Nov. 9, 1729. In the peninsular war, Seville surrendered to the French, Feb. 1, 1810; and was taken by assault by the British and Spaniards, after the battle of Salamanca, Aug. 27, 1812.

SEVRES. See *Porcelain*.

SEWERS. An act was passed in 1847 enforcing the conveyance of the sewage of houses into the public sewers. The Commissioners of Sewers in London were superseded by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, nominated by the government. They abolished the large brick sewers, introducing pipe drains, and turned the contents of 30,000 cesspools into the river Thames. The necessity for purifying the river led to the construction of a new system of drainage, under the superintendence of the Metropolitan Board of Works (*which see*). The main drainage (the plan of Mr. J. W. Bazalgette) consists of the Northern High-level, Middle-level, and Low-level, and Southern High-level and Low-level. On March 14, 1865, the works were said to be completed, except the low-level sewer on the north side, which was waiting for the completion of the Thames embankment, &c. On April 4, 1865, the prince of Wales started the engines which commenced lifting the waters of the southern outfall, at Crossness Point, near Erith.* Estimated total cost, 4,000,000*l.* See *Carbolic Acid*.

SEWING-MACHINE. The first practical sewing-machine was the invention of Elias Howe, an American mechanic, of Cambridge, in Massachusetts, about 1841. It is now known under an improved form as Thomas's shuttle machine, by whom it was introduced into England in 1846. Two threads are wrought into the fabric to be sewn, by a needle and shuttle, which interlace the threads and form a strong seam. In some machines now in extensive use, two needles are employed to make with two threads a double chain stitch, and a more simple machine makes by the aid of one needle and a hook, the common single chain stitch with one thread. These machines are all of American origin.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY. See *Quadragesima Sunday* and *Week*.

SEXTANT, an instrument used like a quadrant, containing sixty degrees, or the sixth part of a circle, invented by Tycho Brahe, at Augsburg, in 1550. *Vince's Astron.* The Arabian astronomers are said to have had a sextant of fifty nine feet nine inches radius, about 995. *Ashe*.

SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS. William Shakspeare was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, April 23, 1564, and died on his birthday, 1616. The first collected edition of his works is dated 1623 [a facsimile of this edition was published, 1862-5]; the second, 1632;† the third, 1664; the fourth, 1685; all in folio. Critical editions of the text, edited by Alexander Dyce, were published in 1857 and 1864-6; Boydell's edition, with numerous

* *The utilisation of disinfected sewage as manure* is now much advocated. Great success is said to have been attained at Edinburgh, Carlisle, Croydon, and other places. Much hot controversy has arisen respecting this disposal of the London sewage. On Nov. 15, 1864, the Metropolitan board accepted a contract for its disposal from Messrs. Hope and Napier. The Sewage Utilisation Act, and the Metropolitan Sewage and Essex Reclamation Acts were passed in June, 1865.

† In 1849, Mr. J. P. Collier, editor of an edition of Shakspeare, purchased a copy of the second folio, on which was written in pencil, a number of corrections, supposed to have been made soon after the time of publication. At first he thought little of these marks; but in 1853 he was induced to publish "Notes and Emendations" derived from this volume. Much controversy ensued as to the authenticity of these corrections; and in 1859 it was generally agreed that they were of modern date, and consequently of little value.

plates, was published in nine vols., folio, in 1802. Ayscough's Index to Shakspeare was published in 1790; Twiss's Index, in 1805, and Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance, 1847. See *Ireland's Forgeries*.

SHAKSPEARE'S GLOBE THEATRE, London, was situated near the spot still called Bankside, at the commencement of the seventeenth century. Shakspeare was himself part-proprietor; here some of his plays were first produced, and he himself performed in them. It was of a horse-shoe form, partly covered with thatch. After it was licensed, the thatch took fire, through the negligent discharge of a piece of ordnance, and the whole building was consumed. The house was crowded to excess, to witness the play of *Henry VIII.*, but the audience escaped unhurt. This was the end of Shakspeare's connection with this theatre: it was rebuilt the following year, much in the same style, about 1603.

SHAKSPEARE'S JUBILEE, and that projected by David Garrick, was celebrated at Stratford-on-Avon, Sept. 6-8, 1769; a similar festival was kept April 23, 1836. The tercentenary of Shakspeare's birth was celebrated with many festivities at Stratford-on-Avon, April 23, 1856.

SHAKSPEARE'S NATIVE PLACE. In 1847, a number of persons of distinction interested themselves for the preservation of the house in which Shakspeare was born, then actually set up for sale: they held a meeting at the Thatched-House Tavern, London, Aug. 26, in that year, and took measures for promoting a subscription set on foot by the Shakspearian Club at Stratford-upon-Avon; and a committee was appointed to carry out their object. In the end Shakspeare's house was sold at the Auction Mart in the city of London, where it was "knocked down" to the United Committee of London and Stratford for the large sum of 3000*l.* Sept. 16, 1847. In 1856, a learned oriental scholar, John Shakspeare, no relation of the poet, gave 2500*l.* to purchase the adjoining house, that it might be pulled down, in order to ensure the poet's house from the risk of fire.

SHAKSPEARE'S GARDEN was bought by subscription got up by Mr. J. O. Halliwell, in Oct. and Nov. 1861.

SHAMROCK. It is said that the shamrock used by the Irish was introduced by Patrick M'Alpine, since called St. Patrick, as a simile of the Trinity, 432. When he could not make them understand him by his words, he showed the Irish a stem of clover or trefoil, thereby exhibiting an ocular demonstration of the possibility of three uniting into one, and one into three.

SHARPSBURG (Maryland). See *Antietam*.

SHAWLS are of Oriental origin. The manufacture was introduced by Barrow and Watson, in 1784, at Norwich. It began at Paisley and Edinburgh about 1805. *Ure*.

SHEEP were exported from England to Spain, and, the breed being thereby improved, produced the fine Spanish wool, which proved detrimental to our woollen manufacture, 8 Edw. IV. 1467. *Anderson*. Their exportation was prohibited on pain of fine and imprisonment, 1522. The number of sheep in the United Kingdom has been variously stated—by some at 43,000,000, by others at 49,000,000, and by more at 60,000,000, in 1840. The number must have progressively increased to the present time, particularly as the unrestricted importation since 1846 vastly swells the amount. In 1851 there were imported into England 201,859 sheep and lambs; in 1858, 184,482; in 1864, 496,243. In Aug. and Sept. 1862, many sheep in Wiltshire died of small-pox; and on Sept. 11, government declared its intention of enforcing the act for the prevention of contagion. The evil soon abated.

SHEEPSHANKS' DONATIONS. On Feb. 2, 1857, Mr. John Sheepshanks, by a deed of gift, presented to the nation his valuable collection of paintings and drawings, valued at 60,000*l.* In accordance with the donor's directions, the pictures were placed at the South Kensington Museum. The collection is rich in the works of Mulready, Landseer, and Leslie. He died Oct. 5, 1863.—On Dec. 2, 1858, the trustees of his brother, the late Rev. Richard Sheepshanks, presented 10,000*l.* stock to Trinity college, Cambridge, for the promotion of the study of astronomy, meteorology, and magnetism.

SHEERNESS (N. Kent), a royal dockyard, planned and fortified by Charles II. in 1667, was taken by the Dutch, under De Ruyter, June 11, same year. Improved since 1815.

SHEFFIELD, on the river *Sheaf*, West Riding, Yorkshire; renowned for cutlery, plated goods, &c. Sheffield thwytiles are mentioned by Chaucer, in the time of Edward III. Sheffield in the time of the Conqueror was obtained by Roger de Buisli, and has since been held by the Lovetots, Nevils, Talbots, and Howards.

St. Peter's church built temp. Henry I.
Hospital and almshouses erected by the earl of
Malmesbury 1616
Cutlery company incorporated 1624
The castle (built in the 13th century) was taken
and demolished by the parliamentarians . . 1648
Cutlery hall built 1726

Plate assay office established 1773
Made a borough by the Reform Act 1832
Wesley college opened 1838
Sheffield and Manchester railway opened . . 1845
Athenaeum and Mechanics' Institution opened 1849
John A. Roebuck (grandson of Dr. Roebuck of
Sheffield), M.P. for Sheffield . . . May, 1849-66

SHEFFIELD, *continued.*

Embankment of the Bradfield water reservoir broke down, and flooded Sheffield and the country 12 or 14 miles round; about 250 lives were lost; many buildings and much pro-

perty destroyed; estimated loss,	327,000 <i>l.</i> ,
	March 11, 1864
52,751 <i>l.</i> had been collected for the sufferers,	April 29, "
The Surrey music hall burnt	March 25, 1865

SHELBURNE ADMINISTRATION, formed at the death of the marquis of Rockingham, July, 1782; terminated April, 1783; and was succeeded by the "Coalition" administration.

The earl of Shelburne (afterwards marquess of Landsdowne), *first lord of the treasury*.
William Pitt, *chancellor of the exchequer*.
Lord (afterwards earl) Camden, *president of the council*.
Duke of Grafton, *privy seal*.

Thomas, lord Grantham, and Thomas Townshend (afterwards lord Sydney), *secretaries*.
Viscount Keppel, *admiralty*.
Duke of Richmond, *ordnance*.
Lord Thurlow, *lord chancellor*.
Henry Dundas, Isaac Barré, sir George Yonge, &c.

SHELLS. See *Bombs*.

SHERIFF. The office of sheriff is from *shire-reve*, governor of a shire or county. London had its sheriffs prior to William I.'s reign; but some say that sheriffs were first nominated for every county in England by William in 1079. According to other historians, Henry Cornhill and Richard Reynere were the first sheriffs of London, 1 Rich. I. 1189. The nomination of sheriffs according to the present mode took place in 1461. *Stow*. Anciently sheriffs were hereditary in Scotland, and in some English counties, as Westmoreland. The sheriffs of Dublin (first called bailiffs) were appointed in 1308, and obtained the name of sheriff by an incorporation of Edward VI. 1548. Thirty-five sheriffs were fined, and eleven excused in one year, rather than serve the office for London, 1734. See *Bailiffs*.

SHERIFFMUIR. See *Dumblane*.SHETLAND ISLES. See *Orkneys*.

SHIBBOLETH, the word by which the followers of Jephthah tested their opponents the Ephraimites, on passing the Jordan, about 1143 B.C. *Judges* xii. The term is now applied to any party watchword or dogma.

SHITES, a Mahometan sect, predominated in Persia. See *Mahometanism*.

SHILLING. The value of the ancient Saxon coin of this name was fivepence, but it was reduced to fourpence about a century before the conquest. After the conquest the French *solidus* of twelve pence, in use among the Normans, was called *skilling*. The true English shilling was first coined, but in small quantity, 18 Hen. VII. 1503. *Dr. Kelly*. In 1505. *Bishop Fleetwood*. A peculiar shilling, value nine pence, but to be current at twelve, was struck in Ireland, 1560; and a large but very base coinage in England for the service of Ireland, 1598. Milled shillings were coined 13 Chas. II. 1662. See *Coins*.

SHIP-BUILDING. The first ship (probably a galley) was brought from Egypt to Greece, by Danaus, 1485 B.C. *Blair*. The first double-decked ship was built by the Tyrians, 786 B.C. *Lenglet*. The first double-decked one built in England was of 1000 tons burthen, by order of Henry VIII. 1509; it was called the *Great Harry*, and cost 14,000*l.* *Stow*. Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Descharges, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis XII., about 1500. Ship-building was first treated as a science by Hoste, 1696. A 74-gun ship was put upon the stocks at Van Diemen's Land, to be sheathed with India-rubber, 1829. Iron is now greatly used in ship-building. See *Navy* and *Steam Vessels*.

SHIP-MONEY was first levied about 1007, to form a navy to oppose the Danes. This impost being illegally levied by Charles I. in 1634-6 led to the revolution. He assessed London in seven ships, of 4000 tons, and 1560 men; Yorkshire in two ships, of 600 tons, or 12,000*l.*; Bristol in one ship, of 100 tons; Lancashire in one ship, of 400 tons. John Hampden refused to pay the tax, and was tried in the Exchequer in 1636. Ship-money was included in a redress of grievances in 1641. The five judges, who had given an opinion in its favour, were imprisoned. Hampden received a wound in a skirmish with prince Rupert, and died June 24, 1643.

SHIPPING, BRITISH. Shipping was first registered in the river Thames in 1786; and throughout the empire in 1787. In the middle of the 18th century, the shipping of England was but half a million of tons—less than London now. In 1830, the number of ships in the British empire was 22,785. See *Navy* and *Navigation Acts*.

SHIPPING, BRITISH, *continued.*

NUMBER OF VESSELS REGISTERED IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE ON JAN. 1, 1840.

Country.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Seamen.
England	15,830	1,983,522	114,593
Scotland	3,318	378,194	25,909
Ireland	1,889	169,289	11,288
Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	633	39,630	4,473
British Plantations	6,075	497,798	35,020
Total	27,745	3,068,433	181,283

The following are the numbers of the Registered Sailing and Steam Vessels (exclusive of River Steamers) of the United Kingdom, engaged in the home and foreign trade :—

1849.				1856.			1861.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men employed.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men employed.	Vessels.*	Tonnage.
Sailing	17,807	2,988,021	144,165	18,419	3,825,022	151,080	19,288	3,918,511
Steamers	414	108,321	8,446	851	331,055	22,838	997	441,184
Total	18,221	3,096,342	152,611	19,270	4,156,077	173,918	20,285	4,359,695

* Men employed—sailing vessels, 144,949; steamers, 27,008; total, 171,957.

SHIPWRECKS. See *Wrecks.*SHIRES. See *Counties.*

SHIRTS are said to have been first generally worn in the west of Europe early in the 8th century. *Du Fresnoy.* Woollen shirts were commonly worn in England until about 1253, when linen, but of a coarse kind (fine coming at this period from abroad), was first manufactured in England by Flemish artisans. *Stow.*

SHOEBURYNESS (Essex). Some ground here, purchased in 1842 and 1855, and by an act of parliament in 1862, was set apart as "ranges for the use and practice of artillery." See *Cannon*, note. Experiments with Mr. Whitworth's projectiles on Nov. 12, 1862, showed their great improvement in form and material. Shells were sent through 5½ inch plate and the wood-work behind it. It was objected, that they might not do this with ships in motion.

SHOEBLACK BRIGADES (Blue, Red, and Yellow) were established at various times, especially in 1851, by the Ragged School Union (*which see*), founded 1844. In 1855, 108 boys had cleaned 544,800 pairs of boots and shoes, and thus earned 227*ol.*; of which 1235*l.* had been paid to the boys, 527*l.* to their bank, and 516*l.* to the society. The brigades earned 4548*l.* in 1859.

SHOES, among the Jews were made of leather, linen, rush, or wood. Moons were worn as ornaments in their shoes by the Jewish women. *Isaiah* iii. 18. Pythagoras would have his disciples wear shoes made of the bark of trees; probably, that they might not wear what were made of the skins of animals, as they refrained from the use of everything that had life. The Romans wore an ivory crescent on their shoes; and Caligula enriched his with precious stones. In England, about 1462, the people wore the beaks or points of their shoes so long, that they encumbered themselves in walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen fastened theirs with chains of silver or silver gilt, and others with laces. This was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20*s.* and on pain of being cursed by the clergy, 7 Edw. IV. 1467. See *Dress*. Shoes, as at present worn, were introduced about 1633. The buckle was not used till 1668. *Stow; Mortimer.* The buckle-makers petitioned against the use of *shoe-strings* in 1791.

SHOP-TAX. The act by which a tax was levied upon retail shops was passed in 1785; but it caused so great a commotion, particularly in London, that it was deemed expedient to repeal it in 1789. The statute whereby shoplifting was made a felony, without benefit of clergy, was passed 10 & 11 Will. III. 1699. This statute has been some time repealed.

SHORE, JANE, the mistress of Edward IV. and afterwards of lord Hastings. She did public penance in 1483, and was afterwards confined in Ludgate; but upon the petition of Thomas Hymore, who agreed to marry her, king Richard III., in 1484, restored her to liberty; and sir Thomas Moore mentions having seen her, which contradicts the story of her having perished by hunger. *Harleian MSS.*

SHORT-HAND. See *Stenography*.

"SHORT-LIVED" ADMINISTRATION—that of William Pulteney, earl of Bath, lord Carlisle, lord Winchilsea, and lord Granville, existed from Feb. 10 to Feb. 12, 1746.

SHOT. In early times various missiles were shot from cannon. Bolts are mentioned in 1413; and in 1418 Henry V. ordered his clerk of the ordnance to get 7000 stones made at the quarries at Maidstone. Since then chain, grape, and canister shot have been invented, as well as shells; all of which are described in Scoffern's work on "Projectile Weapons of War, and Explosive Compounds," 1858. See *Bombs and Cannon*.

SHREWSBURY ADMINISTRATION. Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, was made lord treasurer, July 30, 1714, two days before the death of queen Anne; his patent was revoked soon after the accession of George I., Oct. 13 following, when the earl of Halifax became first lord of the treasury. See *Halifax*. The office of lord treasurer has been executed by commissioners ever since.

SHREWSBURY (Shropshire), arose on the ruin of the Roman town Uriconium (see *Wroxeter*), and became one of the chief cities of the kingdom, having a mint till the reign of Henry III. Here Richard II. held a parliament in 1397. On July 21 or 23, 1403, was fought the sanguinary battle of Shrewsbury between the army of Henry IV. and that of the nobles, led by Percy (surnamed Hotspur), son of the earl of Northumberland, who had conspired to dethrone Henry. Henry was seen in the thickest of the fight, with his son, afterwards Henry V. The death of Hotspur by an unknown hand gave the victory to the king. *Hume*. Shrewsbury grammar school was founded by Edward VI. in 1553, and endowed by Elizabeth.

SHROPSHIRE, BATTLE OF, in which the Britons were completely subjugated, and Caractacus, the renowned king of the Silures, became, through the treachery of the queen of the Brigantes, a prisoner to the Romans, 50.*

SHROVE TUESDAY, the day before Ash-Wednesday, the first day of the Lent Fast. See *Carnival*.

SIAM, † a kingdom in India, bordering on the Burmese empire. Siam was re-discovered by the Portuguese in 1511, and a trade established, in which the Dutch joined about 1604. A British ship arrived about 1613. In 1683, a Cephalonian Greek, Constantine Phaulcon, became foreign minister of Siam, and opened a communication with France; Louis XIV. sent an embassy in 1685 with a view of converting the king, without effect. After several ineffectual attempts, sir John Bowring succeeded in obtaining a treaty of friendship and commerce between England and Siam, which was signed April 30, 1855, and ratified April 5, 1856; and one with France followed in August. Two ambassadors from Siam arrived in Oct. 1857, and had an audience with the queen; they brought with them magnificent presents, which they delivered crawling, on Nov. 16. They were at Paris in June, 1861.

SIBERIA (N. Asia). In 1580 the conquest was begun by the Cossacks under Jermak Timofejew. In 1710 Peter the Great began to send prisoners thither.

SIBYLS, Sibyllæ were women believed to be inspired, who flourished in different parts of the world. Plato speaks of one, others of two, Pliny of three, Ælian of four, and Varro of ten. An Erythrean sibyl is said to have offered to Tarquin II. nine books containing the Roman destinies, demanding for them 300 pieces of gold. He denied her; whereupon the

* It is asserted that while Caractacus was being led through Rome, his eyes were dazzled by the splendours that surrounded him. "Alas!" he cried, "how is it possible that a people possessed of such magnificence at home, could envy me an humble cottage in Britain?" The emperor was affected with the British hero's misfortunes, and won by his address. He ordered him to be unchained upon the spot, and set at liberty with the rest of the captives.

† **SIAMESE TWINS.** Two persons born about 1811, enjoying all the faculties and powers usually possessed by separate and distinct individuals, although united together by a short cartilaginous band at the pit of the stomach. They are named Chang and Eng, and were first discovered on the banks of the Siam river by an American, Mr. Robert Hunter, by whom they were taken to New York, where they were exhibited. Captain Coffin brought them to England. After having been exhibited for several years in Britain, they went to America, where they settled on a farm, and married sisters. In 1865 they were said to be living in North Carolina in declining health.

sibyl threw three of them into the fire, and asked the same price for the other six, which being still denied, she burnt three more, and again demanded the same sum for those that remained; when Tarquin conferring with the pontiffs was advised to buy them. Two magistrates were created to consult them on all occasions, 531 B.C.

SICILIAN VESPERs, the term given to the massacre of the French in Sicily, commenced at Palermo, March 30, 1282. The French had become hateful to the Sicilians, and a conspiracy against Charles of Anjou was already ripe, when the following occurrence led to its development and accomplishment. On Easter Monday, the chief conspirators had assembled at Palermo; and while the French were engaged in festivities, a Sicilian bride happened to pass by with her train. She was observed by one Drochet, a Frenchman, who began to use her rudely, under pretence of searching for arms. A young Sicilian, exasperated at this affront, stabbed him with his own sword; and a tumult ensuing, 200 French were instantly murdered. The enraged populace now ran through the city, crying out, "Let the French die!" and, without distinction of rank, age, or sex, slaughtered all of that nation they could find, to the number of 8000. Even the churches proved no sanctuary, and the massacre became general throughout the island.

SICILY (anciently *Trinacria*, three-cornered). The early inhabitants were the Sicani, a people of Spain, and Etruscans, who came from Italy about 1294 B.C. A second colony, under Siculus, arrived eighty years before the destruction of Troy, 1284 B.C. The Phœnicians and Greeks settled some colonies here (735-582). It is supposed that Sicily was separated from Italy by an earthquake, and that the straits of the Charybdis were thus formed. Its government has frequently been united with and separated from that of Naples (*which see*); the two now form part of the kingdom of Italy. Population of Sicily in 1856, 2,231,020.

Arrival of Ulysses. <i>Homer</i>	B.C.	1186	Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis, king of France, conquers Naples and Sicily, deposes the Norman princes, and makes himself king, 1266
Syracuse founded <i>Eusebius</i>	about	732	The French becoming hated by the Sicilians, a general massacre of the invaders takes place. <i>See Sicilian Vespers</i> 1282
Gela founded. <i>Thucydides</i>	680 or	713	Sicily is seized by a fleet sent by the kings of Aragon; but Naples remains to the house of Anjou
Agrirentum founded	582		Alphonso, king of Aragon, takes possession of Naples 1435
Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, put to death. <i>See Brazen Bull</i>	549		The kingdom of Naples and Sicily united to the Spanish monarchy under Ferdinand the Catholic 1501
Law of Petalism instituted	460		Victor, duke of Savoy, made king of Sicily, by the treaty of Utrecht 1713
Athenian expedition fails	413		Which he gives up to the emperor Charles VI., and becomes king of Sardinia 1720
War with Carthage	409		Charles, son of the king of Spain, becomes king of the Two Sicilies 1735
Dionysius becomes master of Syracuse, makes peace with the Carthaginians and reigns 406-367			The throne of Spain, becoming vacant, Charles, who is heir, vacates the throne of the Two Sicilies in favour of his third son Ferdinand, agreeably to treaty 1759
Dionysius II. sells Plato for a slave, who is ransomed by his friends	360		Dreadful earthquake at Messina, in Sicily, which destroys 40,000 persons 1783
Dionysius expelled by Timoleon	343		The French conquer Naples (<i>which see</i>); Ferdinand IV. retires to Sicily 1806
Who governs well: and dies	337		Political disturbances 1810
Agathocles usurps sovereign power at Syracuse, 317; defeated at Himera by the Carthaginians, 310; poisoned	289		New constitution granted, under British auspices 1812
Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, invades Sicily; expels the Carthaginians from most of their settlements, but returns to Italy	278-277		The French expelled from Naples; kingdom of the Two Sicilies re-established; Ferdinand returns to Naples 1815
The Romans enter Sicily	264		He abolishes the new constitution 1820
Agrirentum taken by the Romans	B.C. 262		Revolution at Palermo suppressed 1820
Palermo besieged by the Romans	254		The great towns in Sicily rise and demand the constitution; a provisional government proclaimed Jan. 12, 1848
Archimedes flourishes	about 236		The king nominates his brother, the count of Aquila, viceroy, Jan. 17; promises a new constitution Jan. 29, "
Hiero II. defeated by the Romans, 263; becomes their ally, and reigns till	216		The Sicilian parliament decrees the exclusion of the Bourbon family, April 13; and invites the duke of Genoa to the throne July 11, "
The Romans take Syracuse, and make all Sicily a province; Archimedes slain	212		Messina bombarded and taken by the Neapolitans Sept. 7, "
The Carthaginians lose half their possessions, 241; all the remainder	"		
The Servile wars 135, 134, and 132			
Tyrannical government of Verres (for which he was accused by Cicero) 73-71			
Sicily held by Sextus Pompeius, son of the great Pompey 42-36			
Invaded by the Vandals, A.D. 440; by the Goths, 493; taken for the Greek emperors by Belisarius A.D. 535			
Conquered by the Saracens 832			
The Greeks and Arabs driven out by a Norman prince, Roger I. son of Tancred, 1058: who takes the title of count of Sicily 1061-1090			
Roger II. son of the above-named, unites Sicily with Naples, and is crowned king of the Two Sicilies 1131			

SICILY, *continued.*

Catania taken by assault, April 8; Syracuse surrenders, April 23; and Palermo. May 15, 1849
 Insurrections suppressed at Palermo, Messina, and Catania, April 4 *et seq.*; the rebels retire into the interior. April 21 *et seq.* 1860
 Garibaldi and his followers (2,200 men) embark at Genoa, May 5; and land at Marsala, May 11; he abandons his ships; and assumes the dictatorship in the name of the king of Sardinia. May 14, "
 He defeats the royal troops at Calatafimi, May 15; storms Palermo, May 27; which is bombarded by the royal fleet, May 28; an armistice agreed to. May 31, "
 A provisional government formed at Palermo, June 3; which is evacuated by the Neapolitans. June 6, "
 Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans at Melazzo, July 20, 21, "
 Convention signed, by which the Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily (retaining the citadel of Messina). July 30, "

The Sicilian constitution proclaimed. Aug. 3, 1860
 Garibaldi embarks for Calabria: see *Naples*. Aug. 19, "
 Professor Saffi (late of Oxford), a short time dictator. Sept. "
 The Sicilians by universal suffrage vote for annexation to Sardinia (432,054 against 667), Oct. 21, "
 Victor-Emmanuel visits Sicily. Dec. 1, "
 Citadel of Messina blockaded, Feb. 23; surrenders to general Cialdini. March 13, 1861
 King Victor-Emmanuel warmly received at Messina. May, 1862
 Imprudent speeches of Garibaldi at Marsala, July 19; he enters Catania, and establishes a provisional government, Aug. 19; embarks for Italy. Aug. 24, "
 Sicily placed under blockade; removed in Sept.; tranquil. Oct. "

(See *Italy*, 1862.)

SICYON, an ancient Grecian kingdom in the Peloponnesus, founded, it is said, about 2080 B.C. In 252 it became a republic and joined the Achæan league formed by Aratus. It was the country of the sculptors Polyeletes (436) and Lysippus (238 B.C.).

SIDON (Syria), a city of Phœnicia, to the north of Tyre. It was conquered by Cyrus about 537 B.C.; and surrendered to Alexander, 332 B.C. See *Phœnicia*. The town was taken from the pacha of Egypt by the troops of the sultan and of his allies, assisted by some ships of the British squadron, under admiral the hon. sir Robert Stopford and commodore Charles Napier, Sept. 27, 1840. See *Syria* and *Turkey*.

SIEGES, MEMORABLE. Azoth, which was besieged by Psammetichus the Powerful, held out for nineteen years. *Usher*. It held out for twenty-nine years. *Herodotus*. This was the longest siege recorded in the annals of antiquity. The siege of Troy was the most celebrated, and occupied ten years, 1184 B.C. The following are the most memorable sieges since the 12th century; for details see separate articles.

Acre, 1192, 1799, 1832, 1840.
 Algesiras, 1341.
 Algiers, 1681: *Bomb vessels first used by a French engineer named Renaud*, 1816.
 Alkmaer, 1573.
 Almeida, Aug. 27, 1810.
 Amiens, 1597.
 Ancona, 1174, 1799, 1860.
 Antwerp, 1576, 1583, 1585, 1746, 1832.
 Arras, 1640.
 Azoff, 1736.
 Badajoz, March 11, 1811; April 6, 1812.
 Bagdad, 1258.
 Barcelona, 1607, 1714.
 Belgrade, 1439, 1456, 1521, 1688, 1717, 1739, 1789.
 Belle-Isle, 1761.
 Bergen-op-Zoom, 1622, 1747, 1814.
 Berwick, 1333.
 Bethune, 1710.
 Bois-le-Duc, 1603, 1794.
 Bologna, 1512, 1796, 1799.
 Bommel: *the invention of the covert-way*, 1794.
 Bonn, 1672, 1689, 1703.
 Bouchain, 1711.
 Boulogne, 1544.
 Breda, 1625.
 Brescia, 1238, 1512, 1849.
 Breslau, 1807.
 Brisac, 1638, 1704.
 Brussels, 1695, 1746.
 Bomarsund, 1854.
 Buda, 1541, 1686.

Burgos, 1812, 1813.
 Cadix, 1812.
 Calais, 1347 (*British historians affirm that cannon were used at Cressy, 1346, and here in 1347. First used here in 1388.* RYMER'S Fœd.), 1558, 1596.
 Calvi, 1794.
 Candia: *the largest cannon then known in Europe, used here by the Turks*, 1667.
 Cathagena, 1706-7, 1740.
 Chalus, 1199.
 Charleroi, 1693.
 Charleston, U.S., 1864-5.
 Chartres, 1568.
 Cherbourg, 1758.
 Ciudad Rodrigo, 1810, 1812.
 Colchester, 1648.
 Comorn, 1849.
 Compiègne (*Joan of Arc*), 1430.
 Condé, 1676, 1793, 1794.
 Coni, 1691, 1744.
 Constantinople, 1453.
 Copenhagen, 1658, 1801, 1807.
 Corfu, 1716.
 Courtray, 1646.
 Cracow, 1702.
 Cremona, 1702.
 Dantzic, 1734, 1793, 1807, 1813, 1814.
 Delhi, 1857.
 Douay, 1710.
 Dresden, 1756, 1813.
 Drogheda, 1649.
 Dublin, 1500.
 Dunkirk, 1646, 1793.
 Flushing, Aug. 15, 1809.

Frederickshald: *Charles XII. killed*, 1718.
 Gaëta, 1435, 1734, 1860-1.
 Genoa, 1747, 1800.
 Gerona, 1809.
 Ghent, 1708.
 Gibraltar, 1704, 1779, 1782-3.
 Glätz, 1742, 1807.
 Göttingen, 1760.
 Graves, 1674.
 Grenada, 1491, 1492.
 Groningen, 1594.
 Haerlem, 1572, 1573.
 Harfleur, 1415.
 Heidelberg, 1688.
 Herat, 1838.
 Ismail, 1790.
 Kars, 1855.
 Kehl, 1733, 1796.
 Landau, 1702 *et seq.*, 1792.
 Landrecy, 1712, 1794.
 Laon, 988, 991.
 Leipsic, 1757 *et seq.*, 1813.
 Lerida, 1647, 1707, 1810.
 Leyden, 1574.
 Liège, 1408, 1688, 1702.
 Lille, 1708, 1792.
 Limerick, 1651, 1691.
 Londonderry, 1689.
 Louisbourg, 1758.
 Luxembourg, 1795.
 Lyons, 1793.
 Maestricht, 1579, 1673: *Vauban first came into notice; 1676, 1748*.
 Magdeburg, 1631, 1806.
 Malaga, 1487.
 Malta, 1565, 1798, 1800.

SIEGES, *continued.*

Mantua, 1797, 1799.
 Marseilles, 1524.
 Menin, 1706.
 Mentz, 1689, 1793.
 Messina, 1282, 1719, 1848, 1861.
 Metz, 1552-3.
 Mons, 1691, 1709, 1792.
 Montargis, 1426.
 Montauban, 1621.
 Montevideo, Jan. 1807.
 Mothe : *the French, taught by a Mr. Muller, first practised the art of throwing shells*, 1634.
 Namur, 1692, 1746, 1794.
 Naples, 1435, 1504, 1557, 1792, 1799, 1806.
 Nice, 1706.
 Nieuport, 1600.
 Olivenza, 1807, 1811.
 Olmutz, 1758.
 Orleans, 1428, 1563.
 Ostend, 1601, 1798.
 Oudenarde, 1706.
 Padua, 1509.
 Pampeluna, 1813.
 Paris, 806, 1420, 1594.
 Parma, 1248.
 Pavia, 1524, 1655.
 Perpignan, 1542, 1642.
 Philsburg, 1644, 1766, 1688, *first*

experiment of firing artillery à-ricochet, 1734, 1799.
 Plataea, 427 B.C.
 Pondicherry, 1748, 1793.
 Prague, 1741-1744.
 Quesnoy, 1793, 1794.
 Rheims, 1359.
 Rhodes, 1521.
 Richmond, U.S., 1864-5.
 Riga, 1700, 1710.
 Rochelle, 1573, 1627.
 Rome, 1527, 1798, 1849.
 Romorentin : *artillery first used in sieges*. VOLTAIRE, 1356.
 Rouen, 1419, 1449, 1591.
 Roxburgh, 1460.
 St. Sebastian, 1813.
 Saragossa, 1710, 1808, 1809; *the two last dreadful*.
 Sebastopol, 1854-5.
 Schweidnitz : *first experiment to reduce a fortress by springing globes of compression*, 1757-1762.
 Scio (see Greece), 1822.
 Seringapatam, 1799.
 Sestos, 478 B.C.
 Seville, 1247-8.
 Silistria, 1854.
 Smolensko, 1632, 1812.
 Stralsund; *the method of throwing*

red-hot balls first practised with certainty, 1715.
 Tarragona, 1811.
 Temeswar, 1716.
 Thionville, 1792.
 Thorn, 1703.
 Tortosa, 1811.
 Toulon, 1707, 1793.
 Toulouse, 1217.
 Tournay, 1340, 1513, 1583, 1667, 1709 (*this was the best defence ever drawn from counter mines*), 1792.
 Trèves, 1635, 1673, 1675.
 Tunis, 1270, 1535.
 Turin, 1640, 1706.
 Valencia, 1705, 1707, 1712.
 Valenciennes, 1677, 1793, 1794.
 Vannes, 1342.
 Venloo, 1702.
 Verdun, 1792.
 Vicksburg, U.S., 1863.
 Vienna, 1529, 1683.
 Wakefield, 1460.
 Warsaw, 1831.
 Xativa, 1246.
 Xeres, 1262.
 Ypres, 1648.
 Zurich, 1544.
 Zutphen, 1586.

SIERRA LEONE (W. Africa), discovered in 1460. In 1786, London swarmed with free negroes living in idleness and want; and 400 of them, with sixty whites, mostly women of bad character and in ill-health, were sent out to Sierra Leone, at the charge of government to form a settlement, Dec. 9, 1786. The settlement was attacked by the French, Sept. 1794; by the natives, Feb. 1802. Sir Charles Macarthy, the governor of the colony, murdered by the Ashantee chief, Jan. 21, 1824.—16 & 17 Vict. c. 86, relates to the government, &c., of this colony. It is now a bishopric. See *Ashantees*.

SIGNALS are alluded to by Polybius. Elizabeth had instructions drawn up for the admiral and general of the expedition to Cadiz, to be announced to the fleet in a certain latitude : this is said to have been the first set of signals given to the commanders of the English fleet. A system for the navy was invented by the duke of York, afterwards James II. 1665. *Guthrie*. See *Fog-signals*.

SIGNETS. See *Seals*.

SIGN MANUAL, ROYAL, a stamp employed when the sovereign was so ill as to be unable to write : in the case of Henry VIII. 1547; James I. 1628; and George IV., May 29, 1830. *Rosse*.

SIKHS, a people of N. India, invaded the Mogul's empire, 1703-8. See *Punjab and India*, 1849.

SILESIA, formerly a province of Poland, was invaded by John of Bohemia, 1325, and ceded to him, 1355. It was conquered and lost several times during the seven years' war by Frederick of Prussia, but was retained by him at the peace in 1763.

SILICIUM (from *silex*, flint), a metal, next to oxygen, the most abundant substance in the earth, as it enters into the constitution of many earths, metallic oxides, and a great number of minerals. The mode of procuring pure silicium was discovered by Berzelius in 1823. *Gmelin*. See *Water-glass* and *Ransome's Stone*.

SILISTRIA, a strong military town in Bulgaria, European Turkey. It was taken by the Russians, Sept. 26, 1829, after nine months' siege, and held some years by them as a pledge for the payment of a large sum by the Porte; but was eventually returned. In 1854, it was again besieged by the Russians, 30,000 strong, under prince Paskiewitch, and many assaults were made. The Russian general was compelled to return in consequence of a dangerous contusion. On June 2, Mussa Pacha, the brave and skilful commander of the garrison, was killed. On June 9, the Russians stormed two forts, which were retaken. A grand assault took place on June 13, under prince Gortschakoff and general Schilders, which was vigorously repelled. On the 15th, the garrison assumed the offensive, crossed the river, defeated the Russians, and destroyed the siege works. The siege was thus raised, and the

Russians commenced their retreat, as Omar Pacha was drawing near. The garrison was ably assisted by two British officers, captain Butler and lieutenant Nasmyth, the former of whom, after being wounded, died of exhaustion. To them, in fact, the successful defence is attributed. They were highly praised by Omar Pacha and lord Hardinge, and lieutenant Nasmyth was made a major.

SILK. Wrought silk was brought from Persia to Greece, 325 B.C. Known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law passed in the senate prohibiting the use of plate of massy gold, and also forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women. Helio-gabalus first wore a garment of silk, A.D. 220. Silk was at first of the same value with gold, weight for weight, and was thought to grow in the same manner as cotton on trees. Silk-worms were brought from India to Europe in the 6th century. Charlemagne sent Offa, king of Mercia, a present of two silken vests, 780. The manufacture was encouraged by Roger, king of Sicily, at Palermo, 1146, when the Sicilians not only bred the silk-worms, but spun and wove the silk. The manufacture spread into Italy and Spain, and also into the south of France, a little before the reign of Francis I. about 1510; and Henry IV. propagated mulberry-trees and silk-worms throughout the kingdom, about 1600. In England, silk mantles were worn by some noblemen's ladies at a ball at Kenilworth castle, 1286. Silk was worn by the English clergy in 1534. Manufactured in England in 1604; and broad silk wove from raw silk in 1620. Brought to perfection by the French refugees in London at Spitalfields, 1688. A silk throwing-mill was made in England, and fixed up at Derby, by sir Thomas Lombe, merchant of London, modelled from the original mill then in the king of Sardinia's dominions, about 1714. Six new species of silk-worm were rearing in France, 1861.*

SILURES, a British tribe, occupying the counties of Monmouth and Hereford, was subdued by the Roman general Ostorius Scapula, 50. The chief, Caractacus, was taken to Rome.—From this tribe is derived the geological term "Silurian strata," among the lowest of the palæozoic or primary series, from their occurrence in the above mentioned counties. *Murchison's "Siluria."*

SILVER exists in most parts of the world, and is found mixed with other ores in various mines in Great Britain. The silver mines of South America are far the richest. A mine was discovered in the district of La Paz in 1660, which was so rich that the silver of it was often cut out with a chisel. In 1749, one mass of silver weighing 370 lbs. was sent to Spain. From a mine in Norway, a piece of silver was dug, and sent to the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, weighing 560 lbs. and worth 1680*l.* In England silver-plate and vessels were first used by Wilfrid, a Northumbrian bishop, a lofty and ambitious man, 709. *Tyrrrell.* Silver knives, spoons, and cups, were great luxuries in 1300. See *Mirrors.* In 1855, 561,906 oz. and in 1857, 532,866 oz. were obtained from mines in Britain. Pattinson's process for obtaining silver from lead ore was introduced in 1829.

SILVER COIN. Silver was first coined by the Lydians, some say at Ægina, in Greece, 783; others, by Pheidon of Argos, 869 B.C. At Rome it was first coined by Fabius Pictor, 269 B.C. Used in Britain 25 B.C. The Saxons coined silver pennies which were 22½ grains weight. In 1302, the penny was yet the largest silver coin in England. See *Shillings, &c.* New silver coinage, 1816. From 1816 to 1840, inclusive, were coined at our mint in London, 11,108,265*l.* 1*s.* in silver, being a yearly average of 444,330*l.* The total amount of the seniorage received on this coin was 616,747*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* *Parl. Rot.* From 1837 to 1847, the amount of silver coined was 2,440,614*l.* See *Coin of England.*

SIMONASAKI. See *Japan*, 1864.

SIMONIANS, a sect named after the founder, Simon Magus, the first heretic, about 41. A sect of social reformers called ST. SIMONIANS sprang up in France in 1819, and attracted considerable attention; the doctrines were advocated in England, particularly by Dr. Prati, who lectured upon them in London, Jan. 24, 1834. St. Simon died in 1825, and his follower, Père Enfantin, died Sept. 1, 1864.

SIMPLON, a mountain road, leading from Switzerland into Italy, constructed by Napoleon in 1801-7. It winds up passes, crosses cataracts, and passes by galleries through solid rock, and has eight principal bridges. The number of workmen employed at one time varied from 30,000 to 40,000.

* In 1858, M. Guérin-Mèneville introduced into France a Chinese worm termed the *Cynthia Bombyx*, which feeds on the *Ailanthus glandulosa*, a hardy tree of the oak kind. The *Cynthia* yields a silk-like substance termed *Ailantine*, which promises to become valuable. It was brought to Turin by Fantoni in 1856.

SINGAPORE. See *Straits Settlements*.SINGING. See *Music and Hymns*.

SINKING FUND. First projected by sir Robert Walpole to redeem the debt to the bank of England; act passed in 1716. The act establishing the sinking fund of Mr. Pitt was passed in March, 1786. A then estimated surplus of 900,000*l.* in the revenue was augmented by new taxes to make up the sum of 1,000,000*l.* which was to be invariably applied to the reduction of the national debt. The fallacy of the scheme was shown by Dr. Hamilton in 1813. In July, 1828, the sinking fund was limited to the actual surplus of revenue.

SINOPE (Sinoub), an ancient sea-port of Asia Minor, formerly capital of the kingdom of Pontus, said to have been the birth-place of Diogenes, the cynic philosopher. On Nov. 30, 1853, a Turkish fleet of seven frigates, three corvettes, and two smaller vessels, was attacked by a Russian fleet of six sail of the line, two sailing vessels, and three steamers, under admiral Nachimoff, and totally destroyed, except one vessel, which conveyed the tidings to Constantinople. Four thousand lives were lost by fire or drowning, and Osman Pacha, the Turkish admiral, died at Sebastopol of his wounds. In consequence of this event, the Anglo-French fleet entered the Black Sea, Jan. 3, 1854.

SION COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, situated on the site of a nunnery, which, having fallen to decay was purchased by William Elsynge, a citizen and mercer, and converted into a college and hospital, called from his name Elsynge Spital. In 1340 he changed it to an Austin priory, which was afterwards granted by Henry VIII. to sir John Williams, master of the jewel-office, who, with sir Roland Hayward, inhabited it till its destruction by fire. In 1623, Dr. Thomas White having bequeathed 3000*l.* towards purchasing and building a college and alms-house on the ancient site, his executors erected the present college. It is held by two charters of incorporation, 6 Chas. I. 1630 and 16 Chas. II. 1664. It contains a valuable library (easily accessible by the public) maintained by a treasury grant.

SIRENE, an instrument for determining the velocity of aerial vibrations corresponding to the different pitches of musical sounds, was invented by Baron Cagniard de la Tour of Paris in 1819.

SIX ARTICLES. See *Articles*.

SIX CLERKS, officers of the court of chancery, who were anciently *clerici* or *clergy*. They were to conform to the laws of celibacy, and forfeit their places if they married; but when the constitution of the court began to alter, a law was made to permit them to marry; statute 24 & 25 Hen. VIII. 1533. The six clerks continued for many ages officers of the chancery court, and held their offices in Chancery-lane, London, where proceedings by bill and answer were transacted and filed, and certain patents issued. *Law Dict.* The Six Clerks were discontinued by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103, 1841.

SKINS. The raw skins of cattle were usually suspended on stakes and made use of instead of kettles to boil meat, in the north of England, and in Scotland, 1 Edw. III. 1327. *Leland*. In 1857, 4,489,163 skins of oxen, lambs, kid, &c., dressed and undressed, were imported into Great Britain.

SLAVERY has existed from the earliest ages. The traffic in men came from Chaldæa into Egypt, Arabia, and all over the East. In Greece, in the time of Homer, all prisoners of war were treated as slaves. The Lacedæmonian youths, trained up in the practice of deceiving and butchering slaves, were from time to time let loose upon them to show their proficiency; and once, for amusement only, murdered, it is said, 3000 in one night.—Alexander, when he razed Thebes, sold the whole people for slaves, 335 B.C. See *Helots*. There were 400,000 slaves in Attica, 317 B.C. In Rome slaves were often chained to the gate of a great man's house, to give admittance to the guests invited to the feast. By one of the laws of the XII. Tables, creditors could seize their insolvent debtors, and keep them in their houses, till by their services or labour they had discharged the sum they owed. C. Pollio threw such slaves as gave him the slightest offence into his fish-ponds, to fatten his lampreys, 42 B.C. Cæcilius Isidorus left to his heir 4116 slaves, 12 B.C. The first Janissaries were Christian slaves, 1329.*

* Serfs were peasants attached to, and part of, the landed estates. The system was abolished by Frederic I. of Prussia in 1702; by Christian VII. of Denmark in 1766, by the emperor Joseph II. in his hereditary states in 1781; by Nicholas I. of Russia, on the imperial domains in 1842; and by his successor, Alexander II. (March 3, 1861), throughout his empire. Slavery ceased in the Dutch West Indies on July 1, 1863.

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND. Laws respecting the sale of slaves were made by Alfred. The English peasantry were so commonly sold for slaves in Saxon and Norman times, that children were sold in Bristol market like cattle for exportation. Many were sent to Ireland and others to Scotland. Under the Normans the vassals were termed villains (of and pertaining to the *vill*). They were devisable as chattels during the feudal times.

Several statutes were passed in the reign of Richard II. 1377 and 1385; the rebellion of Wat Tyler, 1381, arose partly out of the evils of serfdom.*

In 1574 queen Elizabeth ordered her bondsmen in the western counties to be made free at easy rates.

Serfdom was finally extinguished in 1660, when tenures in capite, knight's service, &c., were abolished.

In 1772 it was decided that slavery could not exist in England.†

Act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies, and for the promotion of industry among the manumitted slaves, and for compensation to the persons hitherto entitled to the services of such slaves by the grant from parliament of 20,000,000*l.* sterling, passed . . . Aug. 28, 1833

Slavery terminated in the British possessions on Aug. 1, 1834, and 770,280 slaves became free.

Slavery was abolished in the East Indies, Aug. 1, 1838

SLAVERY IN UNITED STATES. Before the war of independence all the states contained slaves. In 1783 the statement in the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, "All men are born free and equal," was declared in the supreme court at Boston to bar slave-holding in that state. Slaves in the United States in 1790, 697,897; in 1810, 1,191,364; in 1820, 2,009,031; in 1850, 3,204,313; in 1860, 4,002,996.

Congress passes unanimously the celebrated ordinance "for the government of the territory to the N.W. of the Ohio," which contained an "unalterable" article, forbidding slavery or involuntary servitude in the said state, July 13, 1787; after 1800, several of the states prayed, without effect, to be relieved from this prohibition.

Louisiana purchased, which was considered by many as fatal to the constitution . . . 1803

The enormous increase in the growth of cotton in the Southern States (see *Cotton*) led to a corresponding increase in the demand for slave labour. The *Missouri Compromise*, drawn up by Henry Clay, by which slavery was permitted in that state, but was prohibited in all that part of it to the north of 36° 30' N. Lat. carried . . . Feb. 1820

Contest between the slave-holders and their opponents at the annexation of Texas; a similar division to that of Missouri obtained, Dec. 25, 1845

Another compromise effected; California admitted as a free state; but the Fugitive Slave act passed (*which see*) . . . 1850

The Missouri Compromise was abrogated by the admission of Nebraska and Kansas as slave-holding states; civil war ensued. See *Kansas* . . . 1854

Dred Scott's case (see *United States*) . . . 1857

John Brown's attempt to create a slave rebellion in Virginia failed (see *United States*), Nov. 1859

Abraham Lincoln, the anti-slavery candidate, elected president of the United States, Nov. 4, 1860

Secession of South Carolina (see *United States*), Dec. "

Slavery abolished in the district of Columbia, April 16, 1862

President Lincoln proclaims the abolition of slavery in the Southern states if they have not returned to the Union on Jan. 1, 1863, Sept. 22, "

Slavery was extinguished by the defeat and submission of the Southern states . . . April, 1865

The total abolition of slavery in the United States officially announced . . . Dec. 18, "

See *United States*, 1860-5.

SLAVE TRADE. The slave trade from Congou and Angola was begun by the Portuguese in 1481. The commerce in man has brutalised a tract fifteen degrees on each side of the equator, and forty degrees wide, or of 4,000,000 of square miles; and men and women have been bred for sale to the Christian nations during the last 250 years, and war carried on to make prisoners for the Christian market. The Abbé Raynal computed (1777) that, at the time of his writing, 9,000,000 of slaves had been consumed by the Europeans. The slave-trade is now approaching extinction.

* A statute was enacted by Edward VI. that a runaway, or any one who lived idly for three days, should be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who bought him for two years. He was to take the slave and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse meat, and cause him to work by beating, chaining, or otherwise; and if, within that space, he absented himself fourteen days, was to be marked on the forehead or cheek, by a hot iron, with an S, and be his master's slave for ever: second desertion was made felony. It was lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg. A child might be put apprentice, and, on running away, become a slave to his master, 1547.

† Determined by the judgment of the court of king's bench, at the instance of Mr. Granville Sharpe. A poor slave named Somerset, brought to England, was, because of his ill state, turned adrift by his master. By the charity of Mr. G. Sharpe, he was restored to health, when his unfeeling and avaricious master again claimed him. This was resisted, and a suit was the consequence, which established, by its result in favour of the black, the great point, that slavery could not exist in Great Britain, June 22, 1772. In 1853, John Anderson, a runaway slave, killed Septimus Digges, a planter of Missouri, who attempted to arrest him, and escaped to Canada. The American government claimed him as a murderer. The Canadian judges deciding that the law required his surrender, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C. (Jan. 15, 1861), obtained a writ of habeas corpus for his appearance before the court of queen's bench. Anderson was, however, discharged on Feb. 16, following, on technical grounds.

SLAVE TRADE, *continued.*

In 1768 the slaves taken from their own continent amounted to 104,100. In 1786 the annual number was about 100,000.

In 1807 it was shown by documents, produced by government, that since 1792 upwards of 3,500,000 Africans had been torn from their country, and had either perished on the passage or been sold in the West Indies.

SLAVE TRADE OF ENGLAND: begun by sir John Hawkins. His first expedition, with the object of procuring negroes on the coast of Africa, and conveying them for sale at the West Indies, took place in Oct. 1562. See *Guinea*.

England employed 130 ships and carried off 42,000 slaves, 1786.

Slave-trade question debated in parliament, 1787.

The debate for its abolition lasted two days, April, 1791.

Mr. Wilberforce's motion lost by a majority of 88 to 83, April 3, 1798.

The question introduced under the auspices of lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, then ministers, March 31, 1806.

The trade abolished by parliament, March 25, 1807.

Thomas Clarkson, whose whole life may be said to have been passed in labouring to effect the ex-

tingtion of the slave trade, died, aged 85, Sept. 1846.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES:—The trade was abolished by Austria in 1782; by the French convention in 1794.

The Allies at Vienna declared against it Feb. 1815.

Napoleon, in the hundred days, abolished the trade March 29, 1815.

Treaty for its repression with Spain, 1817; with the Netherlands, May 1818; with Brazil, Nov. 1826.

Its revival was proposed in the congress of the United States of America, Dec. 14, 1856, and negatived by 183 votes to 58.

In June, 1857, the French government gave permission to M. Regis to convey *free* negroes from Africa to Guadaloupe and Martinico, French colonies. This having led to abuses and consequent troubles (see *Charles et Georges*), was eventually given up in Jan. 1859.

It is said that about 40,000 slaves were landed at Cuba in 1860.

A treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the abolition of the slave trade, was signed April 7; ratified May 20, 1862.

The Spanish government denounce the slave trade as piracy, Nov. 1865.

SLIDING-SCALE. See *Corn Laws*.

SLING, an ancient missive weapon. In *Judges* xx. 16, is mentioned the skill of the Benjamite slingers (about 1406 B.C.), and with a sling David slew Goliath 1063 B.C. (1. *Sam.* xvii). The natives of the Balearic isles (Majorca, Minorca, and Iviça) were celebrated slingers, and served as mercenaries in the Carthaginian and Roman armies. Slings are said to have been used by the Huguenots at the siege of Sancerre, in 1672, to economise their powder.

SLUYS (Holland), near which Edward III. gained a signal naval victory over the French. The English had the wind of the enemy, and the sun at their backs, and began the action, which was fierce and bloody, the English archers galling the French on their approach. Two hundred and thirty French ships were taken; thirty thousand Frenchmen were killed, with two of their admirals; the loss of the English was inconsiderable: June 24, 1340.

SMALCALD (Hesse), **TREATY OF**, entered into between the elector of Brandenburg and the other princes of Germany in favour of Protestantism, Dec. 31, 1530. See *Protestants*. The emperor, apprehensive that the kings of France and England would join this league, signed the treaty at Nuremburg, in July 1532, allowing liberty of conscience.

SMALL POX, *Variola* (the diminutive of *varus*, a pimple), a highly contagious disease, supposed to have been introduced into Europe from the East by the Saracens. Rhazes, an Arabian, was the first who accurately described it, about 900. From Europe it was carried to America, soon after its discovery, and raged there with great severity, destroying the Indians by thousands. In 1694, queen Mary of England died of small pox, as did in 1711 and 1712 the emperor of Germany, dauphin and dauphiness of France and their son, in 1730 the emperor of Russia, in 1741 the queen of Sweden, and in 1774 Louis XV. of France. It is stated that in the middle of the last century two millions perished by it in Russia. In London in 1723 one out of fourteen deaths was caused by small pox, and in France in 1754 the rate was one in ten. For the attempts to alleviate this scourge, see *Inoculation*, introduced into England in 1722, and *Vaccination*, announced by Dr. Jenner in 1798. In Sept. and Oct. 1862 a great many sheep died of small pox in the West of England, till successful preventive measures were resorted to.

SMITHFIELD, WEST, in the heart of London, was once a favourite walk of the London citizens, outside the city walls. Sir W. Wallace was executed here, Aug. 24, 1305. On June 13, 1381, Wat Tyler was met by king Richard II. at this place, and was stabbed by Walworth the mayor. Many tournaments were also held here. In the reign of Mary, (1553-8), 277 persons perished by fire; and Bartholomew Leggatt and Edward Wightman, Arians, were burnt here in 1612.—Bartholomew fair was held here till 1853.—This place is mentioned as the site of a cattle-market as far back as 1150. The space devoted to this purpose was enlarged from about three acres to four and a half, and in 1834 to six and a quarter. The ancient regulations were called the "statutes of Smithfield." In one day

there were sometimes assembled 4000 beasts and 30,000 sheep. The annual amount of the sales was about 7,000,000*l*. In 1846 there were sold here 226,132 beasts, 1,593,270 sheep and lambs, 26,356 calves, 33,531 pigs. There were about 160 salesmen. The contracted space of the market, the slaughtering places adjoining, and many other nuisances, gave ground to much dissatisfaction, and after parliamentary investigation, an act was passed on Aug. 1, 1851, appointing metropolitan market commissioners with powers to provide a new market, slaughtering places, &c. ; and to close the market at Smithfield. Smithfield was used as a cattle market for the last time on June 11, 1855 ; and the new market in Copenhagen-fields was opened on June 13. See *Metropolitan Market*. The act passed in 1861 by which a dead-meat and poultry market was ordered to be erected in Smithfield, and Newgate market to cease, has not yet been carried into effect, 1865.*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," a handsome building at Washington, U.S., was founded in 1846, by means of a legacy of above 100,000*l*. bequeathed for the purpose to the United States government by James Smithson, illegitimate son of sir Hugh Smithson, who became duke of Northumberland in 1766. It publishes and freely distributes scientific memoirs and reports. The library was burnt on Jan. 25, 1865.

SMOKE NUISANCE. - An act was passed in 1853 to abate this nuisance, proceeding from chimney shafts and steamers above London bridge. In 1856 another act, obtained for its further application to steamers below London bridge, and to potteries and glass-houses previously exempted, came into operation, Jan. 1, 1858 ; enactments have been made for all the kingdom.

SMOLENSKO (Russia). The French in a most sanguinary engagement here were three times repulsed, but ultimately succeeded in entering Smolensko, and found the city, which had been bombarded, burning and partly in ruins, Aug. 16-19, 1812. Barclay de Tolly, the Russian commander in chief, incurred the displeasure of the emperor Alexander because he retreated after the battle, and Kutusoff succeeded to the command.

SMUGGLERS. The customs duties were instituted originally to enable the king to afford protection to trade against pirates ; and they afterwards became a branch of public revenue, but gave rise to much smuggling. The act so well known as the Smugglers' Act was passed in 1736. Its severity was mitigated in 1781 and 1784. A revision of these statutes took place, 1826 and 1835.

SMYRNA. See *Seven Churches*.

SNEEZING. The custom of saying "God bless you" to the sneezer, originated, according to Strada, among the ancients, who, through an opinion of the danger attending it, after sneezing made a short prayer to the gods, as "Jupiter help me." Polydore Vergil says it took its rise at the time of the plague, A.D. 558, when the infected fell down dead sneezing, though seemingly in good health.

SNUFF-TAKING took its rise in England from the captures made of vast quantities of snuff by sir George Rooke's expedition to Vigo in 1702. It soon became general, from which the revenue now draws, with tobacco, considerably more than 5,000,000*l*. per annum. In 1839 there were imported 1,622,493 lbs. of snuff, of which 196,305 lbs. were entered for home consumption ; the duty was 88,263*l*. See *Tobacco*. In 1858, 2,573,925 lbs. of snuff and cigars, in 1861, 2,110,429 lbs. were imported.

SOANE MUSEUM, at No. 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields, was gradually formed by sir John Soane, the architect, who died in 1837, after making arrangements for its being open to the public. It contains Egyptian and other antiquities, valuable paintings, rare books, &c.

SOAP was imperfectly known to the ancients. The first express mention of it occurs in Pliny and Galen ; and the former declares it to be an invention of the Gauls, though he prefers the German to the Gallic soap. In remote periods clothes were cleaned by being rubbed or stamped upon in water. Nausicaa and her attendants, Homer tells us, washed theirs by treading upon them with their feet in pits of water. *Odyssey*, book vi. The Romans used fuller's earth. *Savon*, the French word for soap, is ascribed to its having been manufactured at Savona, near Genoa. The manufacture of soap began in London in 1524, before which time it was supplied by Bristol at one penny per pound. The duty upon soap imposed in 1711, was totally repealed in 1853, then set down by the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, as yielding a yearly revenue of 1,126,000*l*.

* The *Smithfield Club*, to promote improvements in the breed of cattle, was established in 1798. For many years the members supported a cattle show in December in Goswell-street, which was removed to Baker-street in 1840, and to the New Agricultural Hall, Liverpool-road, Islington, in 1862.

SOBRAON (N.W. India). The British army, 35,000 strong, under sir Hugh (afterwards viscount) Gough, attacked the Sikh force on the Sutlej, Feb. 10, 1846. The enemy was dislodged after a dreadful contest, and all their batteries taken; and in attempting the passage of the river by a floating bridge in their rear, the weight of the masses that crowded upon it caused it to break down, and more than 13,000 Sikhs were killed, wounded, or drowned. The British loss was 2338 men.

SOCIALISM was advocated in London, Jan. 24, 1834, by the celebrated Robert Owen. He laboured indefatigably to propagate his doctrines, and established a settlement at New Harmony in America in 1824. He died Nov. 17, 1858, aged 90. The French socialists, termed *Communists*, became a powerful political body in that country, and were much implicated in the revolution in 1848.

SOCIAL SCIENCE. The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science originated in a meeting at lord Brougham's in May, 1857. Its object is to promote improvements in the administration of law, in education, in public health, and in social economy. It holds annual meetings, and publishes its proceedings. The first meeting was at Birmingham, Oct. 12, 1857; 2nd at Liverpool, Oct. 11, 1858; 3rd at Bradford, Oct. 11, 1859; 4th at Glasgow, Sept. 24, 1860; 5th at Dublin, Aug. 14, 1861; 6th in London, June 5, 1862; 7th at Edinburgh, Oct 7, 1863; 8th at York, Sept. 22, 1864; 9th at Sheffield, Oct. 3, 1865.

SOCIAL WARS. See *Athens* and *Marsi*.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC, in Great Britain. Further details of many of these will be found under their respective heads. All in the list below are in London, except otherwise stated. An act was passed, Aug. 11, 1854, "to afford facilities for the establishment of institutions for the promotion of Literature and Science," by grants of land, &c.; and for their regulation. The Royal and London Institutions are exempted from the operation of the act.

Royal Society	Charter 1662	Royal United Service Institution	1831
Christian Knowledge Society	1698	Royal Dublin Society	"
Society of Antiquaries	(Charter 1751) 1717	Harveian Society	"
Society of Dilettanti	1734	British Association	"
Royal Society of Edinburgh	(Charter 1783) 1782	Marylebone Literary Institution	1832
Society of Arts	(Charter 1847) 1753	Entomological Society	1833
Bath and West of England Society	1777	Statistical Society	1834
Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society	1781	Westminster Literary Institution	"
Highland Society	1785	Surtees Society, Durham	"
Royal Irish Academy	Charter 1786	Royal Institute of British Architects (Charter	"
Linnæan Society	(Charter 1802) 1788	1837) "	"
Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society	1793	Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society	1835
Royal Institution	(Charter 1810) 1800	Abbotsford Club, Edinburgh	1835-7
Royal Horticultural Society	(Charter 1809) 1804	Numismatic Society	1836
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society	(Charter 1834) 1805	Ornithological Society	1837
London Institution	"	Electrical Society	1837-8
Geological Society	(Charter 1826) 1807	Etching Club	1838
Russell Institution	1808	English Historical Society	1838-56
Swedenborg Society	1810	Royal Agricultural Society	1838
Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society	1812	Camden Society	"
Roxburghe Club	"	Royal Botanical Society	1839
Institution of Civil Engineers	(Charter 1828) 1818	Microscopical Society	"
Leeds Literary and Philosophical Society	"	Ecclesiological Society	"
Egyptian Society	1819	Spalding Club, Aberdeen	"
Cambridge Philosophical Society (Charter 1832)	"	Royal Botanical Society of London	"
Royal Astronomical Society	(Charter 1831) 1820	Parker Society	1840-55
Medico-Botanical Society	1821	Percy Society	1840-52
Hull Literary and Philosophical Society	1822	Irish Archæological Society, Dublin	1840
Yorkshire Philosophical Society	"	London Library	"
Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society	"	Shakespeare Society	"
Royal Society of Literature	(Charter 1826) 1823	Chemical Society	1841
Royal Asiatic Society	(Charter 1824) "	Pharmaceutical Society	"
Bannatyne Club, Edinburgh	"	Wodrow Society, Edinburgh	1841-7
Athenæum Club	1824	Philological Society	1842
Western Literary Institution	1825	Elfric Society	1843-56
Eastern Literary Institution	"	Chetham Society, Manchester	1843
Zoological Society	1826	Spottiswoode Society, Edinburgh	"
Incorporated Law Society	(Charter 1831) 1827	Archæological Association	"
Mechanics' Institution, London	"	Archæological Institute	"
Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge	"	Sydenham Society	"
Ashmolean Society, Oxford	1828	Ethnological Society	"
Maitland Club, Glasgow	"	Law Amendment Society	"
Royal Geographical Society	1830	Handel Society	1844
Gaelic Society	"	Syro-Egyptian Society	"
		Ray Society	"

SOCIETIES, *continued.*

Celtic Society, Dublin	1845-53	North of England Institute of Mining Engineers	1851
Pathological Society	1846	Photographic Society	1852
Sussex Archaeological Society, Lewes	"	Philobiblon Society	1853
Cambrlan Archaeological Association	"	Juridical Society	1855
Cavendish Society	"	Genealogical Society	1857
Hakluyt Society	"	National Association for Social Science	"
Palæontographical Society	1847	Horological Institute	1858
Institute of Mechanical Engineers (Birmingham)	"	Society for the Encouragement of Fine Arts	"
Institute of Actuaries	1848	Institution of Naval Architecture	1860
Arundel Society	"	Anthropological Society	1863
British Meteorological Society	1850		

SOCINIANS. Persons who accept the opinions of Faustus Socinus (died 1562), and his nephew Lælius (died 1604), Siennese noblemen. They held—1. That the Eternal Father was the one only God, and that Jesus Christ was no otherwise God than by his superiority to all other creatures; 2. That Christ was not a mediator; 3. That hell will endure for a time, after which the soul and body will be destroyed; and 4. That it is unlawful for princes to make war. *Hook.* They established a church in Poland, and made proselytes in Transylvania, 1563.

SODIUM, a remarkable metal, first obtained in 1807 by sir Humphry Davy from soda (which was formerly confounded with potash, but proved to be a distinct substance by Duhamel in 1736). This metal, like potassium, was obtained by the agency of the electric battery. In consequence of Deville's improved processes, sodium is now manufactured by Bell Brothers, of Newcastle, at 10s. a pound. Common salt (chloride of sodium) is a compound of sodium and chlorine.

SODOM AND GOMORRAH (Palestine), with their inhabitants, were destroyed by fire from heaven, 1898 B.C., *Gen.* xix.

SODOR is a village of Icolmkill." Dr. Johnson calls it "the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence," he adds, "savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion." The bishop's seat was at Rushin, or Castletown, in the Isle of Man, and in Latin is entitled *Sodorensis*. But when that island became dependent upon the kingdom of England the western islands withdrew themselves from the obedience of their bishop, and had a bishop of their own, whom they entitled also *Sodorensis*, but commonly bishop of the Isles. See *Isles*. Germanus was settled here by St. Patrick in 447. The bishop of Sodor and Man is not a lord of parliament. See *Man*.

SOISSONS (France), capital of the Gallic Suessiones, was subdued by Julius Cæsar, 57 B.C. It was held by Syagrius, after his father Ægidius, till his defeat by Clovis, A.D. 486. Several Councils have been held at Soissons (in 744, 1092, 1122).

SOLAR SYSTEM, nearly as now accepted, is said to have been taught by Pythagoras of Samos, about 529 B.C. He placed the sun in the centre, and all the planets moving in elliptical orbits round it—a doctrine superseded by the Ptolemaic system (*which see*). The system of Pythagoras, revived by Copernicus (1543), is called the Copernican system. Its truth was demonstrated by sir Isaac Newton in 1687.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME was established at Hampstead, near London, in Aug. 1857, by the surplus of the money collected by the central association in aid of the wives and families of soldiers in active service during the Crimean war, and opened in 1859.

SOLEBAY, or **SOUTHWOLD BAY** (Suffolk), where a fierce naval battle was fought between the fleets of England and France on one side, and the Dutch on the other, the former commanded by the duke of York, afterwards James II., May 28, 1672. The English lost four ships, and the Dutch three; but the enemy fled, and were pursued to their coasts. The earl of Sandwich was blown up, and thousands were killed and wounded.

SOLFERINO (in Lombardy), the site of the chief struggle on the great battle of June 24, 1859, between the allied French and Sardinian army commanded by their respective sovereigns, and the Austrians under general Hesse; the emperor being present. The Austrians, after their defeat at Magenta, gradually retreated across the Mincio, and took up a position in the celebrated quadrilateral, and were expected there to await the attack. But the advance of Garibaldi on one side, and of prince Napoleon and the Tuscans on the other, induced them to recross the Mincio and take the offensive, on June 23. The conflict began early on the 24th, and lasted fifteen hours. At first the Austrians had the advantage; but the successful attack of the French on Cavriana and Solferino changed the fortune of the day, and the Austrians were after desperate encounters compelled to retreat. The French attri-

bute the victory to the skill and bravery of their emperor and the generals M'Mahon and Niel; the Austrians, to the destruction of their reserve by the rifled cannon of their adversaries. The Sardinians maintained a fearful contest of fifteen hours at San Martino, it is said against double their number. Loss of the Austrians, 630 officers, and 19,311 soldiers; of the allies, 8 generals, 936 officers, and 17,305 soldiers killed and wounded. This battle closed the war; preliminaries of peace being signed at Villa Franca, July 12.

SOLFIDIANS (from *solus*, only, and *fides*, faith), a name given to the Antinomians (*which see*).

SOLICITOR. See *Attorney*.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL, the legal officer next in rank to the attorney-general, to whom he is deputy. Those below with a * became attorney-general.

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| 1839. *Sir Thomas Wilde (afterwards lord Truro), Dec. 5. | 1851. Sir W. Page Wood, March 28. |
| 1841. *Sir William Follett (second time), Sept. 6. | 1852. *Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Feb. |
| 1844. *Sir Frederick Thesiger (since lord Chelmsford), April 17. | 1852. *Sir Richard Bethell, Dec. |
| 1845. *Sir Fitzroy Kelly, July 17. | 1856. Rt. Hon. James Stuart Wortley, Nov. |
| 1846. *Sir John Jervis, July 4. | 1857. Sir Henry Keating, May.† |
| 1846. Sir David Dundas, July 18. | 1858. Sir Hugh M. Cairns, Feb. 26. |
| 1848. *Sir John Romilly, April 4. | 1859. Sir Henry Keating, June 18. |
| 1850. *Sir Alex. J. E. Cockburn, July 11. | 1861. *Sir William Atherton, Dec. |
| | 1861. Sir Roundell Palmer, June 27. |
| | 1863. Sir Robert Porrett Collier, Oct. 2. |

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE. See *Temple*.

SOLWAY MOSS, bordering on Scotland. On Nov. 13, 1771, it swelled, owing to heavy rains. Upwards of 400 acres rose to such a height above the level of the ground, that at last it rolled forward like a torrent above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees, &c. It covered 600 acres at Netherby, and destroyed about 30 small villages. Near Solway Moss the Scots were defeated, Nov. 25, 1542.

SOMBRERO (West Indies). On this desert isle, Robert Jeffery, a British man-of-war's man, was put ashore by his commander, the hon. captain W. Lake, for having tapped a barrel of beer when the ship was on short allowance. After sustaining life for eight days on a few limpets and rain-water, he was saved by an American vessel, Dec. 13, 1807; and returned to England. Sir Francis Burdett advocated his cause in parliament, and he received 600*l.* as a compensation from captain Lake, who was tried by a court-martial, and dismissed the service, Feb. 10, 1810.

SOMERSET THE BLACK. See *Slavery in England*.

SOMERSET-HOUSE (London), formerly a palace, founded on the site of several churches and other buildings levelled in 1549, by the protector Somerset, whose residence fell to the crown after his execution. Here resided at times queen Elizabeth, Anne of Denmark, and Catherine, queen of Charles II. Old Somerset-house, a mixture of Grecian and Gothic, was demolished in 1775, and the present edifice, from a design by sir William Chambers, was erected for public offices. The Royal Academy of Arts first assembled in the apartments given to the members by the king, Jan. 17, 1771, and the Royal Society met here in 1780. Large suits of government buildings were erected in 1774. The Navy-office, Pipe-office, Victualling and other offices, were removed here in 1788, and various government departments since. The east wing, forming the King's College (see *King's College*), was completed in 1833. By an act passed in 1854, the offices of the duchy of Cornwall were ordered to be transferred to Pimlico.

SOMNATH GATES, the gates of an ancient Hindoo temple at Guzerat which was destroyed by Mahmoud of Ghuznee in 1025. The priests wished to preserve the idol; but Mahmoud broke it to pieces and found it filled with diamonds, &c. He carried the gates to Ghuznee. When that city was taken by gen. Nott, Sept. 6, 1842, lord Ellenborough ordered the gates to be restored after an exile of 800 years. They are made of sandal wood, and are figured in the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. xxx.

SONDERBUND. See *Switzerland*, 1846.

SONNET, a poem in fourteen lines, the rhymes being adjusted by rules, invented, it is said, by Guido d'Arezzo, about 1024. The most celebrated sonnets were written by Petrarch (about 1327), Shakspeare (1609), Milton (about 1650), and Wordsworth (1820).

SONNITES, the orthodox Mahometans who now possess the Turkish empire. See *Mahometanism*.

SONTHAIS, a tribe of Northern India, brought to Bengal about 1830, where they prospered; till, partly from the instigation of a fanatic, and partly from the exactions of money-lenders, they broke out into rebellion in July, 1855, and committed fearful outrages. They were quite subdued early in 1856, and many were removed to the newly-conquered province of Pegu.

SOPHIA, ST. (in Constantinople). The first church was dedicated to St. Sophia (wisdom) by Constantius II., 360; having been destroyed, the second, the present edifice, was founded by Justinian, 532. Since the Mahometan conquest in 1453, it has been used as an imperial mosque. Its length is 269 feet, and its breadth, 243 feet. It abounds in curiosities. Six of its pillars are of green jasper, from the temple of Diana, at Ephesus; and of porphyry, from the temple of the Sun, at Rome. Four minarets were added by Selim II., who reigned in 1566. The interior of the dome is beautifully ornamented with mosaic work.

SORBONNE, a society of ecclesiastics at Paris, founded by Robert de Sorbonne in 1252. The members lived in common, and devoted themselves to study and gratuitous teaching. They attained a European reputation as a faculty of theology, their judgment being frequently appealed to, from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries. The influence of the Sorbonne was declining when the society was broken up in 1789.

SORCERERS AND MAGICIANS. A law was enacted against their seductions, 33 Hen. VIII. 1541; and another statute equally severe was passed, 5 Eliz. 1563. The pretension to sorcery was made capital, 1 James I. 1603. See *Witchcraft*.

SODAN, or **SOUJAH**, the title of the lieutenant-generals of the caliphs, which they bore in their provinces and armies. These officers afterwards made themselves sovereigns. Saladin, general of the forces of Noureddin, king of Damascus, was the first that took upon him this title in Egypt, 1165, after having killed the caliph Caym.

SOULAGES COLLECTION. About 1827, M. Soulages of Thoulouse, collected 790 specimens of Italian art and workmanship, &c. These were bought for 11,000*l.* by 73 English gentlemen, with the view of first exhibiting them to the public, and afterwards selling them to the government (who gradually purchased them between 1858 and 1865). They formed part of the "Art Treasures" exhibited at Manchester in 1857.

SOUND. Robesval stated the velocity of sound to be 560 feet in a second; Gassendi, 1473; Derham, 1142 feet. The velocity increases as the temperature falls. At Paris, where cannon were fired under many varieties of weather, in 1738, it was found to be 1107. The range of perception of sound by the human ear was determined by Savart (1830) to extend from 7 to 24,000 vibrations in a second. The fire of the British on landing in Egypt was distinctly heard 130 miles on the sea. See *Acoustics*.

SOUND DUTIES. Till the year 1857 no merchant ship was allowed to pass the Sound (a narrow channel separating Zealand from Sweden) without clearing at Elsinore and paying toll. These duties had their origin in an agreement between the king of Denmark and the Hanse towns (1348), by which the former undertook to maintain lighthouses, &c., along the Cattegat, and the latter to pay duty for the same. The first treaty with England in relation to this was in 1450; other countries followed. In 1855 the United States determined to pay the dues no more; and in the same year the Danish government proposed that these dues should be capitalised; which was eventually agreed to, the sum agreed on being 30,476,325 rix-dollars. In Aug. 1857, the British government paid 10,126,855 rix-dollars, (1,125,206*l.*) to the Danes as their proportion.—The passage of the Sound was effected, in defiance of strong fortresses, by sir Hyde Parker and lord Nelson, April 2, 1801. See *Baltic Expedition*.

SOUNDINGS AT SEA. Captain Ross of H.M.S. *Edipus*, in 1840 took extraordinary soundings at sea. One of these was taken 900 miles west of St. Helena, where it extended to the depth of 5000 fathoms. Another sounding was made in the latitude of 33 degrees S. and longitude 9 degrees W. about 300 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, when 2266 fathoms were sounded; the weight employed amounted 450 lbs.

SOUTHAMPTON, a seaport (S. England), a county of itself, near the Roman Clausentum and the Saxon Hantune. It frequently suffered by Danish incursions: Canute when king occasionally resided here. The charter was granted by Henry I. and confirmed by Richard I. and John; and the free grammar school was founded by Edward VI. On July 17, 1861, a monument to Dr. Isaac Watts was inaugurated, and on Oct. 15, 1862, the Hartley institution was opened by lord Palmerston.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA was discovered by capt. Sturt in 1830, and explored shortly after by capt. Parker and Mr. Kent, the former of whom was killed by the natives. The boundaries of the province were fixed by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 95 (1834); and it was occupied Dec. 26, 1836, by capt. Hindmarsh, the first governor. It was colonised according to Mr. E. Gibbon Wakefield's scheme, which was carried out by the South Australian Colonisation Association. The colony for several years underwent severe trials through the great influx of emigrants, land-jobbing, building speculations, &c., which produced almost universal bankruptcy in 1839. In five years after the energy of the colonists had overcome their difficulties, and the prosperity of the colony appeared fully established. In 1842 the highly productive Burra Burra copper mines were discovered, and large fortunes were suddenly realised; but in 1851 the discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria almost paralysed this province by drawing off a large part of the labouring population. Very little gold was found in South Australia; but a reaction took place in favour of the copper mines and agriculture, &c. Before the discovery of gold, little trade existed between Adelaide (the capital of South Australia) and Melbourne; but in 1852 gold was transmitted from the latter to the former to the amount of 2,215,167*l.* principally for bread-stuffs, farm produce, &c. The bishopric of Adelaide was founded in 1847. Sir Dominic Daly was appointed governor in Nov. 1861. Population in 1855, 85,821; in 1857, 185,698.

SOUTHCOTT, JOANNA, a fanatic, born in 1750, came from Exeter to London, where her followers at one period amounted to many thousands, among whom were military officers, but the low and ignorant were her principal dupes. In 1792 she announced herself as the woman spoken of in the book of Revelation, chap. xii.; and a disorder gave her the appearance of pregnancy after she had passed her grand climacteric, favouring the delusion that she would be the mother of the promised Shiloh. She died Dec. 27, 1814. In 1851 there existed in England four congregations, professing to expect her return.

SOUTHERN CONFEDERATE STATES. See *Confederates*.

SOUTHERN CONTINENT. The Southern Ocean was first traversed by Magellan in 1520; and explored by Wallis and Carteret in 1766; and by Cook in 1773 and 1774. Of the southern continent little more is known than that it is ice-bound, and contains active volcanoes. It was discovered in the first instance by capt. John Biscoe, on Feb. 27, 1831, in lat. 65° 57' S., long. 47° 20' E., extending east and west 200 miles,—this he named Enderby Land, after the gentleman who had equipped him for the voyage. Capt. Biscoe also discovered Graham's Land on Feb. 15, 1832, situated in lat. 67° 1' S., long. 71° 48' W. The Messrs. Enderby equipped three other expeditions in search of the southern continent, the last (in connection with some other gentlemen) in 1838, when capt. Balleny had command, who on Feb. 9, 1839, discovered the Balleny Islands, in lat. 67° S., long. 165° E., and in March, 1839, Salvina Land, in lat. 65° 10' S., long. 118° 30' E. In 1840, a French expedition, under the command of admiral D'Urville, and an American expedition, under the command of commodore Wilkes, greatly added to our knowledge in respect to the existence of a southern continent, and this was again increased by the expedition which sailed from England in 1839, under the command of capt. sir James Clark Ross, who discovered Victoria Land in 1841, and subsequently penetrated as far south as 78° 11'.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, near Brompton old church (containing the pictures presented by Mr. Vernon, Mr. Sheepshanks, Mrs. Ellison, and those bequeathed by Turner, the great painter, as well as specimens of sculpture and art, educational collections, products of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, &c.), was opened on June 24, 1857. A special Exhibition of Works of Art, of immense value, lent for the occasion, was opened here in the summer of 1862, and closed in November.

SOUTH-SEA BUBBLE commenced with the establishment of the South-sea company in 1710, which was at first unwisely and afterwards dishonestly managed. It exploded in 1720, ruining thousands of families, and the directors' estates, to the value of 2,014,000*l.* were seized in 1721 and sold. Mr. Knight, the cashier, absconded with 100,000*l.*; but he compounded the fraud for 10,000*l.* and returned to England in 1743. Almost all the wealthy persons in the kingdom had become speculators; the artifices of the directors having raised the shares, originally 100*l.* to the price of 1000*l.* A parliamentary inquiry took place in Nov. 1720, and Aislabie, chancellor of the exchequer, and several members of parliament were expelled the house in 1721. See *Law's Bubble*.

SOUTHWARK (S. London), was governed by its own bailiffs till 1327. The city, however, found great inconvenience from the number of malefactors who escaped thither, in order to be out of the reach and cognizance of the city magistrates; and a grant was made of Southwark to the city of London by the crown, for a small annuity. In Edward VI.'s reign,

it was formed into a city ward, and was named Bridge Ward Without, 1550.—*Southwark bridge* was begun September 23, 1814, and was completed March 26, 1819, at an expense of 800,000*l.* It consists of three great east-iron arches, resting on massive stone piers and abutments; the distance between the abutments is 708 feet; the centre arch is 240 feet span, the two others 210 feet each; and the total weight of iron 5308 tons.

SOUTHWOLD. See *Solebay*.

SOVEREIGN, an ancient and modern British gold coin. In 1489 22½ pieces, in value 20*s.* "to be called the sovereign," were ordered to be coined out of a pound of gold. *Ruding*. In 1542 sovereigns were coined in value 20*s.*, which afterwards, in 1550 and 1552 (4 & 6 Edw. VI.), passed for 24*s.* and 30*s.* "Sovereigns" of the new coinage were directed to pass for 20*s.* July 1, and half-sovereigns for 10*s.* Oct. 10, 1817. See *Coin and Gold*.

SPA-FIELDS (N. London). Here upwards of 30,000 persons assembled to vote an address from the distressed manufacturers to the prince regent, Nov. 15, 1816. A second meeting, Dec. 2 following, terminated in an alarming riot; the shops of several gunsmiths were attacked for arms by the rioters; and in the shop of Mr. Beckwith, on Snowhill, Mr. Platt was wounded, and much injury was done before the tumult was suppressed. For this riot, Cashman the seaman was hanged, March 12, 1817.

SPAHIS, African horsemen, incorporated by the French in Algeria in 1834; three regiments of them came to France in 1863.

SPAIN (the ancient Iberia and Hispania). The first settlers are supposed to have been the progeny of Tubal, fifth son of Japheth. The Phœnicians and Carthaginians (360 B.C.) successively planted colonies on the coasts; and the Romans conquered the whole country, 206 B.C. Population of Spain in 1857, 15,464,078; of the colonies, 4,528,633. Estimated revenue in 1861, 19,324,743*l.*; expenditure, 19,386,800*l.*

The Carthaginians enriched by the mines of Spain (B.C. 480 <i>et seq.</i>) form settlements	B.C.	360
Hamilcar extends their dominions in Spain	238-233	
New Carthage (Carthagenæ) founded by Hasdrubal		229
At his death, Hannibal, his son takes the command, 221; and prepares for war, 220; he takes Saguntum, 219; crosses the Alps and enters Italy		218
The Romans carry the war into Spain; two Scipios defeated and slain by Hasdrubal		212
Pub. Cornelius Scipio Africanus takes New Carthage, 210; and drives the Carthaginians out of Spain		207
Numantine war	153-133	
Viriathus, general of the Celtiberians and Lusitanians, subdued all West Spain, 145; makes peace with the consul Fabius Servilianus, 142; assassinated by order of the Romans		140
Insurrection of Sertorius, 78; subdued by Pompey, and assassinated		72
Julius Cæsar quells an insurrection in Spain		67
Pompey governs Spain		60-50
Revolt through the rapacity of Crassus		48-47
The Vandals, Alani, and Suevi wrest Spain from the Romans	A.D.	409
Adolphus founds the kingdom of the Visigoths		414
The Vandals pass over to Africa		427
Theodoric I. vanquishes the Suevi		452
Assassinated by his brother Euric, who becomes master of all Spain		466
Recared I. expels the Franks		587
He abjures Arianism, and rules ably	till	601
Wamba's wise administration; he prepared a fleet for defence against the Saracens		672-677
The Arabs invited into Spain against king Roderic		709
His defeat and death at Xeres		711
Establishment of the Saracens at Cordova		"
Victorious progress of Musa and Tarik		712-13
Emirs rule at Cordova; Pelayo, of Gothic blood, rules in Asturias and Leon		718
The Saracens defeated at Tours by Charles Martel		732 or 733
Abderrahman the first king at Cordova		755
Unsuccessful invasion of Charlemagne		777-78
Sancho Iñigo, count of Navarre, &c.		873
Sancho of Navarre becomes king of Castile		1026
The kingdom of Aragon commenced under Ramirez I.		1035
Leon and Asturias united to Castile		1037
Portugal taken from the Saracens by Henry of Besançon. (See <i>Portugal</i> .)		1095
The Saracens, beset on all sides by the Christians, call in the aid of the Moors from Africa, who seize the dominions they came to protect, and subdue the Saracens		1091 <i>et seq.</i>
Exploits of the Cid Rodrigo; dies	about	1099
Dynasty of the Almoravides at Cordova		1094-1144
The Moors defeated in several battles by Alfonso of Leon		1144
Dynasty of the Almohades at Cordova		1144-1225
Cordova, Toledo, Seville, &c., taken by Ferdinand of Castile and Leon		1233-1248
The kingdom of Granada begun by the Moors, last refuge from the power of the Christians		1238
The crown of Navarre passes to the royal family of France		1274
200,000 Moors arrive to assist the king of Granada		1327
They are defeated at Tarifa by Alfonso XI. of Castile with great slaughter		1340
Reign of Pedro the Cruel		1350
His alliance with Edward the Black Prince		1363
Defeated at Montiel and treacherously slain		1369
Ferdinand II. of Aragon marries Isabella of Castile; and nearly the whole Christian dominions of Spain are united in one monarchy		1474
Establishment of the Inquisition		1480-4
Persecution of the Jews		1492-8
Granada taken after a two years' siege; and the power of the Moors is finally extirpated by Ferdinand		1492
Columbus is sent from Spain to explore the western ocean	April 17,	"
Mahometans persecuted and expelled		1499-1502
Death of Columbus	May 20,	1506
Ferdinand conquers great part of Navarre		1512
Accession of the house of Austria to the throne of Spain; Charles I. of Spain		1516
Able administration of Ximenes; ungratefully used, 1516; his death		1517
Charles elected emperor of Germany		1519

SPAIN, *continued.*

Dreadful insurrection in Castile	1520-21	Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the cortes	March 8, 1820
Philip of Spain marries Mary of England	1554	The cortes remove the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz	March, 1823
Charles retires from the world	1556	The French enter Spain April 7; and invest Cadiz	June 25, "
War with France; victory at St. Quentin, Aug. 10,	1571	Battle of the Trocadero	Aug. 31, "
Philip II. commences his bloody persecution of the Protestants	1561	Despotism resumed; the cortes dissolved; executions of liberals	Oct. "
The Escorial begun building	1562	Riego put to death	Nov. 27, "
Revolt of the Moriscos, 1567; suppressed	1570	The French evacuate Cadiz	Sept. 21, 1828
Naval victory of Lepanto over the Turks	1571	Cadiz made a free port	Feb. 24, 1829
Portugal united to Spain by conquest	1580	Salique law abolished	March, 1830
The Spanish Armada destroyed. See <i>Armada</i>	1588	Queen of Spain appointed regent during the king's indisposition; change in the ministry,	Oct. 25, 1832
Philip III. banishes the Moors (900,000)	1598-1610	Don Carlos declares himself legitimate successor to the king	April 29, 1833
Philip IV. loses Portugal	1640	Death of Ferdinand VII., and his queen assumes the title of governing queen until Isabella II. her infant daughter, attains her majority	Sept. 29, "
Death of Charles II., last of the house of Austria; accession of Philip V. of the house of Bourbon	1700	The royalist volunteers disarmed with some bloodshed at Madrid	Oct. 27, "
War of the Succession	1702-13	Queen Christina marries Ferdinand Muñoz (afterwards duke of Rianzarés)	Dec. 28, "
Gibraltar taken by the English	1704	The quadruple treaty establishes the right of Isabella to the throne	April 22, 1834
Siege of Barcelona	1713	Don Carlos suddenly appears in Spain, July 10,	"
Able government of cardinal Alberoni; he re-established the authority of the king, reformed many abuses, and raised Spain to the rank of a first power, 1715-1720: ordered to quit Spain	1720	The peers vote his exclusion	Aug. 30, "
Charles, son of Philip V. conquers Naples	1735	Mendizabal, prime minister; Mina and Espartero commanded the royalists; the rebel leader, Zumalacarregui killed near Bilbao	1835
Charles III. king of the Two Sicilies, succeeds to the crown of Spain	1759	Sir De Lacy Evans, lord John Hay, and others, raised a British legion for the queen of Spain,	"
War with England	1796	They defeat the Carlists at St. Sebastian, Oct. 1, 1836	"
Battle of Cape St. Vincent	Feb. 14, 1797	Espartero gains the battle of Bilbao	Dec. 25, "
Spanish treasure-ships, valued at 3,000,000 dollars, seized by the English	Oct. 29, 1804	General Evans takes Irun	May 17, 1837
Battle of Trafalgar. See <i>Trafalgar</i>	Oct. 21, 1805	The Carlists under Maroto desert Don Carlos and conclude a treaty of peace	Aug. 29, 1839
Sway of Godoy, prince of Peace	1806	Don Carlos seeks refuge in France	Sept. 13, "
The French enter Spain; a Spanish army sent to the Baltic	1807	Surrender of Morello	May 28, 1840
Conspiracy of the prince of Asturias against his father	July 25, "	Cabrera, the Carlist general, unable to maintain the war, enters France	July 7, "
Treaty of Fontainebleau	Oct. 27, "	The British auxiliaries evacuate St. Sebastian and Passages	Aug. 25, "
The French take Madrid	March, 1808	Revolutionary movement at Madrid: the authorities triumphant	Sept. 1, "
The prince of Peace dismissed	March 18, "	Dismissal of the ministry and dissolution of the cortes	Sept. 9, "
Abdication of Charles IV. in favour of Ferdinand, March 19; and at Bayonne, in favour of his "friend and ally" Napoleon, when Ferdinand relinquished the crown	May 1, "	Espartero makes his triumphal entry into Madrid	Oct. 5, "
Revolution: the French massacred at Madrid, May 2,	May 2, "	The queen regent appoints a new ministry, who are nominated by Espartero, Oct. 5; she abdicates and leaves the kingdom; visits France; next Sicily; but returns to France,	Oct. 12, "
The province Asturias rises <i>en masse</i>	May 3, "	Espartero, duke of Victory, expels the papal nuncio	Dec. 29, "
Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne, May 25,	May 25, "	The Spanish cortes declare Espartero regent during the minority of the young queen,	April 12, 1841
Joseph Bonaparte enters Madrid as king of Spain, July 12; retires	July 29, "	Queen Christina's protest to the nation	July 19, "
Battle of Vimiera; French defeated	Aug. 21, "	Insurrection in favour of Christina is commenced at Pampeluna by general O'Donnell, and Concha	Oct. 2, "
Supreme Junta installed	Sept. "	Don Diego Leon attacks the palace at Madrid; his followers are repulsed, and numbers slain by the queen's guards	Oct. 7, "
Madrid taken by the French, and Joseph restored	Dec. 2, "	Don Diego Leon shot at Madrid	Oct. 15, "
Napoleon enters Madrid	Dec. 4, "	Zurbano captures Bilbao	Oct. 21, "
The royal family of Spain imprisoned in the palace of Chambéry in Savoy	Dec. 5, "	Rodil, the constitutional general, enters Vittoria	Oct. 21, "
The French take Ferrol, Jan. 27: Saragossa, Feb. 21; Oporto, Feb. 29; Cordova and Seville, Nov.; Girona	Dec. 12, 1809	Montes de Oca shot	Oct. 21, "
Ney takes Ciudad Rodrigo	July 10, 1810	General O'Donnell takes refuge in the French territory	Oct. 21, "
The Spanish cortes meet	Sept. 24, "	Espartero decrees the suspension of queen Christina's pension	Oct. 26, "
Wellington defeats Massena at Fuentes d'Onore, May 6,	May 6, 1811		
Soult defeated at Albuera	May 16, "		
Constitution of the cortes	May 8, 1812		
Wellington takes Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 19, storms Badajoz, April 6; defeats Marmont at Salamanca	July 22, "		
He occupies Madrid, and totally defeats the French at Vittoria, June 21; defeats Soult in the Pyrenees, July 28; takes St. Sebastian, Aug. 31; and enters France	Oct. 8, 1813		
Ferdinand VII. (infamously ungrateful) restored	May 14, 1814		
Slave trade abolished for a compensation	1817		
Insurrection at Valencia repressed	1819		
Spanish revolution began	Jan. 1820		

SPAIN, *continued.*

Fueros of the Basque provinces abolished,	Oct. 29, 1841	Her majesty gives birth to a princess	Dec. 20, 1851
Borio and Gobernado implicated in the Christina plot, put to death at Madrid	Nov. 9, "	Attempt made on the life of the queen; she is slightly wounded by the dagger of Merino, a Franciscan	Feb. 2, 1852
Espartero enters Madrid	Nov. 23, "	Gen. Castaños, duke of Baylen, renowned in the war against the French, dies in his 66th year	Sept. 23, "
General pardon of all persons not yet tried, concerned in the events of October, Dec. 13,	"	Narvaez exiled to Vienna	Jan. 1853
The effective strength of the army fixed at 130,000 men	June 28, 1842	Ministerial changes—Lersundi forms a cabinet,	April 11, "
An insurrection breaks out at Barcelona; the national guard joins the populace, Nov. 13; battle in the streets between the national guard and the troops; the latter lose 500 in killed and wounded, and retreat to the citadel	Nov. 15, "	Resignation of Lersundi—Sartorius's cabinet,	Sept. "
Barcelona blockaded; the British consul refuses refuge to any but British subjects on board British ships	Nov. 26, "	Birth and death of a princess	Jan. 5, 1854
The regent Espartero arrives before Barcelona, Nov. 29; its bombardment and surrender,	Dec. 3, 4, "	General O'Donnell, Concha, and others banished	Jan. 18, "
The disturbances at Malaga	May 25, 1843	Disturbances at Saragossa, &c.	Feb. "
The revolutionary junta is re-established at Barcelona	June 11, "	Don Francisco (father of the king consort), marries an "unfortunate" woman	March, "
[Corunna, Seville, Burgos, Santiago, and numerous other towns, shortly afterwards "pronounce" against the regent Espartero.]	"	Military insurrection near Madrid	June 28, "
Arrival of general Narvaez at Madrid, which surrenders	July 15, "	The movement headed by Espartero; Barcelona and Madrid pronounce against the government; barricades in Madrid	July 1-17, "
Espartero bombards Seville	July 21, "	Triumph of the insurrection; resignation of the ministry; the queen sends for Espartero,	July 19, "
The siege is raised	July 27, "	Peace restored: the degraded generals reinstated, &c.; Espartero forms an administration.	July 31, "
[The revolution is completely successful, and Espartero flies to Seville, and embarks on board her Majesty's ship <i>Malabar</i> .]	"	The queen mother impeached; she quits Spain,	Aug. 28, "
The new government deprives Espartero of his titles and rank	Aug. 16, "	Ministerial crisis; Espartero resigns, but resumes office	Nov. 21-30, "
Espartero arrives in London	Aug. 23, "	New constitution of the cortes proposed,	Jan. 13, 1855
Re-action against the new government breaks out at Madrid	Aug. 23, "	The cortes vote that all power proceeds from the people; they permit liberty of belief, but not of worship	Feb. "
The young queen Isabella II. 13 years old, is declared by the cortes to be of age; Narvaez (friend of the queen-mother), lieutenant-general	Nov. 8, "	Don Carlos dies	March 10, "
The queen-mother returns to Spain, March 23, 1844	"	Insurrection at Valencia	April 6, 1856
Zurbano's insurrection, Nov. 12, 1844; he is shot	Jan. 21, 1845	Resignation of Espartero; new cabinet formed headed by marshal O'Donnell; insurrection in Madrid, July 14; O'Donnell and the government troops subdue the insurgents; the national guard suppressed	July 15-16, "
Don Carlos relinquishes his right to the crown in favour of his son	May 18, "	Insurrection at Barcelona and Saragossa, quelled by O'Donnell, as dictator	July 15-23, "
Narvaez and his ministry resign Feb. 12; return to power, March 17; again resign	March 28, 1846	Amnesty granted to political offenders, Oct. 19, "	"
Escape of Don Carlos from France	Sept. 14, "	O'Donnell compelled to resign; Narvaez becomes minister	Oct. 12, "
Marriage of the queen to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assiz, duke of Cadiz; and marriage also of the infanta Louisa to the duke de Montpensier	Oct. 10, "	Espartero resigns as senator	Feb. 1, 1857
[The Montpensier marriage occasions the displeasure of England, and disturbs the friendly relations of the French and English governments.]	"	Insurrection in Andalusia; quickly suppressed; cruel military executions; 98 insurgents shot (24 at Seville)	June and July, "
Amnesty granted to political offenders, Oct. 18, 20 shots fired at the queen by an assassin, La Riva	May 4, 1847	Ministerial changes; Armero becomes minister	Oct. 26, "
He is sentenced to "death by the cord," and is executed	June 23, "	Isturitz becomes minister, Jan. 14; O'Donnell becomes minister	July 1, 1858
Espartero restored	Sept. 3, "	Cessation of state of siege at Barcelona, &c.	Sept. 20, "
Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, British envoy, ordered to quit Spain in 48 hours	March 19, 1848	Joint French and Spanish expedition against Cochín China announced	Dec. 1, "
Narvaez dismissed and recalled	1849	War with Morocco (<i>which see</i>)	Nov. and Dec. 1859
Diplomatic relations between the two countries not restored	until April 18, 1850	An association for reforming the tariff, &c. formed	"
The queen of Spain delivered of a male child which lives but ten minutes	"	O'Donnell commands the army in Africa; indecisive conflicts reported; battle at Castellejos; a Spanish "Balaklava" charge	Jan. 1, 1860
The American expeditions under Lopez against Cuba. See <i>Cuba</i> and the <i>United States</i> , 1850, 1851	"	The Moors defeated near Tetuan, which surrenders	Feb. 4, "
Resignation of Narvaez	Jan. 10, "	An ineffectual truce	Feb. 16-23, "
The infante don Henrique permitted to return to Spain	Feb. 2, "	The Moors defeated at Guad-el-ras, March 23,	"
Madrid-Aranjuez railway opened	Feb. 9, "	Treaty of peace signed; 400,000,000 reals to be paid by Moors, and Tetuan to be held till paid.	March 26, "
The queen pardons the prisoners taken in the attempt upon Cuba	Dec. 11, "	General Ortega, governor of the Balearic Isles, lands near Tortosa, in Valentia, with 3000 men, and proclaims the comte de Montemolin king, as Charles VI.: his troops resist, and he is compelled to flee, with the comte and others	April 3, "

SPAIN, *continued.*

- He is arrested and shot . . . April 19, 1860
 The comte de Montemolin and his brother Ferdinand are arrested at Tortosa, April 21; they renounce their claim to the throne, April 23, "
 An amnesty proclaimed . . . May 2, "
 Their brother Juan asserts his right, June 5; and they, when at Cologne, annul their renunciation . . . June 28, "
 The emperor Napoleon's proposal to admit Spain as a first-class power is opposed by England, and given up . . . Aug. "
 The comte de Montemolin and his wife die at Trieste . . . Jan. 14, 1861
 The annexation of St. Domingo to Spain ratified; slavery not to be re-established, May 19, "
 Insurrection at Loja suppressed . . . July, "
 The queen said to be governed by the nun Patrocinio . . . Dec. "
 Intervention in Mexico (see *Mexico*) . . . Dec. 8, "
 Much church property in course of sale, April, 1862
 José Alhama and Manuel Matamoras, protestant propagandists, sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment . . . Oct. 14, "
 Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne . . . Jan. 8, 1863
 Resignation of the premier, marshal O'Donnell, Feb. 26; a ministry formed by marquis de Miraflores . . . March 4, "
 Insurrection at St. Domingo; war ensues (see *Domingo*) . . . Sept. 1, "
 Empress of France visits the queen . . . Oct. "
 Rupture with Peru (*which see*) . . . April, 1864
 General Prim exiled for conspiracy . . . Aug. 13, "
 M. Mon forms a ministry, March 1; resigns, Sept. 13; Narvaez forms a cabinet . . . Sept. 16, "
 Queen Christina returns to Spain . . . Sept. 26, "
 English government recognises the insurrection at St. Domingo; Narvaez advises abandonment of the contest; the queen refuses; the ministry resign; but resume office, Dec. 14-18, 1864
 Peace with Peru, which has to pay a heavy indemnity . . . Jan. 27, 1865
 The queen orders the sale of crown lands, giving up three-fourths to the nation, Feb. 20, "
 Student riots at Madrid; several persons killed, April 10, "
 Decree relinquishing St. Domingo . . . May 5, "
 Dispute with Chili; M. Yavira's settlement (May 20) disavowed by the government . . . July 25, "
 Suppression of a conspiracy at Valentia to reunite Spain and Portugal . . . June 10, "
 Resignation of Narvaez, June 19; O'Donnell forms a liberal cabinet . . . June 22, "
 Kingdom of Italy recognised by Spain, June 26, "
 Admiral Pareja, at Valparaiso, insults the Chilean government, Sept. 18; which declares war, Sept. 25; Pareja declares a blockade, Oct. "
 The Chilean capt. Williams captures the Spanish vessel *Covadonga* . . . Nov. 26, "
 Intervention fruitless . . . Dec. "
 New cortes elected; the great Progresista party still abstain from action in public affairs; queen opens cortes . . . Dec. 27, "
 Military insurrection at Aranjuez, headed by gen. Prim, Jan. 3; martial law in Madrid, Jan. 4; Concha and Zabala march against rebels, Jan. 4, &c.; riots at Barcelona; state of siege in New Castile, Catalonia, and Arragon, Jan. 6-12; insurgents said to be endeavouring to enter Portugal . . . Jan. 17, 1866

KINGS OF SPAIN.

REIGN OF THE GOTHs.

411. Ataulfo; murdered by his soldiers.
 415. Sigerico; reigned a few days only.
 " Valia, or Wallia.
 420. Theodoric I.; killed in a battle, which he gained, against Attila.
 451. Thorismund, or Torismund; assassinated by his favourite.
 452. Theodoric II.; assassinated by
 466. Euric, the first monarch of all Spain.
 483. Alaric II.; killed in battle.
 506. Gesalric; his bastard son.
 511. Amalric, or Amalaric; legitimate son of Alaric.
 531. Theudis, or Theodat; assassinated by a madman.
 548. Theudisela, or Theodisela; murdered.
 549. Agila; taken prisoner, and put to death.
 554. Atanagildo.
 567. Liuva, or Levua I.
 568. Leuvigildo; associated on the throne with Liuva, in 568; and sole king in 572.
 586. Recaredo I.
 601. Liuva II.; assassinated.
 603. Vitericus; also murdered.
 610. Gundemar.
 612. Sisibut, or Sisebuth, or Siscibert.
 621. Recaredo II.
 " Suintila; dethroned.
 631. Sisenando.
 636. Chintella.
 640. Tulga, or Tulca.
 642. Cindasuinto; died in 652.
 649. Recesuinto; associated on the throne this year, and in 653 became sole king.
 672. Vamba, or Wamba; dethroned, and died in a monastery.
 680. Ervigius, or Ervigio.
 687. Egica, or Egiza.
 698. Witiza, or Witiza; associated on the throne; in 701 sole king.

711. Rodrigo, or Roderic; slain in battle.
 [Six independent SUEVIC kings reigned 409-469; and Two VANDALIC kings: Gunderic 409-425; his successor Genseric with his whole nation passed over to Africa.]

MAHOMETAN SPAIN.

CORDOVA.

- I. *Emirs.* The first, Abdelasis; the last, Yussuf-el-Tehri: A.D. 714-755.
Kings. The first, Abderrahman I.; the last, Abu Ali: 755-1238.

GRANADA.

- Kings.* The first, Mohammed I.; the last, Abdalla: 1238-1492.

CHRISTIAN SPAIN.

KINGS OF ASTURIAS AND LEON.

718. Pelagius, or Pelayo; overthrew the Moors, and checked their conquests.
 737. Favila; killed in hunting.
 739. Alfonso the Catholic.
 757. Froila; murdered his brother Samaran, in revenge for which he was murdered by his brother and successor,
 768. Aurelius or Aurelio.
 774. Mauregato, the Usurper.
 788. Veremundo (Bermuda) I.
 791. Alfonso II., the Chaste.
 842. Ramiro I.: he put 70,000 Saracens to the sword in one battle. *Rabbe.*
 850. Ordoño I.
 866. Alfonso III., surnamed the Great; relinquished his crown to his son.

SPAIN, *continued.*

- 910. Garcias.
- 914. Ordoño II.
- 923. Froila II.
- 925. Alfonso IV., the Monk; abdicated.
- 930. Ramiro II.; killed in battle.
- 950. Ordoño III.
- 955. Ordoño IV.
- 956. Sancho I., the Fat; poisoned with an apple.
- 967. Ramiro III.
- 983. Veremundo II. (Bermuda), the Gouty.
- 999. Alfonso V.; killed in a siege.
- 1027. Veremundo III. (Bermuda); killed.

KINGS OF NAVARRE.

- 873. Sancho Iñigo, Count.
- 885. Garcia I., king.
- 905. Sancho Garcias; a renowned warrior.
- 924. Garcias II., surnamed the Tremblor.
- 970. Sancho II., surnamed the Great (king of Castile through his wife).
- 1035. Garcias III.
- 1054. Sancho III.
- 1076. Sancho IV., Ramirez, king of Aragon.
- 1094. Peter of Aragon.
- 1104. Alfonso I., of Aragon.
- 1134. Garcias IV., Ramirez.
- 1150. Sancho V., surnamed the Wise.
- 1194. Sancho VI., surnamed the Infirm.
- 1234. Theobald I., count of Champagne.
- 1253. Theobald II.
- 1270. Henry Crassus.
- 1274. Joanna; married to Philip the Fair of France, 1285.
- 1305. Louis Hutin of France.
- 1316. John; lived but a few days.
- 1316. Philip V., the Long, of France.
- 1322. Charles I. the IV. of France.
- 1328. Joanna II., and Philip, count d'Evreux.
- 1343. Joanna alone.
- 1349. Charles II., or the Bad.
- 1387. Charles III., or the Noble.
- 1425. Blanche and her husband John II., afterwards king of Aragon.
- 1479. Eleanor.
- 1483. Francis Phoebus de Foix.
- 1483. Catherine and John d'Albret.
- 1512. Navarre conquered by Ferdinand the Catholic, and united with Castile.

KINGS OF LEON AND CASTILE.

- 1035. Ferdinand the Great.
- 1065. Sancho II., the Strong, son of Ferdinand; Alfonso in Leon and Asturias, and Garcias in Galicia.
- 1072. Alfonso VI., the Valiant, king of Leon.
- 1109. Uraca and Alfonso VII.
- 1126. Alfonso VII., Raymond.
- 1157. Sancho III., surnamed the Beloved.
- 1158. Alfonso VIII., the Noble.
- [Leon is separated from Castile under Ferdinand II., 1157-1188.
- 1188. Alfonso IX., of Leon.
- 1214. Henry I.
- 1217. Ferdinand III., the Saint and the Holy. By him Leon and Castile were permanently united.
- 1252. Alfonso X., the Wise (the Alphonsine Tables were drawn up under his direction).
- 1284. Sancho IV., the Great and the Brave.
- 1295. Ferdinand IV.
- 1312. Alfonso XI.
- 1350. Peter the Cruel; deposed; reinstated by Edward the Black Prince of England; slain by his natural brother and successor.
- 1369. Henry II., the Gracious; poisoned by a monk.
- 1379. John I.; he united Biscay to Castile.
- 1390. Henry III., the Sickly.
- 1406. John II., son of Henry.
- 1454. Henry IV., the Impotent.
- 1474. Isabella, now queen of Castile, married Ferdinand of Aragon.

- 1504. Joanna, (daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella) and Philip I. of Austria. On her mother's death Joanna succeeded, jointly with her husband Philip; but Philip dying in 1506, and Joanna becoming imbecile, her father Ferdinand continued the reign; and thus perpetuated the union of Castile with Aragon.

KINGS OF ARAGON.

- 1035. Ramiro I.
- 1065. Sancho Ramirez (IV. of Navarre).
- 1094. Peter of Navarre.
- 1104. Alfonso I., the Warrior, king of Navarre.
- 1134. Ramiro II., the Monk.
- 1137. Petronilla, and Raymond, count of Barcelona.
- 1163. Alfonso II.
- 1196. Peter II.
- 1213. James I.; succeeded by his son.
- 1276. Peter III.; conquered Sicily (*which see*) in 1282.
- 1285. Alfonso III., the Beneficent.
- 1291. James II., surnamed the Just.
- 1327. Alfonso IV.
- 1336. Peter IV., the Ceremonious.
- 1387. John I.
- 1395. Martin.
- 1410. [Interregnum.]
- 1412. Ferdinand the Just, king of Sicily.
- 1416. Alfonso V., the Wise.
- 1458. John II., king of Navarre, brother of Alfonso; died 1479.
- 1479. Ferdinand II., the Catholic, the next heir: in consequence of his marriage with Isabella of Castile (1474), the kingdoms were united.

SPAIN.

- 1512. Ferdinand V. (of Castile), the Catholic. This prince having conquered Granada and Navarre, became king of all Spain; succeeded by his grandson.
- 1516. Charles I., son of Joanna of Castile and Philip of Austria (became emperor of Germany, as Charles V., in 1519); resigned both crowns, and retired to a monastery.
- 1556. Philip II., his son, king of Naples and Sicily; a merciless bigot; married Mary, queen-regnant of England; died a most dreadful death, being covered with ulcers.
- 1598. Philip III., his son, drove the Moors from Granada and the adjacent provinces.
- 1621. Philip IV. his son: a reign of unfortunateness with the Dutch and French; he lost Portugal in 1640.
- 1665. Charles II., his son; last of the Austrian line; he nominated, by will, as his successor,
- 1700. Philip V., duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France; hence arose the "war of the Succession," terminated by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713; resigned.
- 1724. Louis I., son; reigned only a few months.
- 1724. Philip V.; again.
- 1746. Ferdinand VI., the Wise; liberal and beneficent.
- 1759. Charles III., brother-king of the Two Sicilies, which he gave to his third son Ferdinand.
- 1788. Charles IV., son of Charles III.; the influence of Godoy, prince of Peace, reached to almost royal authority in this reign; Charles abdicated in favour of his son and successor, in 1808, and died in 1819.
- 1808. Ferdinand VII., whom Napoleon of France also forced to resign.
- 1808. Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon; forced to abdicate.
- 1814. Ferdinand VII., restored; succeeded by
- 1833. Isabella II. daughter (born Oct. 10, 1830); ascended the throne, Sept. 29, 1833; married her cousin, Don Francis d'Assisi, October 10, 1846. The present queen of Spain. [Her: Alfonso, prince of Asturias, born Nov. 28, 1857.]

SPANISH ARMADA. See *Armada*.SPANISH ERA. See *Eras*.

SPANISH GRANDEES, the higher nobility, almost equal to the kings of Castile and Aragon, and who often set their authority at defiance, were restrained on the union of the crowns by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella in 1474, who compelled several to relinquish the royal fortresses and domains which they held. Charles V. reduced the grandees to sixteen families (Medina-Sidonia, Albuquerque, &c.) dividing them into three classes.

SPANISH LANGUAGE (*Lengua Castellana*), is a dialect of Latin largely intermingled with Arabic, which was the legal language till the fourteenth century. Spanish did not become general till the 16th century.

EMINENT SPANISH AUTHORS.

Born	Died	Born	Died	Born	Died
Garcilasso de la Vega	1503	Mariana	1536	Solis	1610
Boscan	1496	Herrera	1563	Feyjoo	1701
Las Casas	1474	Lope de Vega	1568	Yriarte	1750
Cervantes (author of		Quevedo	1570	Condé	1765
Don Quixote)	1547	Calderon	1601		1820
	1616		1682		

SPANISH SUCCESSION AND MARRIAGES. See *Spain*, 1700 and Oct. 10, 1846.

SPARTA, the capital of Laconia, the most considerable republic of the Peloponnesus, and the rival of Athens. Though without walls, it resisted the attacks of its enemies by the valour of its citizens for eight centuries. Lelex is supposed to have been the first king. From Lacedæmon the fourth king, and his wife Sparta, who are also spoken of as the founders of the city, it obtained the names by which it is most known. The Lacedæmonians were a nation of soldiers. They cultivated neither the arts, sciences, commerce, nor agriculture.

Sparta founded.	<i>Pausanias</i>	. . . . .	B.C.	1400	The Parthenii colonise Tarentum	. . . . .	n.c.	706
Tyndarus marries Leda: Helen born		. . . . .		***	The Messenians revolt, and league with Elis, Argos, and Arcadia, against the Lacedæmonians. [This war lasts fourteen years.]			685
Helen stolen by Theseus, king of Athens, but recovered by her brothers		. . . . .		1213	Carnian festivals instituted			675
The princes of Greece demand Helen in marriage; she makes choice of Menelaus of Mycenæ		. . . . .		1201	The Messenians settle in Sicily			669
Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy, carries off Helen, 1198; which leads to		. . . . .			The states of Greece unite against the Persians Leonidas, at the head of 300 Spartans, withstands the Persian arms at the defile of Thermopylæ. (See <i>Thermopylæ, Battle of</i>)			480
The Trojan war		. . . . .		1193	Persians defeated by Pausanias			479
After a war of ten years, and a disastrous voyage of nearly eight, Menelaus and Helen return to Sparta		. . . . .		1176	He is put to death for treason; the Grecian armies choose an Athenian general			472
Reign of Orestes, the son of Agamemnon.	<i>Pausanias</i>	. . . . .		1175	An earthquake at Sparta destroys thirty thousand persons; rebellion of the Helots			466
The kingdom is seized by the Heraclidæ.	<i>Langlet</i>	. . . . .		1104	Platea taken by the Spartans			428
Establishment of two kings, Eurysthenes and Procles, by their father, Aristodemus		. . . . .		1102	The Spartans, under Agis, enter Attica, and lay waste the country			426
Rule of Lycurgus, who establishes the senate, and enacts a code of laws.	<i>Eusebius</i>	. . . . .		881-884	Agis (king 427) gains a great victory over the Argives and the Mantineans			418
Charilaus declares war against Polymnestor, king of Arcadia		. . . . .		848	The Lacedæmonian fleet, under Mindarus, defeated at Cyzicum, and Mindarus slain in the battle			410
Alcemenes, known by his apophthegms, makes war upon the Messenians		. . . . .		813	The Spartans, defeated by land and at sea, sue for peace, which is denied by the Athenians			409
Nicander succeeds his father, Charilaus; war with the Argives		. . . . .		800	Reign of Pausanias			408
Theopompus introduces the Ephori into the government		. . . . .		757	The Athenians defeated at Ægospotamos by Lysander			405
War declared against the Messenians, and Amphibia taken		. . . . .		743	Athen taken by him, which ends the Peloponnesian war			404
War with the Argives, and celebrated battle*		. . . . .		735	Agésilau (king 398) enters Lydia			396
The Progeny of the Partheniæ, the sons of Virgins		. . . . .		733	The Athenians, Thebans, Argives, and Corinthians enter into a league against the Spartans which begins the Corinthian war			395
Battle of Ithome		. . . . .		730	Agésilau defeats the Allies at Coronea			394
Ithome taken; the Messenians become vassals to Sparta, and the war ends, which had lasted nineteen years		. . . . .		724	The Lacedæmonian fleet, under Lysander, defeated by Conon, the Athenian commander, near Cnidus; Lysander killed in an engagement			
Conspiracy of the Parthenii with the Helots to take Sparta		. . . . .		707				

* This celebrated battle was fought between 300 select heroes of each nation, and all perished except two Argives and one Spartan. The latter remained on the field, whilst the two former repaired to Argos to announce their victory. Each party claimed the advantage; the Argives because they had lost the fewest men; the Lacedæmonians, because they remained masters of the field. A second battle was fought, in which the Argives were beaten. *Pausanias*.

SPARTA, *continued.*

The Thebans drive the Spartans from Cadmea.

Leaglet

B.C. 378

The Spartans lose the dominion of the seas; their fleet totally destroyed by Timotheus . . .

376

The Spartans defeated at Leuctra . . .

371

Epaminondas, heading 50,000 Thebans, appears before Sparta . . .

369

Battle of Mantinea: the Thebans obtain the victory. See *Mantineia* . . .

362

Pyrhus invades Sparta; is defeated before the walls . . .

294

Agis endeavours to revive the laws of Lycurgus . . .

244

Leonidas vacates the throne, and flies from Sparta . . .

243

He is recalled, and becomes sole sovereign; Agis put to death . . .

241

Reign of Cleomenes III. the son of Leonidas . . .

236

He re-establishes most of the laws of Lycurgus . . .

225

Antigonus meets Cleomenes on the plains of Sellasia, routs his army, and enters Sparta as conqueror . . .

222

Cleomenes retires to Egypt . . . B.C. 222

The Spartans murder the Ephori . . . 221

Machanidas ascends the throne, and abolishes the Ephori . . . 210

He is defeated and slain by Philopœmen, Prætor of the Achaean league . . . 206

Government of Nabis, execrable for his cruelties . . . "

The Romans besiege Sparta, and the tyrant sues for peace . . . 197

The Etolians obtain Sparta by treachery: Nabis is assassinated . . . 192

The laws of Lycurgus abolished . . . 188

Sparta, under the protection or rather subjugation of Rome, retains its authority for a short time . . . 147

Taken by Mahomet II. . . A.D. 1460

Burnt by Sigismund Malatesta . . . 1453

Rebuilt at Misitra; it is now called Sparta, and is part of the kingdom of Greece (1865).

SPARTACUS'S INSURRECTION. He was a noble Thracian, who served in an auxiliary corps of the Roman army. Having deserted and been apprehended, he was reduced to slavery and made a gladiator. With some companions he made his escape, collected a body of slaves and gladiators, 73 B.C.; ravaged Southern Italy; and defeated the Roman forces under the consuls sent against him. Knowing the impossibility of successfully resisting the republic, he endeavoured to conduct his forces into Sicily, but on the way was defeated and slain by Crassus, 72 B.C.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Peter de Montfort, afterwards killed at the battle of Evesham, was the first speaker, 45 Hen. III. 1260; but sir Peter de la Mare is supposed to have been the first regular speaker, 50 Edw. III. 1376. The king refused his assent to the choice of sir Edward Seymour, as speaker, March 6, 1678; and serjeant William Gregory was chosen in his room. Sir John Trevor was expelled the chair and the house for taking a gratuity after the act for the benefit of orphans had passed, March 20, 1694.

RECENT SPEAKERS.

1801. Henry Addington (afterwards viscount Sidmouth), Jan. 22.

„ Sir John Mitford (afterwards baron Redesdale), Feb. 11.

1802. Charles Abbot (afterwards lord Colchester), Feb. 10.

1817. Charles Manners Sutton (afterwards viscount Canterbury), June 2.

1835. James Abercromby (afterwards baron Dunfermline), Feb. 19.

1839. Charles Shaw Lefevre (afterwards viscount Eversley), May 27.

1857. John Evelyn Denison, April 30.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, used by ships at sea. One is said to have been used by Alexander, 335 B.C. One was constructed from Kircher's description by Saland, 1652. Philosophically explained and brought into notice by Moreland, 1671.

SPECIES. Much controversy among naturalists arose in consequence of the publication, in 1859, of Mr. Charles Darwin's "Origin of Species," in which he suggests that all the various species of animals were not created at one time, but have been gradually developed by what he terms "natural selection," and the struggle for life of the strong against the weak.

SPECTACLES, unknown to the ancients, are generally supposed to have been invented by Alexander de Spina, a monk of Florence, in Italy, about 1285. According to Dr. Plott, they were invented by Roger Bacon, about 1280. Mr. Manni in his Treatise gives proof in favour of Salvino being the inventor.

SPECTATOR. The first number of this periodical appeared on March 1, 1711; the last was No. 635, Dec. 20, 1714. The papers by Addison have one of the letters *CLIO* at the end. The most of the other papers are by sir Richard Steele, a few by Hughes, Budgell, Eusden, Miss Shephard, and others.—The Spectator newspaper began in 1828.

SPECTRUM, the term given to the image of the sun or any other luminous body formed on a wall or screen, by a beam of light received through a small hole or slit and refracted by a prism. The colours thus produced are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The discovery was made by Newton, whose "Optics" were published in 1704.

Several of these colours are considered to be compounds of three primary ones, by Mayer (1775), red, yellow, and blue ; by Dr. Thos. Young (1801), red, green, and violet ; by Prof. Clerk Maxwell (1860), red, green, and blue.* As the colour of a flame varies according to the substance producing it or introduced into it, so the spectrum varies also. This has led to the invention of a method of chemical analysis by professors Bunsen and Kirchhoff (1860), by which they have discovered two new metals, and have drawn conclusions as to the nature of the atmosphere of the sun and stars, and of the light of the nebulae, by comparing the spectrum with that produced by flames into which iron, sodium, and other substances have been introduced.†

SPECULATIVE SOCIETY, Edinburgh (which had included amongst its members David Hume), celebrated its hundredth anniversary on Oct. 14, 1863.

SPHERES. The celestial and terrestrial globes, and also sun-dials, are said to have been invented by Anaximander, 552 B.C. ; and the armillary sphere by Eratosthenes, about 225 B.C. The planetarium was constructed by Archimedes before 212 B.C. Pythagoras maintained that the motions of the twelve spheres must produce delightful sounds, inaudible to mortals, which he called the music of the spheres.

SPINNING was ascribed by the ancients to Minerva, the goddess of wisdom. Arcas, king of Arcadia, taught his subjects the art about 1500 B.C. Lucretia with her maids was found spinning, when her husband Collatinus paid a visit to her from the camp. The wife of Tarquin was an excellent spinner ; and a garment made by her, worn by Servius Tullius, was preserved in the temple of Fortune. Augustus Caesar usually wore no garments but such as were made by his wife, sister, or daughter. The spinning-wheel was invented at Brunswick, about A.D. 1530. Till 1767, the spinning of cotton was performed by the hand spinning-wheel, when Hargreaves, an ingenious mechanic, near Blackburn, made a spinning jenny, with eight spindles. Hargreaves also erected the first carding machine, with cylinders. Arkwright's machine for spinning by water was an extension of the principle of Hargreaves ; but he also applied a large and small roller to expand the thread, and, for this ingenious contrivance, took out a patent in 1769. At first he worked his machinery by horses ; but in 1771 he built a mill on the stream of the Derwent, at Cromford. In 1774-9, Crompton invented the Mule (*which see*).

SPIRES (in Bavaria). The emperors held many diets at Spires since 1309, and it was the seat of the Imperial chamber till 1688, when the city was burnt by the French, and not rebuilt till after the peace of Ryswick, in 1697. The diet to condemn the reformers was held at Spires, called there by the emperor Charles V. 1529. See *Protestants*.

SPIRIT-RAPPING, &c. Spiritual manifestations (so called) began it is said in America, about 1848, and attracted attention in this country about 1851, in the shape of table-turning, &c. Many inquisitive or credulous persons visited Mr. Hume and Mr. Forster, noted "spiritual mediums."

SPIRITS. See *Distillation*. In all nations spirituous liquors have been considered as a proper subject of heavy taxation for the support of the state. See *Alcohol*, *Brandy*, *Methylated Spirits*, &c.

In 1840 England made about ten millions of gallons of spirits, Scotland about seven millions of gallons, and Ireland about nine millions of gallons.	In 1858, 9,195,154 <i>l.</i> was paid as duty on 27,370,934 gallons.
In 1851 the number of gallons on which duty was paid for home consumption was 23,976,596. The total amount paid was 6,017,218 <i>l.</i> , of which 3,758,186 <i>l.</i> were paid by England, 1,252,297 <i>l.</i> by Scotland, and 1,006,735 <i>l.</i> by Ireland.	In 1855, <i>methylated</i> spirits of wine, for use in the arts and sciences, were made duty free.
The total duty on home consumption paid in 1853 was 6,760,422 <i>l.</i>	In 1859, 27,657,721 gallons of spirits were distilled in the United Kingdom. The uniform duty of 8 <i>s.</i> per gallon was paid on 24,254,403 gallons for home consumption, producing 9,701,764 <i>l.</i>
	In 1861 an act was passed repealing wholly or in part 26 previous acts, and embodying all regulations for the guidance of manufacturers and dealers in spirits.

SPIITALFIELDS (East London). Here the French Protestant refugees settled and established the silk manufacture in 1685. In consequence of commercial changes the weavers endured much distress about 1829.

* *Fraunhofer's Lines*. In 1802 Dr. Wollaston observed several dark lines in the solar spectrum ; in 1815 Joseph Fraunhofer not only observed them but constructed a map of them, giving 590 lines or dark bands. By the researches of Brewster and others the number observed is now above 2000.

† Mr. Fox Talbot observed the orange line of strontium in the spectrum in 1826 ; and sir David Brewster observed other lines, 1833-42-3. In 1862-3 Mr. Wm. Huggins analysed the light of the fixed stars and of the nebulae ; and in 1865 Dr. Bence Jones, by means of spectrum analyses, detected the presence of minute quantities of metals in the living body, introduced only a few minutes previously.

SPITZBERGEN, an archipelago in the Arctic ocean, discovered in 1553, by sir Hugh Willoughby, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595 it was visited by Barentz and Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called it Spitzbergen, or sharp mountains, from the many sharp pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds. See *Phipps*.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION. The origin of the germs of infusorial animalcules developed during putrefaction, &c., has been and is still fiercely debated by naturalists. Spallanzani (about 1766), and especially M. Pasteur and others at the present time (1865), assert that these germs are really endowed with organic life existing in the atmosphere. Needham (about 1747), and especially M. Pouchet and his friends in our day, pretend that these germs are spontaneously formed out of organic molecules, and may be formed artificially. Pouchet's "*Hétérogenie*," appeared in 1859.

SPORTS. The first "Book of Sports," under the title of "The King's Majestie's Declaration to his Subjects concerning Lawful Sports to be used" on Sundays after evening prayers, was published by king James I. May 24, 1618. The second "Book of Sports," with a ratification by his majesty Charles I. is dated Oct. 18, 1633. On the publication of the first "Book of Sports," there arose a long and violent controversy among English divines on certain points. See *Sabbatarians*, *Sunday*, &c. The book was ordered to be burnt by the hangman and the sports were suppressed by the parliament.

SPRINGFIELD (Missouri), near which was fought the desperate battle of Wilson's Creek, in which the federals had the advantage over the confederates, but lost their brave general, Nathaniel Lyon, Aug. 10, 1861.

SPURS. Anciently the difference between the knight and esquire was, that the knight wore gilt spurs (*equus auratus*) and the esquire silver ones. Two sorts of spurs seem to have been in use at the time of the Conquest, one called a pryck, having only a single point, the other a number of points of considerable size. Spurs nearly of the present kind came into use about 1400. See *Plating*.

SPURS, BATTLE OF. Henry VIII. of England, the emperor Maximilian, and the Swiss, in 1513, entered into an offensive alliance against France. Henry VIII. landed at Calais in the month of July, and soon formed an army of 30,000 men, counting his own troops. He was joined by the emperor with a good corps of horse and some foot. The emperor was so mean as to act as a *mercenary* to the king of England, who allowed him a hundred ducats a day for his table! They invested Teroüenne with an army of 50,000 men; and the duc de Longueville, marching to its relief, was signally defeated on the 16th of August, at Guinegate. This battle was called the battle of *Spurs*, because the French used their *spurs* more than they did their *swords*. The English king laid siege to Tournay, which submitted in a few days. *Hénault*. See *Courtrai*, for another "battle of spurs."

STADE DUES. At a castle near the town of Stade, in Hanover, certain dues were charged by the Hanoverian government on all goods imported into Hamburg. The British government settled these dues in 1844; and they were resisted by the Americans in 1855. Negotiations on the subject began in 1860, and the dues were abolished in June, 1861. Great Britain paid 160,000*l.* as her share of the compensation.

STADTHOLDER. See *Holland*.

STAFF COLLEGE (Sandhurst), for providing an education to qualify military officers for the duties of the staff. The foundation stone was laid by the duke of Cambridge, on Dec. 14, 1859.

STAGE-COACHES. So called from the stages or inns at which the coaches stopped to refresh and change horses. *Bailey*. The stage-coach duty act passed in 1785. These coaches were made subject to salutary provisions for the safety of passengers, in 1809; to mileage duties, 1814. See *Mail Coaches*, &c.

STAMP-DUTIES, first instituted in 1671. They were re-enacted 1694, when a duty was imposed upon paper, vellum, and parchment. The stamp-duty on newspapers was commenced in 1713, and every year added to the list of articles upon which stamp-duty was made payable.

The American Stamp Act, a memorable statute, one of those imposts levied by the parliament of Great Britain, which led to the American war, and the independence of that country, passed March 22, 1765. It was repealed in 1766.

Stamp duties in Ireland commenced . . . 1774
Stamps on notes and bills of exchange in . . . 1782
The stamp-duties produced in England, in 1800,
a revenue of 3,126,535*l.*
Many alterations made in 1853 and 1857. In

STAMP-DUTIES, *continued.*

June, 1855, the stamp-duty on newspapers as such was totally abolished: the stamp on them being henceforth for postal purposes.

In July and Aug. 1854, 19,115,000 newspaper stamps were issued; in the same months, 1855, only 6,870,000.

Drafts on bankers to be stamped 1858
Additional stamp duties were enacted in 1860

(on leases, bills of exchange, dock warrants, extracts from registers of births, &c.); in 1861 (on leases, licences to house agents, &c.). Stamp-duties reduced in 1864, 1865.

All fees payable in the superior courts of law, after Dec. 31, 1865, are to be collected by stamps, by an act passed in June, 1865.

AMOUNT OF STAMP DUTIES RECEIVED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1840	£6,726,817	1850	£6,558,332	1859 (to Mar. 31) . . .	£7,994,636
1845	7,710,683	1855	6,805,605	1864 (ditto)	9,324,850

STANDARD. First fixed by the law for gold and silver in England, 1300. Standard gold is 22 parts out of 24 of pure gold, the other two parts or carats being silver or copper. The standard of silver is 11 oz. 2 dwts. of fine silver alloyed with 18 dwts. of copper, or 37 parts out of 40 pure silver, and three parts copper. In 1300 these 12 oz. of silver were coined into 20 shillings; in 1412 they were coined into 30 shillings; and in 1527 into 45 shillings. In 1545, Henry VIII. coined 6 oz. of silver and 6 oz. of alloy into 48 shillings; and the next year he coined 4 oz. of silver and 8 oz. of alloy into the same sum. Elizabeth, in 1560, restored the old standard in 60 shillings; and in 1601 in 62 shillings. It is now 66 shillings. The average proportions of silver to gold at the royal mint are $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. The standard of plate and silver manufactures was affirmed, 6 Geo. I. 1719 *et seq.* See *Gold and Coinage*.—**BATTLE OF THE STANDARD.** See *Northallerton*.

STANDARD MEASURES. In the reign of Edgar a law was made to prevent frauds arising from the diversity of measures, and for the establishment of a legal standard measure to be used in every part of his dominions. The standard vessels made by order of the king were deposited in the city of Winchester, and hence originated the well-known term of "Winchester measure." The bushel so made is still preserved in the guildhall of that city. Henry I. also, to prevent frauds in the measurement of cloth, ordered a standard yard of the length of his own arm to be made and deposited at Winchester, with the standard measures of king Edgar. The Guildhall contains the standard measures of succeeding sovereigns. *Camden*.—The standard weights and measures were settled by parliament in 1824. The pound Troy was to be 5760 grains, and the pound avoirdupois 7000 grains. The "Standard yard of 1760," in the custody of the clerk of the house of commons, was declared to be the Imperial Standard yard and the unit of measures of extension. This standard having been destroyed by the fire in 1834, a new commission was appointed to reconstruct it, and researches for this purpose, in conformity with the act, which directed the comparison of the standard with a pendulum vibrating seconds of time in the latitude of London, were begun by Francis Baily (died in 1844), continued by the rev. R. Sheepshanks till his death in 1855, and completed by G. B. Airy, astronomer royal. In 1855 was passed "an act for legalising and preserving the lost standards of weights and measures." The parliamentary copies of the standard pound and yard are deposited at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

STANDARDS. See *Banners, Flags, &c.* The practice in the army of using a cross on standards and shields is due to the asserted miraculous appearance of a cross to Constantine, previously to his battle with Maxentius; Eusebius says that he received this statement from the emperor himself, 312. For the celebrated French standard, see *Auriflamme*.—**STANDARD OF MAHOMET**; on this ensign no infidel dared look. It was carried in procession about 1768, when several hundred Christians, who ignorantly looked upon it, were massacred by the Turkish populace.—The **BRITISH IMPERIAL STANDARD** was first hoisted on the Tower of London, and on Bedford Tower, Dublin, and displayed by the Foot Guards, on the union of the kingdoms, Jan. 1, 1801.

STANFORD BRIDGE, York. In 1066, Tostig, brother of Harold II., rebelled against his brother, and joined the invading army of Harold Hardrada, king of Norway. They defeated the northern earls and took York, but were defeated at Stanford-bridge by Harold, Sept. 25, and were both slain. The loss by this victory no doubt led to his own ruin at the battle of Hastings on Oct. 14, following.

STANHOPE ADMINISTRATION was formed by James (afterwards earl) Stanhope and the earl of Sunderland in April, 1717. It included earl Stanhope, chancellor of the exchequer; earl Cowper, lord chancellor; earl of Sunderland and Joseph Addison, secretaries of state, &c. In March, 1718, Addison resigned, and the earl of Sunderland became premier.

STANNARY COURTS of Devon and Cornwall for the administration of justice among

the tin miners, whose privileges were confirmed by 33 Edw. I. 1305. They were regulated by parliament in 1641 and 1855.

STARCH is a sediment produced at the bottom of vessels wherein wheat has been steeped in water: it is soft and friable, easily broken into powder, and is used to stiffen and clear linen, with blue; its powder is employed to powder the hair. The art of starching linen was brought into England by Mrs. Dinghein, a Flemish woman, 1 Mary, 1553. *Stow*. Patents for obtaining starch from other substances have been taken out: from potatoes by Samuel Newton and others in 1707; from the horse-chestnut by Wm. Murray in 1796; from rice by Thomas Wickham in 1823; from various matters by Orlando Jones in 1839-40.

STAR-CHAMBER, COURT OF. So called haply from its roof being garnished with stars. *Coke*. This court of justice was called Star-Chamber, not from the stars on its roof (which were obliterated even before the reign of queen Elizabeth), but from the *Starra*, or Jewish covenants, deposited there by order of Richard I. No star was allowed to be valid except found in those repositories, and here they remained till the banishment of the Jews by Edward I. The court was instituted 2 Hen. VII. 1486, for trials by a committee of the privy council, which was in violation of Magna Charta; as it dealt with civil and criminal causes unfettered by the rules of law. In Charles I.'s reign (1634-37), it exercised its power upon several bold innovators in liberty, who only gloried in their sufferings, and contributed to render government odious and contemptible. It was abolished in 1641. There were in this court from 26 to 42 judges, the lord chancellor having the casting voice.

STAR OF INDIA, a new order of knighthood for India, gazetted June 25, 1861.*

STARS, THE FIXED. They were classed into constellations, it is supposed, about 1200 B.C. Hicetas, of Syracuse, taught that the sun and the stars were motionless, and that the earth moved round them, about 344 B.C. (this is mentioned by Cicero, and perhaps gave the first hint of this system to Copernicus). Job, Hesiod, and Homer mention several of the constellations. The Royal Library at Paris contains a Chinese chart of the heavens, made about 600 B.C. in which 1460 stars are correctly inserted. The aberration of the stars was discovered by Dr. Bradley, 1727. See *Astronomy* and *Solar System*. Maps of the stars were published by the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge in 1839, and a set of Celestial Maps, issued under the superintendence of the Royal Prussian Academy, was completed in 1859.

STATE PAPER OFFICE was founded in 1578. In 1857 the British government began the publication of Calendars of State Papers, which will be invaluable to future historians.

STATES-GENERAL OF FRANCE. An ancient assembly of France, first met, it is said, in 1302 to consider the exactions of the pope. Previously to the Revolution, it had not met since 1614. The states consisted of three orders, the clergy, nobility, and commons. They were convened by Louis XVI. and assembled at Versailles, May 5, 1789 (308 ecclesiastics, 285 nobles, and 621 deputies or *tiers état*). A contest arose whether the three orders should make three distinct houses, or but one assembly. The commons insisted upon the latter, and, assuming the title of the National Assembly, declared that they were competent to proceed to business, without the concurrence of the two other orders, if they refused to join them. The nobility and clergy found it expedient to concede the point, and they all met in one hall. See *National Assembly*.

STATES OF THE CHURCH. See *Pope* and *Rome*.

STATIONERS. Books and papers were formerly sold only at stalls, hence the dealers were called stationers. The company of stationers of London is of great antiquity, and existed long before printing was invented, yet it was not incorporated until 3 Philip & Mary, 1555. Their old dwelling was in Paternoster-row. *Mortimer*.

STATISTICS, defined as the science of figures applied to life, is stated to have been founded by sir Wm. Petty, who died in 1687. The term is said to have been invented by professor Achenwall of Göttingen in 1749. The first statistical society in England was formed at Manchester in 1833; the Statistical Society of London, which publishes a quarterly journal, was established in 1834; similar societies have been established on the continent. International Statistical Congresses are now held occasionally. The 1st at Brussels, in 1853; 2nd at Paris, 1855; 3rd at Vienna, 1857; 4th at London, under the presidency of the prince consort, July 16-21, 1860.

* It comprises the sovereign, the grand master, 25 knights (Europeans and natives), and extra or honorary knights, such as the prince consort, the prince of Wales, &c. The queen invested several knights on Nov. 1, 1861.

STATUES. See *Sculpture*, &c. Phidias, whose statue of Jupiter passed for one of the wonders of the world, was the greatest statuary among the ancients, 440 B.C. He had previously made a statue of Minerva at the request of Pericles, which was placed in the Parthenon. It was made of ivory and gold, and measured 39 feet in height. Acilius raised a golden statue to his father, the first that appeared in Italy. Lysippus invented the art of taking likenesses in plaster moulds, from which he afterwards cast models in wax, 326 B.C. Michael Angelo was the greatest artist among the moderns. The first equestrian statue erected in Great Britain was that of Charles I. in 1678.* By 17 & 18 Vict. c. 10 (July 10, 1854), public statues are placed under the control and protection of the Board of Works. The following are the chief public statues in London :—

Achilles, Hyde-park, in honour of the duke of Wellington, by the ladies of Great Britain, June 18, 1822	George III. Cockspur-street	1836
Albert, prince consort, Horticultural Society gardens	Havelock, sir Henry, Trafalgar-square	1861
Anne, queen, St. Paul's Church-yard	Howard, John ; first erected in St. Paul's	1796
Bedford, duke of, Russell-square	Jenner, Edward, Trafalgar-square, 1858 ; removed to Kensington-gardens	1862
Canning, George, New Palace-yard	James II. Whitehall	1687
Cartwright, major, Burton Crescent	Myddelton, sir Hugh, Islington-green	1862
Charles I. Charing Cross	Napier, gen. sir Charles J., Trafalgar-square	1856
Charles II. Soho-square	Nelson, lord, Trafalgar-square	1843
Cumberland, duke of, Cavendish-square	Pitt, William, Hanover-square	1831
Elizabeth, queen, St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street	Peel, sir Robert, Cheapside	1855
Fox, Charles James, Bloomsbury-square	Richard Cœur de Lion, near Westminster abbey	1860
George I. Grosvenor-square	Wellington, duke of, Royal Exchange	1844
George I. Leicester-square	Wellington, duke of, arch, Hyde-park corner	1846
George III. Somerset-house	William III. St. James's-square	1717
	William IV. King William-street	1845
	York, duke of, Waterloo-place	1834

STATUTES. See *Acts of Parliament*, *Clarendon*, *Merton*, &c. The Statute Law Revision act was passed in 1863.

STEAM CARRIAGE (for ordinary roads), invented by the earl of Caithness, was said to be successful in 1860. It travels over rough roads at the rate of 8 miles an hour, at a cost of less than 1*d.* per mile. His lordship made a journey of 140 miles in two days.

STEAM-ENGINE AND NAVIGATION. Hero of Alexandria, in his "Pneumatics," describes various methods of employing steam as a power ; and to him is ascribed the *Ælopile*, which, although a toy, possesses the properties of the steam-engine : he flourished about 284-241 B.C. Roger Bacon appears to have foreseen the application of steam-power. See *Railways*, *Locomotives*, &c.

Solomon de Caus, a French protestant, publishes a work which Arago considers to have contained the germs of the steam-engine	The marquess Jouffroy constructed an engine on the Saône	1781
The marquess of Worcester alludes to steam in his "Century of Inventions"	Wm. Patrick Miller patented paddle-wheels	1787
Papin's digester invented	[He and Mr. Symington are said to have constructed a small steamboat which travelled at about 5 miles an hour soon after.]	
Captain Savery's engine constructed for raising water	W. Symington made a passage on the Forth and Clyde canal	1789
Papin's engine exhibited to the Royal Society about	First steam-engine erected in Dublin by Henry Jackson	1791
Atmospheric engine by Savery and Newcomen	First experiment with steam navigation on the Thames	1801
First idea of steam navigation set forth in a patent obtained by Jonathan Hulls	Trevethick's high-pressure engine	" "
Watt's invention of performing condensation in a separate vessel from the cylinder	Woolf's double cylinder expansion engine constructed	1804
His first patent	Manufactories warmed by steam	1806
His engines upon a large scale erected in manufactories, and his patent renewed by act of parliament	Fulton's steam-boat "Clermont" on the Seine, Aug. 9, 1803 ; at New York	" "
Thomas Paine proposes the application of steam in America	Fulton started a steam-boat on the river Hudson, America	1807
Engines made to give a rotary motion	Steam power to convey coals on a railway, employed by Blenkinsop	1811
Watt's expansion engine	The Comet built by Henry Bell, plies on the Clyde, Jan.	1812
Double-action engines proposed by Dr. Falck on Newcomen's principle	Steam applied to printing in the Times office.	
Watt's double-engine, and his first patent for it granted	See <i>Printing Machines</i> .	1814

* This statue is of brass, cast by Le Sueurs, in 1633, at the expense of the Howard-Arundel family. During the civil war, the parliament sold it to John River, a brazier, in Holborn, with strict orders to break it to pieces ; but he concealed it underground till the Restoration, when it was erected, in 1673, on a pedestal executed by Grinlin Gibbons. The first equestrian statue of bronze, founded at one cast, was that of Louis XIV. of France, 1699 ; it was elevated about 1724.

STEAM-ENGINE, *continued.*

There were five steam-vessels in Scotland (*Parl. Returns*) 1814
 First steam-vessel on the Thames brought by Mr. Dodd from Glasgow 1815
 First steamer built in England (*Parl. Returns*) 1815
 The *Savannah* steamer, of 350 tons, came from New York to Liverpool in 26 days July 15, 1819
 First steamer in Ireland 1820
 Steam-gun invented by Perkins 1824
 Steam-jet applied 1825
 Captain Johnson obtained 10,000*l.* for making the first steam voyage to India, in the *Enterprize*, which sailed from Falmouth Aug. 16, 1829
 The locomotive steam-carriages on railways, at Liverpool Oct. 1829
 The railway opened. See *Liverpool* 1830
 Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company formed 1836
 The *Great Western* arrives from Bristol at New York, being her first voyage in 18 days, June 17, 1838
 War-steamers built in England 1840
 War-steamers built at Birkenhead, named the *Nemesis* and *Phlegethon*, carrying each two thirty-two pounders, sent by government to China 1840

The Cunard steamers began to sail July 5, 1840
 [Sir Sam. Cunard died April 28, 1865, aged 78.]
 The Collins steamers began 1850
 The *Pacific* crosses the Atlantic in 9 days, 19 hours, 25 minutes, arriving at Holyhead, May 20, 1851
 Steam packets leave Galway for America 1858
 The merits of an attacking vessel termed a *steam ram* advocated by sir G. Sartorius, were discussed in 1859 60
 An iron-plated frigate, *La Gloire*, completed in France. See *Navy, French* 1860
 The *Warrior*, an iron-plated vessel, launched, Dec. 29, 1860
 The *Far East*, a vessel with two screws, launched at Millwall Oct. 31, 1863

Steam vessels belonging to the British empire in 1814, 6; in 1815, 10; in 1820, 43; in 1825, 168; in 1830, 315; in 1835, 545; in 1845, 1001; in 1850, 1187; in 1864, 2490.

See *Navy and Shipping*.

THE LARGE STEAM VESSELS OF ENGLAND.

	Long.	Broad.		Long.	Broad.
Great Western	236 feet	35 feet	Persia	390 feet	45 feet
Duke of Wellington	240 feet	60 feet	Great Eastern*	692 feet	83 feet
British Queen	275 feet	61 feet	Horse Power:—Paddles, 1000; Screw, 1600;		
Great Britain	322 feet	51 feet	Weight of ship, &c., 12,000 tons; ordinary		
Himalaya	370 feet	43 feet	light draught 12,000 tons.		

STEAM-HAMMER was invented by Mr. James Nasmyth in 1838, and patented by him June 18, 1842. The main feature in the construction of the steam-hammer is, the absolutely direct manner by which the elastic power of steam is employed to lift up and let fall the mass of iron which constitutes the hammer, which mass or block of iron is attached direct to the end of a piston-rod passing through the bottom of an inverted steam cylinder placed immediately over the anvil. The vast range and perfect control over the power of the blows enable the largest or smallest forge-work to be executed by the same steam-hammer.† In 1842, Mr. Nasmyth applied his steam-hammer to driving piles, which invention has importantly assisted in the execution of every great public work in which pile-driving has been required.

STEAM NAVIGATION. See under *Steam*.

STEAM-PLOUGH was invented by John Fowler, who died in 1864.

* The *Great Eastern*—for a short time only (in 1857-8) called *Leviathan*—was designed by Mr. I. K. Brunel [who died Sept. 15, 1859], and built by Messrs. Scott Russell and Co., at Millwall. Its launching lasted from Nov. 3, 1857, to Jan. 31, 1858. The capital subscribed having been all expended, a new company was formed to fit her for sea. On Sept. 7, 1859, she left her moorings at Deptford for Portland-roads. On the voyage an explosion took place (off Hastings), through some neglect in regard to the easing of one of the chimneys, when ten firemen were killed, and many persons seriously injured. After repairs she sailed to Holyhead, arriving there Oct. 10; she endured the storm of Oct. 25-26 well; and proceeded to Southampton for the winter, Nov. 4.—She was constructed to convey 5000 persons from London to Australia, a distance of 22,500 miles; with accommodation for 800 1st class passengers; 2000 2nd class; and 1200 3rd class. Her able captain (Harrison) was drowned in the Solent, Jan. 22, 1860, deeply regretted. She sailed for New York, June 17, under command of captain Vine Hall, and arrived there June 28th. After being exhibited she left New York, Aug. 16, and returned to England Aug. 26. Owing to a lawsuit in April, the ship came into the hands of sheriff's officers; but was released and sailed for New York on May 1, 1861. On Sept. 12, 1861, she suffered much loss through a violent gale. In 1862 she performed several voyages to and from New York; but on Aug. 1862, ran on a rock near Long Island, and injured her bottom. She was repaired and arrived at Liverpool, Jan. 17, 1863, and sailed to New York (May 16-27). The ship was bought by Glass, Elliot, and Co., in March or April, 1864, and was chartered to convey the Atlantic telegraph cable. It sailed from Sheerness, July 15; and returned, Aug. 19, 1865. See *Electric Telegraph*, p. 270.

† It is now employed in every country where the working of malleable iron is carried on. Owing to the vast range of power possessed by the steam-hammer, forged iron work can now by its means be executed on a scale, and for a variety of purposes, with such ease and perfection as could not have been possible by the means previously existing. Parts of the most gigantic marine steam-engines, anchors, and Armstrong guns, as well as the most minute details of machinery, as in Enfield rifles, are now executed by the steam-hammer.

STEAM-RAM (to be used in naval warfare), was invented by Mr. James Nasmyth in 1836, and communicated to the Admiralty in 1845. Steam-rams built by Mr. James Laird of Birkenhead for the confederates in N. America, were stopped and eventually bought by the British government in 1864.

STEARINE (from *stear*, suet), that part of oils and fats which is solid at common temperatures. The nature of these substances was first made known by Chevreul, in 1823, who showed that they were compounds of peculiar acids, with a base termed *glycerine*; of these compounds the chief are stearine, margarine, and elaine. See *Candles*.

STEEL, metal, a compound of iron and carbon, exists in nature, and has been largely fabricated from the earliest times. A manufactory for cast steel is said to have been set up by Benjamin Huntsman at Handsworth, near Sheffield, in 1740. The manufacture of shear steel began at Sheffield about 1800. German steel was made at Newcastle previously by Mr. Crawley. The inventions of Mushat (1800) and Lucas (1804) were important steps in this manufacture. See *Engraving*. In 1856, Mr. H. Bessemer made steel by passing cold air through liquid iron; in 1859, tungsten steel was made in Germany; and in 1861, M. Fremy made steel by bringing red hot iron in contact with carbonate of ammonia. The subject has been much investigated by M. Caron, 1861-5. In 1860, much attention was excited by cutlery made from a metallic sand, brought from Taranaki or New Plymouth, in New Zealand. In consequence of improved modes, steel is now made cheaply in large masses, and will be employed in the manufacture of cannon, &c.

STEEL PENS. "Iron pens" are mentioned by Chamberlayne in 1685. Steel pens came into use about 1820, when the first gross of three-slit pens was sold wholesale for 7*l.* 4*s.* In 1830, the price was 8*s.*, and in 1832, 6*s.* A better pen is now sold for 6*d.* a gross; the cheapest sort at 2*d.*; Birmingham in 1858 produced about 1000 million pens per annum. Women and children are principally employed in the manufacture. Perry, Mitchell, and Gillott are eminent makers.

STEEL-YARD. An ancient instrument, the same that is translated *balance* in the Pentateuch. The *Statera Romana*, or Roman steel-yard, is mentioned in 315 B.C.—The STEEL-YARD COMPANY, London merchants, who had the steel-yard assigned to them by Henry III. A.D. 1232, were Flemings and Germans, and the only exporters, for many years after, of the staple commodities of England. *Anderson*. The company lost its privileges in 1551.

STEENKIRK. See *Enghein*.

STENOGRAPHY (from *stenos*, narrow), the art of short-hand, said to have been practised by the ancients. Its improvement is attributed to the poet Ennius, to Tyro, Cicero's freedman, and still more to Seneca. The *Ars Scribendi Characteris*, written about 1412, is the oldest system extant. Peter Bales, the famous penman, published on stenography in 1590; and John Willis published his "*Stenographie*" in 1602. There are now numerous systems: Byrom's (1750), Gurney's (1753), Taylor's (1786), Pitman's (phonographic), (1857).

STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, ST., Westminster. The commons of England held their assemblies in this chapel, which was built by king Stephen, and dedicated about 1135. It was rebuilt by Edward III. in 1347, and by him made a collegiate church, to which a dean and twelve secular priests were appointed. Soon after its surrender to Edward VI., about 1548, it was applied to the use of parliament. See *Parliament*. It was destroyed by fire, Oct. 16, 1834. The Society of Antiquaries published memorials of it about 1810; and Mr. Mackenzie's work appeared in 1844.

STEREOCHROMY, a mode of painting in which water-glass (an alkaline solution of flint, silicx) serves as the connecting medium between the colour and the substratum. Its invention is ascribed to Von Fuchs, who died at Munich on March 5, 1856. Fine specimens of this art by Kaulbach and Echter exist in the Museum at Berlin, and also at Munich.

STEREOMETER, by which is compassed the art of taking the contents of vessels of liquids by gauging, invented about 1350. *Anderson*. M. Say's stereometer, for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, and powders as well as solids, was described in 1797.

STEREOSCOPE (from *stereos*, solid, and *skopein*, to see); an optical instrument for representing in apparent relief natural objects, &c., by uniting into one image two plane representations of these objects as seen by each eye separately. The first stereoscope by reflection was constructed and exhibited by professor Charles Wheatstone in 1838, who announced its principle in 1833. Since 1854, stereoscopes have been greatly improved.

STEREOTYPE (a cast from a page of moveable printing-types). It is said that stereotyping was known in 1711. It was practised by Wm. Ged of Edinburgh, about 1730. Some of Ged's plates are at the Royal Institution, London.* A Mr. James attempted to introduce Ged's process in London, but failed, about 1735. *Nichols*. Stereotype printing was in use in Holland, in the last century; and a quarto Bible and a Dutch folio Bible were printed there. *Phillips*. It was revived in London by Wilson in 1804. Since 1850 the durability of stereotypes has been greatly increased by electrotyping them with copper or silver.

STERLING (money). Camden derives the word from *easterling* or *esterling*, observing that the money brought from the east of Germany, in the reign of Richard I., was the most esteemed on account of its purity, being called in old deeds, "*nummi easterling*."

STETHOSCOPE. In 1816 Laënnec, of Paris, by rolling a quire of paper into a kind of cylinder, and applying one-end to the patient's chest and the other to his own ear, perceived the action of the heart in a much more distinct manner than by the immediate application of the ear. This led to his inventing the stethoscope, or "breast-explorer;" the principle of which, now termed "auscultation," was known by Hippocrates.

STEWARD OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH. The first grand officer of the crown. This office was established prior to the reign of Edward the Confessor, and was formerly annexed to the lordship of Hinckley, Leicestershire, belonging to the family of Montfort, earls of Leicester, who were, in right thereof, lord high stewards of England; but Simon de Montfort, the last earl of this family, having raised a rebellion against his sovereign Henry III., was attainted, and his estate forfeited to the king, who abolished the office, 1265. It is now revived only *pro hac vice*, at a coronation, or the trial of a peer. The first afterwards appointed was Thomas, second son of Henry IV. The first for the trial of a peer was Edward, earl of Devon, on the arraignment of the earl of Huntingdon, in 1400. The last was lord Denman at the trial of the earl of Cardigan, Feb. 16, 1841. The duke of Hamilton was lord high steward at the coronations of William IV. and Victoria.

STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, LORD (an ancient office), has the sole direction of the king's house below-stairs; he has no formal grant of his office, but receives his charge from the sovereign in person, who, delivering to him a white wand, the symbol of his office, says, "*Seneschal, tenez le baton de notre maison*." This officer has been called lord steward since 1540; previously to the 31st of Henry VIII., he was styled grand master of the household. His function as a judge was abolished in 1849.

STICKLESTADT (Norway). Here Olaf II., aided by the Swedes, was defeated in his endeavours to recover his kingdom from Canute, king of Denmark, and slain, July 29, 1030. He was afterwards sainted, on account of his zeal for Christianity.

STIRRUPS were unknown to the ancients. Gracchus fitted the highways with stones to enable the horsemen to mount. Warriors had projections on their spears for the same purpose. Stirrups were used in the 5th century, but were not common even in the 12th.

STOCKHOLM, capital of Sweden, was fortified by Berger Jarl in 1254. Here the Swedish nobility was massacred by Christian II. in 1528.

Peace of Stockholm, between the king of Great Britain and the queen of Sweden, by which the former acquired the duchies of Bremen and Verden as elector of Brunswick, Nov. 20, 1719

Treaty of Stockholm, between Sweden and Russia, in favour of the duke of Holstein-Gottorp March 24, 1724
Another between England and Sweden, March 3, 1813

STOCKINGS of silk were first worn by Henry II. of France, 1547. In 1560 queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of knit black silk stockings, by her silk-woman, Mrs. Montague, and she never wore cloth ones any more. *Howell*. He adds, "Henry VIII. wore ordinary cloth hose, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk stockings; for Spain very early abounded with silk." Edward VI. was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings by his merchant, sir Thomas Gresham; and the present was then much taken notice of. *Idem*. Others relate that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing at the house of an Italian merchant a pair of knit worsted stockings from Mantua, made a pair like them, the first made in England, which he presented to the earl of Pembroke, 1564. *Stow*. The art of weaving stockings in a *frame* was invented in England by the rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, in 1589, twenty-five years after he had learnt to knit them with wires or needles. Cotton stockings were first made in 1730. See *Cotton*.

* In the library of this institution is an edition of Sallust, (printed at Edinburgh by William Ged of Edinburgh, goldsmith, not with moveable types, as is commonly done, but with cast tablets or plates," with this imprint: "Edinburgi, Gulielmus Ged, auri faber Edinensis, non typis mobilibus, ut vulgo fieri solet, sed tabellis seu laminis fuis, excudebat. 1744."

STOCKPORT (in Cheshire) has become eminent on account of the cotton trade. Heaton Norris, in Lancashire, is united to it by a bridge over the river. Here the Manchester blanketeers were dispersed, March 11, 1817; and here was a serious religious riot, when two Roman Catholic chapels were destroyed, and the houses of many Roman Catholics were gutted, and their furniture and other contents smashed or burnt, June 29, 1852.

STOCKS, in which drunkards were placed. The last in London was removed from St. Clement's Danes, Strand, Aug. 4, 1826.

STOCKS. The public funding system originated in Venice, about 1173, and was introduced into Florence in 1340. The English funding system may be said to have had its rise in 1690.

Act to prevent stock-jobbing, passed March, 1734: repealed. 1860

The foundation of the Stock Exchange, in Capel-court, the residence of the lord mayor, sir Wm. Capel, in 1504, was laid on May 18, 1801. It was stated on the first stone that the public debt was then 552,730,924*l*.

The memorable Stock Exchange hoax, for which lord Cochrane, the celebrated admiral Johnstone, and others were convicted, Feb. 22, 1814. Lord Cochrane was in consequence expelled the house of commons. His innocence was afterwards proved, and he was restored to his rank by king William IV., and to the honours belonging to it by queen Victoria.

Stock-exchange coffee-house destroyed by fire, Feb. 11, 1816

The number of stock-holders in 1840 amounted to 337,481.

Three per cent. annuities created	1726
Three per cent. consols created	1731
Three per cent. reduced	1746
Three per cent. annuities, payable at the South Sea-house	1751
Three-and-a-half per cent. annuities created	1758
Long annuities	1761
Four per cent. consols	1762
Five per cent. annuities	1797 and 1802
Five per cent. reduced to four	1822
Old four per cent. reduced to three-and-a-half in	1824
Further reductions made in 1825, 1830, 1834, 1841, and 1844: the maximum being now three per cent.	

By a return of the average price of the public funds by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, it appears that *Consols* (i.e., consolidated annuities, paying 3 per cent. per annum) averaged in the year—

1749 . . . £100 0 0	1798 . . . £59 10 0	1820 . . . £68 12 0	1845 . . . £93 2 6
1780 . . . 63 13 6	1800 . . . 66 3 3	1825 . . . 90 0 8	1848 . . . 86 15 0
1785 . . . 68 6 6	1805 . . . 58 14 0	1830 . . . 89 15 7	1850 . . . 96 10 0
1790 . . . 71 2 6	1810 . . . 67 16 3	1840 . . . 89 17 6	1852 . . . 99 12 6
1795 . . . 74 8 6	1815 . . . 58 13 9		

The price of £100 stock varied in

1853, from £101 to £90 ⁶ / ₈	1856, from £96 ¹ / ₈ to £87 ³ / ₈	1859, from £97 ³ / ₈ to £89	1863, from £94 to £90
1854, " 96 " 85 ³ / ₈	1857, " 95 ¹ / ₈ " 86 ³ / ₈	1861, " 94 ¹ / ₈ " 89 ¹ / ₈	1864, " 92 ¹ / ₈ " 87 ³ / ₈
1855, " 93 ¹ / ₈ " 86 ³ / ₈	1858, " 98 ³ / ₈ " 94	1862, " 94 ¹ / ₈ " 90 ³ / ₈	

STOICS, disciples of Zeno, the philosopher (about 290 B.C.); obtained the name because they listened to his instructions in a porch or portico at Athens, called in Greek *Stoa*. Zeno taught, that man's supreme happiness consisted in living agreeably to nature and reason, and that God was the soul of the world. *Stanley*.

STOKE (near Newark, Nottinghamshire). Near here, on June 16, 1487, the adherents of Lambert Simnel, who personated Edward, earl of Warwick, and claimed the crown, were defeated by Henry VII. John De la Pole, the earl of Lincoln, and most of the leaders were slain; and Simnel, whose life was spared, was afterwards employed in the king's household.

STONE BUILDINGS, &c. Stone buildings were introduced into England, 670. A stone bridge was built at Bow, in 1087, and is accounted the first; but a bridge exists at Crowland, which is said to have been built in 860. See *Bridges*. The first stone building in Ireland was a castle, 1161. See *Building*. Stone china-ware was made by Wedgwood in 1762. Artificial stone for statues was manufactured by a Neapolitan, and introduced into England, 1776. Stone paper was made in 1776. See *Ransom's Artificial Stone*.

STONEHENGE (on Salisbury-plain, Wiltshire) is said to have been erected on the counsel of Merlin, by Aurelius Ambrosius, in memory of 460 Britons who were murdered by Hengist the Saxon, about 450. *Geoffrey of Monmouth*. Erected as a sepulchral monument of Ambrosius, 500. *Polydore Vergil*. An ancient temple of the Britons, in which the Druids officiated. *Dr. Stukeley*. The Britons had annual meetings at Abury and Stonehenge, where laws were made, justice administered, and heinous crimes punished.

STONE OPERATION. Extracting stone from the bladder was first performed by Ammonius of Alexandria, about 240. Cutting for the stone was first performed on a criminal, at Paris, in 1474, with success. A remedy discovered by Mrs. Stevens, for which she was rewarded by government, 1739. See *Lithotomy*.

STORMS. The following are among the best authenticated and most memorable. In London a storm raged which destroyed 1500 houses, 944. One in several parts of England, the sky being very dark, the wind coming from the S.W.; many churches were destroyed; and in London 500 houses fell, Oct. 5, 1091. One on the coast of Calais, when Hugh de Beauvais and several thousand foreigners, on their voyage to assist king John against the barons, perished, 1215. *Holinshed.* See *Meteorology.*

It thundered 15 days successively, with tempests of rain and wind, 1233.

Storm with violent lightnings: one flash passed through a chamber where Edward I. and his queen were conversing, did them no damage, but killed two of their attendants, 1285. *Hoveden.*

Violent storm of hail near Chartres, in France, which fell on the army of Edward III. then on its march. The hail was so large that the army and horses suffered very much, and Edward was obliged to conclude a peace, 1339. *Matt. Paris.*

When Richard II.'s queen came from Bohemia, on her setting foot on shore an awful storm arose, and her ship and a number of others were dashed to pieces in the harbour, Jan. 1382. *Holinshed.*

Richard's second queen also brought a storm with her to the English coasts, in which the king's baggage was lost, and many ships cast away, 1396. *Idem.*

Hurricane throughout Europe, which did very considerable damage, on Sept. 3, 1658, the day that Cromwell died. *Mortimer.*

Storm on east coast of England: 200 colliers and coasters lost, with most of their crews, 1696.

The "Great Storm," one of the most terrible that ever raged in England. The devastation on land was immense; and in the harbours and on the coasts, the loss in shipping and in lives was still greater, Nov. 26-27, 1703.*

Snow-storm in Sweden, when 7000 Swedes, it is said, perished upon the mountains, in their march to attack Drontheim, 1719.

One in India, when many hundreds of vessels were cast away, a fleet of Indians greatly damaged, and some ships lost, and 30,000 persons perished, Oct. 11, 1737.

Dreadful hurricane at the Havanah: many public edifices and 4048 houses were destroyed, and 1000 inhabitants perished, Oct. 25, 1768.

Awful storm in the North of England, in which many vessels were destroyed, and four Dublin packets foundered, Oct. 29, 1775.

One at Surat, in the East Indies; destroyed 7000 of the inhabitants, April 22, 1782.

One hundred and thirty-one villages and farms laid waste in France, 1785.

One general throughout Great Britain: several hundred sail of shipping destroyed or damaged, Oct. 6, 1794.

One which did vast damage in London, and throughout almost the whole of England, Nov. 8, 1800.

A tremendous storm throughout Great Britain and Ireland, by which immense damage was done, and many ships wrecked, Dec. 16-17, 1814.

An awful gale, by which a great number of vessels were lost, and much damage was done to the shipping in general on the English coast, Aug. 31, 1816.

Dreadful hurricane, ravaged the Leeward Islands, from the 20th to 22nd Sept. 1819. At the island of St. Thomas alone, 104 vessels were lost.

Great storm along the coast from Durham to Cornwall; many vessels lost, Nov. 1821.

In Ireland, particularly in the vicinity of Dublin, many houses were thrown down, and vast numbers unroofed, Dec. 12, 1822.

Awful storm on the coast of England: many vessels lost, and 13 driven ashore and wrecked in Plymouth alone, Jan. 12-13, 1828.

At Gibraltar, where more than 100 vessels were destroyed, Feb. 18, 1828.

Dreadful storm at the Cape of Good Hope, where immense property was lost, July 16, 1831.

A hurricane visited London and its neighbourhood, which did great damage to the buildings, but without the destruction of human life, though many serious accidents occurred, Oct. 28, 1838.

Awful hurricane on west coast of England, and in Ireland. The storm raged through Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire; 20 persons were killed in Liverpool, by the falling of buildings, and 100 were drowned in the neighbourhood; the coast and harbours were covered with wrecks; the value of two of the vessels lost being nearly half-a-million sterling. In Limerick, Galway, Athlone, and other places, more than 200 houses were blown down, and as many more were burnt, the winds spreading the fires. Dublin suffered dreadfully; London and its neighbourhood scarcely sustained any damage, Jan. 6-7, 1839.

[The winter of 1852-3 (Dec. and Jan.) was one of storms, many of which were very destructive, particularly to shipping.]

Great storm in the Black Sea, Nov. 13-16, 1854, causing much loss of life, shipping, and stores sent for the allied armies in the Crimea.

Great storm on N. coast of Europe, &c., Dec. 31, 1854.

Great storm on N.E. coast of Scotland; 42 fishermen lost, Nov. 23, 1857.

Dreadful storm on the night Oct. 25-26: the Royal Charter totally lost, and many other vessels; another storm Oct. 31, and Nov. 1, 1859.

Great storm in the channel causing much loss of life and property, Jan. 1, 1860.

Dreadful gales, doing much mischief, Feb. 26, 27, 28; May 28; and June 2, 1860.

Great storm: part of the Crystal palace blown down; Chichester cathedral steeple fell, Feb. 20, 21, 1861.

Great storm on British coasts, 143 wrecks, May 28, 1861.

Storm on the north-east; 50 wrecks, Nov. 13, 14, 1861.

At Market Laverton, &c.: hail six and seven feet deep; much damage to crops; Sept. 2, 1862.

Storm on British coasts; very many wrecks; Oct. 19, 20, 1862.

There were severe gales, doing much damage and loss of life, Jan. 19, &c., 1863; and Jan. 14, &c., 1865. (See under *Wrecks.*)

Dreadful hurricane in the Indian Ocean, &c. (see *Cyclone, Calcutta*), Oct. 5, 1864.

Hurricane at Lisbon, causes much damage; worst for many years, Dec. 13, 1864.

* The loss sustained in London alone was calculated at 2,000,000*l.* sterling. The number of persons drowned in the floods of the Severn and Thames, and lost on the coast of Holland, and in ships blown from their anchors and never heard of afterwards, is thought to have been 8000. Twelve men-of-war, with more than 1800 men on board, were lost within sight of their own shore. Trees were torn up by the roots, 17,000 of them in Kent alone. The Eddystone light-house was destroyed, and in it the ingenious contriver of it, Winstanley, and the persons who were with him. The bishop of Bath and Wells and his lady were killed in bed in their palace in Somersetshire. Multitudes of cattle were also lost: in one level 15,000 sheep were drowned.

STORTHING, the Norwegian parliament, said to have been first held at Bergen by Hacho V. in 1223.

STOVES. The ancients used stoves which concealed the fire, as the German stoves yet do. They lighted the fire also in a large tube in the middle of the room, the roof being open. Apartments were warmed by portable braziers. Stoves on this old principle, improved, continue in use in many houses and public establishments in England, and generally on the continent. See *Chimneys* and *Cottager's Stove*.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, including Malacca, Penang or Prince of Wales island, and Singapore, were made a separate dependency of the British crown in 1853, and placed under the governor-general of India.

STRAND (London). Houses were first built upon the Strand about 1353, at which period it was the court end of the town, or formed the communication between the two cities of London and Westminster, being then open to the Thames and to the fields. Somerset and other palaces were erected 1549-1605. *Stow*. The Strand bridge was commenced Oct. 11, 1811. See *Waterloo Bridge*. The Strand improvements were commenced in 1829.

STRASBURG, the Roman *Argentoratum*, the capital of Alsace. Here Julian defeated the Allemanni, 357. This town, formerly imperial, was taken by Louis XIV. in 1681. The citadel and fortifications, which he constructed, have been so much augmented, that Strasburg may be considered one of the strongest places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. Strasburg is remarkable for its magnificent cathedral and tower, the latter, the loftiest in the world. An attempt at insurrection in the city was made, Oct. 30, 1836, by prince Louis Napoleon (afterwards president of the French republic, and now emperor), aided by two officers and some privates. It was instantly suppressed by their arrest. The prince was then shipped off to America by the French government. See *France*.

STRATHCLUYD, a kingdom formed by the Britons, who retired northward after the Saxon conquest, about 560. It extended from the Clyde to Cumberland. The Britons in it submitted to Edward the Elder, in 924.

STRATHMORE, COUNTESS OF. Miss Bowes of Durham, the then richest heiress in Europe, whose fortune was 1,040,000*l.* with vast additions on her mother's death, and immense estates on the demise of her uncle, married the earl of Strathmore, Feb. 25, 1766. Having, after the earl's death, married Mr. Stoney, she was forcibly carried off by him and other armed men, Nov. 10, 1786. She was brought up to the King's Bench by *habeas corpus* and released, and he committed to prison, Nov. 23. The lady recovered her estates, which she had assigned to her husband under the influence of terror, in May, 1788.

STRATTON-HILL, BATTLE OF, in Cornwall, May 16, 1643, between the royal army under sir Ralph Hopton, and the forces of the parliament under the earl of Stamford. The victory was gained over the parliamentarians, who lost numbers in killed and wounded.

STRAWBERRY-HILL, the Gothic villa of Horace Walpole, erected by him, 1753-76, at Twickenham, near London. In April and May, 1842, his collection of pictures, and articles of taste and virtù, were sold by auction for 29,615*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

STREET-MUSIC. An act was passed in 1864 for the better regulation of street-music in the metropolitan police districts.

STREET RAILWAYS, previously established by Mr. Train in New York, were opened by him at Birkenhead, Cheshire, Aug. 30, 1860, and at Bayswater, London, March 23, 1861. A street railway bill was rejected by the house of commons in April, 1861. Several of these railways existed for a time in various parts of the metropolis in 1861, but were all taken up in 1862.

STRELITZ, the imperial guard of Russia, established by Ivan IV. in 1568. Becoming frequently seditious, it was suppressed by Peter the Great; great numbers were put to death, many by the czar's own hand, 1697-1704.

STRIKES. See *Preston* and *London*, 1859-1861. The tailors of London struck for increase of wages in April, 1834. The strike of the calico-printers of Glasgow, lasted nine months in 1834. The strike of the amalgamated engineers took place in 1852; and of the London cabmen, July 27-30, 1853. A strike amongst the silk-workers at Coventry came to an end, Aug. 30, 1860. An unsuccessful attempt to get up a strike in the building trade

began March 23, 1861. A strike of the puddlers in the iron trade occurred in the spring of 1865. See *Iron*.

STRONTIUM. The native carbonate of strontia was discovered at Strontian, in Argyleshire, in 1787. Sir Humphry Davy first obtained from it the metal strontium in 1808.

STRYCHNIA, a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, discovered in 1818 by Pelletier and Caventou in the seeds of the *strychnus ignatia* and *nux vomica*, and also in the upas poison. It is so virulent that half a grain blown into the throat of a rabbit occasions death in four minutes; its operation is accompanied by lock-jaw. Much attention was given to strychnia in 1856, during the trial of William Palmer, who was executed for the murder of Cook, June 14, 1856.

STUCCO-WORK was known to the ancients, and was much prized by them, particularly by the Romans, who excelled in it. *Abbé Lenglet*. It was revived by D'Udine, about 1550; and in Italy, France, and England in the 18th century.

STYLE. The style was altered by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Augustus, 8 B.C. See *New Style*.

STYLE ROYAL. See *Majesty* and *Titles*. The *styles* of the English sovereigns are given in the later editions of Nicolas's "Chronology of History."

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH. See *Telegraph* (under *Electricity*).

SUBSIDIES. Subsidies to the kings of England formerly granted in kind, particularly in wool; 30,000 sacks were voted to Edward III. on account of the war with France, 1340. *Anderson*. Subsidies were raised upon the subjects of England by James I. 1624; but they were contained in a bill for the redress of grievances, 1639. Four subsidies were granted to Charles II. in 1663. England granted subsidies to foreign powers in several wars, particularly in the war against the revolutionists of France, and the war against Bonaparte. One of the most remarkable of these latter was June 20, 1800, when a treaty of subsidies was ratified at Vienna between Austria and England, stipulating that the war should be vigorously prosecuted against France, and that neither of the contracting powers should enter into a separate peace. Subsidies to Austria, Prussia, Russia, the Porte, and other powers, were afterwards given by England to the amount of many millions sterling. *Phillips*.

SUCCESSION ACTS. See *Settlement*.

SUCCESSION, WAR OF (1702-1713), distinguished by the achievements of the duke of Marlborough and the earl of Peterborough, and their unprofitable results, arose on the question whether an Austrian prince or a French prince, should succeed to the throne of Spain. The British court opposed Louis, and Marlborough was victorious; but the allies withdrew one after another, and the French prince succeeded. See *Spain*, *Utrecht*.

SUCCESSION DUTY ACT (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51), after much discussion, was passed Aug. 4, 1853. By this act the legacy duty was extended to real estate, and was made payable on succession to both landed and personal property.

SUDBURY, in Suffolk, was disfranchised for bribery in 1848.

SUEVI, a warlike Gothic tribe, which with the Alani and the Visigoths entered Spain about 408, were overcome by the latter, and absorbed into their kingdom about 584.

SUEZ CANAL. A plan for a canal between the head of the Red Sea and the bay of Pelusium was brought forward by M. de Lesseps in 1852. The consent of the Egyptian, Turkish, Russian, French, and Austrian governments was gradually obtained, but not that of the British. A company has been formed for the purpose, and the work commenced in 1858. The cost was estimated at 8,000,000l.*

* M. de Lesseps undertook to cut a canal through 90 miles of sand, to run out moles into the Mediterranean; to deepen the shallow waters; to create ports to receive the ships from India and Australia, and to adapt the canal to irrigation. Writing on Nov. 7, 1862, M. Delacour, a French engineer, after viewing the works which were "employing 25,000 men in the desert," expresses his conviction that this important work will be completed in four or five years. *Cosmos*. The waters of the Mediterranean have been admitted into a narrow channel communicating with Lake Timsah. This, however, is a very insignificant part of the work (Dec. 1862). In 1863 the works were visited by the sultan and by Mr. Hawshaw. In Aug. 1863 the company were compelled, by the Egyptian government, to give up the employment of compulsory labour, and litigation ensued. In Feb. 1865, M. de Lesseps reported that a vessel containing 30 persons had been tugged along the canal the whole distance between the two seas. On April 17, 1865, delegates from the British chambers of commerce visited the works, and reported that the success of the scheme was only an affair of time and money. On Aug. 15, 1865, the floodgates of the smaller Suez Canal were opened, the fresh water from the Nile was admitted, and a coal vessel passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. M. de Lesseps expects the larger canal for ships will be ready in 1868.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS. Power to appoint them was given by parliament in 1534 to Henry VIII. as head of the church. See *Supremacy*.

SUGAR* (*Saccharum officinarum*) is supposed to have been known to the ancient Jews. Found in the East Indies by Nearchus, admiral of Alexander, 325 B.C. *Strabo*. An oriental nation in alliance with Pompey used the juice of the cane as a common beverage. *Lucan*. The best sugar was produced in India. *Pliny*. It was prescribed as a medicine by Galen. Brought into Europe from Asia, A.D. 625. In large quantities, 1150. It was attempted to be cultivated in Italy; but not succeeding, the Portuguese and Spaniards carried it to America about 1510.† Our chief importations of sugar are from the British West Indies, the East Indies, Mauritius, and Brazil. Sugar was first taxed by name, 1 James II. 1685. The previous customs duties upon sugar were repealed, and moderated duties substituted, by the act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 63, passed Aug. 18, 1846, by which act the same duties were levied upon the sugar of foreign countries as levied upon sugar the produce of British colonies: annually reduced until July 5, 1851. The importations of sugar have in consequence considerably increased, and amounted in 1852 to upwards of 8,000,000 cwts., paying a duty exceeding 4,000,000*l.* sterling. Sugar imported in 1854, 9,112,364 cwts.; in 1864, 10,767,538 cwts. In 1855, the duty was increased, but was reduced in 1864.‡ Sugar was extracted from beet-root in France, by Achard, in 1799, and has been since largely manufactured.

SUGAR-REFINING was made known to Europeans by a Venetian, 1503, and was first practised in England in 1659, though some say that we had the art a few years earlier. Dr. Scoffern's improved processes were patented in 1848-50.

SUICIDE (from *sui*, self; *cædere*, to kill), the slayer of himself. The first instances recorded in Jewish history are those of Samson, about 1120, and Saul, 1055 B.C. The Greek and Roman philosophers deemed it a crime, and burned the offending hand apart from the rest of the body. In the early part of the Roman history, the only instance recorded occurs in the reign of Tarquin I., when the soldiers, thinking themselves disgraced by being ordered to make common sewers, destroyed themselves, 606 B.C. Instances afterwards occurred, however, of illustrious men committing suicide, as Cato, 46 B.C.§ In the Roman Catholic church, in the 6th century, it was ordained that no commemoration should be made in the Eucharist for such as committed self-murder. This ecclesiastical law continued till the Reformation, when it was admitted into the statute law of England by the authority of parliament, with the confiscation of land and goods. Till 1823 the body of the suicide was directed to be buried in a cross-road, and a stake to be driven through it.

A FEW OF THE MOST MEMORABLE LATE CASES OF SUICIDE IN GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.

Gen. Pichegru	April 7, 1804	Marshal Berthier	June 1, 1815
Miss Champante	Aug. 15, . . .	Samuel Whitbread, Esq.	Sept. 6, . . .
Sellis, valet of the duke of Cumberland, May 31, 1810		Sir Samuel Romilly	Nov. 2, 1818
Abraham Goldsmid, an eminent merchant	" "	Sir Richard Croft	Nov. 6, . . .
Williams, murderer of the Marr family, Dec. 15, 1811		Christophe, king of Hayti	Oct. 8, 1820
Lord French	Dec. 9, 1814	Adm. sir George Campbell	Jan. 23, 1821

* Sugar, long considered a neutral substance, without congeners, has of late years become the head of a numerous family, daily increasing, viz.: Cane-sugar (*sucrose*, from the sugar-cane; boiled with dilute acids it yields *glucose*); fruit-sugar (from many recent fruits); grape-sugar (*glucose*; from dried fruits and altered starch); sugar of milk; *Melitose* (from Eucalyptus, by Berthelot in 1856); *sorbin* (from the berries of the mountain ash, by Pelouze); *inosite* (from muscular tissue, Scherer); *dulcose* (by Laurent); *mannite* (from manna, obtained from the *Fraxinus Ornus*, a kind of ash); *quercite* (from acorns); to these have been lately added *mycose*, by M. Mitscherlich, and *melezetose* and *trehalose*, by M. Berthelot.

† About the year 1138 the sugar-cane was transported from Tripoli and Syria to Sicily, thence to Madeira, and finally to the West Indies and America. It is not known at what date sugar was introduced into England, but it seems to have been prior to the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Whittaker, in the History of Whalley, p. 109, quotes an earlier instance in 1497. A manuscript letter from sir Edward Wotton to lord Cobham, dated Calais, 6th March, 1546, advertises him that sir Edward had taken up for his lordship twenty-five sugar-loaves at six shillings a loaf, "which is eight pence a pounce."

‡ In 1840, the imports of sugar into the United kingdom were nearly 5,000,000 cwts., of which nearly four millions were for home consumption; and the duty amounted to about five millions and a half sterling. In 1850, the imports were 8,285,734 cwts. and the reduced duty, amounted to 4,138,951*l.*; in 1853, 7,272,833 cwts. were retained for home consumption; duty, 4,083,836*l.*; in 1859, 8,641,920 cwts. were retained for home consumption; duty, 5,935,909*l.*; in 1864, 8,937,798 cwts. were retained.

§ There have been three instances of self-destruction by fire; that of the philosopher Empedocles, who threw himself into the crater of Mount Etna; of a Frenchman, who, in imitation of him, threw himself, in 1820, into the crater of Vesuvius; and of an Englishman, who jumped into the furnace of a forge about the year 1811. Plutarch relates that an unaccountable passion for suicide seized the Milesian virgins, from which they could not be prevented by the tears and prayers of their friends; but a decree being issued that the body of every young maid who did self-murder should be drawn naked through the streets, a stop was soon put to the extraordinary frenzy.

SUICIDE, *continued.*

Marquess of Londonderry	Aug. 12, 1822
Hon. colonel Stanhope	Jan. 26, 1825
Mr. Montgomery in Newgate (see <i>Prussic Acid</i>),	July 4, 1828
Miss Charlotte Both	Jan. 3, 1830
Lord Greaves	Feb. 7, "
Colonel Brereton	Jan. 13, 1832
Major Thompson	June 13, "
Mr. Simpson, the traveller	July 24, 1840
Lord James Beresford	April 27, 1841
Gen. sir Rufane Shaw Donkin	May 1, "
The earl of Munster	March 20, 1842
Lord Congleton	June 8, "
Laman Blanchard	Feb. 15, 1845
Colonel Gurwood	Dec. 20, "
Rear-admiral Collard	March 18, 1846
Haydon, the eminent painter	June 22, "
Count Bresson	Nov. 2, 1847
Colonel King, in India	July 12, 1850
Walter Watts, lessee of the Olympic theatre,	July 13, "
Rev. Dr. Rice	Jan. 20, 1853
Lieut.-col. Leyard	Dec. 27, "
Rev. T. Robinson (threw himself off Shakerspere's Cliff, Dover)	Aug. 16, 1854
Dr. Franks, late editor of the <i>Allgemeine Zeitung</i> , after killing his son	Nov. 3, 1855
John Sadleir, M.P. (in 1852, a lord of the treasury), by prussic acid; on Hampstead Heath. (He was found to have been guilty of enormous frauds upon the Tipperary bank, &c.)	Feb. 16, 1856
A. Smart, a watchmaker, threw himself from the whispering gallery in St. Paul's,	March 14, "

Charles Russell, Esq., late chairman of Great Western Railway	May 15, 1856
Hugh Miller, geologist, author of <i>The Old Red Sandstone</i> (insane, through overwork)	Dec. 23, "
Major-gen. Stalker, C.B. of Indian army (March 14), and commodore Ethersey, of the Indian navy. (Both through physical and mental depression while on the expedition against Persia; see Bushire.)	March 17, 1857
Major Warburton, M.P. for Harwich, brother of Eliot, lost in the <i>Amazon</i>	Oct. 23, "
Henry M. Witt, a promising young chemist, at the Government School of Mines	June 19, 1858
Dr. Sadleir, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin	July, "
Rev. G. Martin, chancellor of the diocese of Exeter	Aug. 27, 1860
Lord Forth, son of earl of Perth	Oct. 8, 1861
Wm. G. Prescott, banker.	April 29, 1865
Admiral Robert Fitz-Roy (see <i>New Zealand and Meteorology</i>)	April 30, "

INQUESTS ON SUICIDES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

1856	919 males	395 females	1314
1858	909 "	366 "	1275
1860	961 "	396 "	1357
1861	961 "	363 "	1324
1862	938 "	346 "	1284
1863	1048 "	337 "	1385
1864	578 "	359 "	1337

SUITORS' FUND (in the Court of Chancery), in 1862 amounted to 1,290,000*l.* As this money had no specific owner, a proposal was made by government to apply it to the building of new law-courts, payment of all legal claims being guaranteed. The scheme was deferred by parliament.

SULPHUR has been known from the earliest times. Basil Valentine mentions its production from green vitriol. Sulphuric acid (vitriol), produced from the burning of sulphur, was introduced into England about 1720. Sulphur has been the object of research of many eminent chemists during the present century, and many discoveries have been made, such as its allotropic condition, &c. It is the inflammable constituent in gunpowder.—The sulphur mines of Sicily have been wrought since the 16th century, but the exportation was inconsiderable till about 1820; in 1838 the trade increased so much that Great Britain alone imported 38,654 tons. In that year the Neapolitan government was induced to grant a monopoly of the trade to a French company; but a firm remonstrance from the British government led to a discontinuance of this impolitic restriction in 1841, which, however gave a great and a lasting impetus to the British sulphur manufacture.

SULTAN, a Turkish title, from the Arabic, signifying *king of kings*, and given to the grand signior or emperor of Turkey. It was first given to the Turkish princes, Angrolipez and Musgud, about 1055. *Vattier*. It was first given, according to others, to the emperor Mahmud, in the 4th century of the Hegira.

SUMPTUARY LAWS restrain excess in dress, furniture, eating, &c. Those of Zaleucus ordained that no woman should go attended by more than one maid in the street, unless she were drunk; and that she should not wear gold or embroidered apparel, unless she designed to act unchastely, 450 B.C. *Diog. Laert.* The *Lex Orchia* among the Romans (181 B.C.), limited the guests at feasts, and the number and quality of the dishes at an entertainment; and it also enforced that during supper, which was the chief meal among the Romans, the doors of every house should be left open. The English sumptuary laws, chiefly of the reigns of Edward III. and Henry VIII., were repealed in 1856. See *Dress*.

SUN.* Pythagoras taught that the sun was one of the twelve spheres, about 529 B.C.

* The estimated diameter is 882,000 miles, and the distance from the earth, till lately given as 95,000,000 miles, has been recently corrected to 94,000,000, by the result of the experiments and calculations of N. M. Fizeau and Foucault (1864). "The error corrected corresponds to the apparent breadth of a human hair at 125 feet, or of a sovereign at 8 miles off." *Herschel*. The sun is now described as consisting of a solid or liquid nucleus, surrounded by a luminous envelope (photosphere) over which is a dense atmosphere, containing the vapours of various metals and other elements (1865). See *Spectrum*.

The relative distances of the sun and moon were first calculated geometrically by Aristarchus, who also maintained the stability of the sun, about 280 B.C. Numerous theories were ventured during fifteen centuries, and astronomy lay neglected until about A.D. 1200, when it was brought into Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain. The Copernican system was made known in 1530. See *Copernican System* and *Solar System*. Galileo and Newton maintained that the sun was an igneous globe. The transit of Mercury was observed by Gassendi.

By the observations of Dr. Halley on the spot which darkened the sun's disc in July and August, 1676, he established the certainty of its motion round its own axis.

Parallax of the sun, Dr. Halley 1702

Solar spots were first observed by Fabricius and Harriot in 1610. A macula three times the size of the earth passed the sun's centre, April 21, 1766, and frequently since.

Herschel measured two spots, whose length together exceeded 50,000 miles . . April 19, 1779
Since 1851 much attention has been given to the luminous protuberances observed on the edge of the sun's disc during a total eclipse. On July 18, 1860, Mr. Warren De la Rue took two photographs at the time of total obscuration. "Solar physics" especially studied by Messrs. Warren De la Rue, Balfour, Stewart, &c. 1865-6

SUNCION, TREATY OF, between general Urquiza, director of the Argentine confederation, and C. A. Lopez, president of the republic of Paraguay, recognising the independence of Paraguay, July 15, 1852.

SUNDAY, or LORD'S DAY. Most nations have counted one day in seven holy. Sunday was the day on which, anciently, divine adoration was paid to the Sun. Among Christians it is commonly called *Dies Dominica*, or Lord's day, on account of our Saviour's appearance on that day, after his resurrection. The first civil law that was issued for the observance of this day, combined it with that of the seventh-day Sabbath and other festivals (*Eusebius, Life of Constantine*), and it was followed by several imperial edicts in favour of this day, which are extant in the body of Roman law, the earliest being that of Constantine the Great, dated March 7, 321. *Corpus Juris Civilis*. See *Sabbath*; *Sabbatarians*; *Sports, Book of*, &c.

The council of Orleans prohibited country labour, which that decree had allowed 338

The Sabbath-day was ordained to be kept holy in England, from Saturday at three in the afternoon to Monday at break-of-day, 4th Canon, Edgar 960

Act of parliament, levying one shilling on every person absent from church on Sundays, 3 James I. 1606

James I. and Charles I. authorised certain sports after divine service on Sundays. See *Sports*.

Act restraining amusements, 1 Charles I. . . 1625
Act restraining the performance of servile works, and the sale of goods except milk at certain hours and meat in public-houses, and works of necessity and charity, on forfeiture of five shillings, 29 Charles II. 1677

The Sunday act was passed in 1781. In March, 1855, Lord Robert Grosvenor (since Lord Ebury), introduced a bill to suppress Sunday trading. It met with much opposition and was withdrawn.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS were first established in England about 1781, by Robert Raikes, an eminent printer of Gloucester, conjointly with Dr. Stock. See *Education* and *Sabbath Schools*.

SUNDERLAND ADMINISTRATION, formed in 1718, arose out of a modification of the Stanhope ministry. After various changes it was broken up in 1721.

Charles, earl of Sunderland, *first lord of the treasury*.
Earl Cowper, *lord chancellor*.

Earl Stanhope and Mr. Craggs, *secretaries*.
Mr. Aislabie, *chancellor of the exchequer*, &c.

SUN-DIALS were invented by Anaximander, 550 B.C. *Pliny*, I. 2. The first put up at Rome was by Papirius Cursor, at the temple of Quirinus, when time was divided into hours, 293 B.C. Sun-dials were first set up in churches, A.D. 613. *Lenglet*.

SUPERANNUATION ACT for the Civil Service was passed in April, 1859.

SUPREMACY over the church was claimed by pope Gelasius I. as bishop of Rome, 494. On Jan. 15, 1535, Henry VIII. by virtue of the act 26 Hen. VIII. c. 1, formally assumed the style of "on earth Supreme Head of the Church of England," which has been retained by all succeeding sovereigns. The bishop of Rochester (Fisher) and the ex-lord chancellor (sir Thomas More), and many others were beheaded for denying the king's supremacy in 1535; and in 1578, John Nelson, a priest, and Thomas Sherwood, a young layman, were executed at Tyburn for the same offence.

SURAT (E. Indies). Before the English East India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat; and they had

a factory here established under captain Best in 1611. The Great Mogul had here an officer who was styled his admiral. An attack of the Mahratta chief Sivajee, on the British factory, was defeated by sir George Oxenden, 1664. The English were again attacked in 1670, and 1702, and often subsequently. The East India Company, in 1759, fitted out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. Surat was vested in the British by treaty in 1800 and 1803.

SURGEONS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF. The first charter was granted by Henry VIII. 1540. Formerly barbers and surgeons were united, until it was enacted that "no person using any shaving or barbery in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter excepting only the drawing of teeth." The surgeons obtained a new charter in 1745, 1800, and 1844. Since that period, various legislative and other important regulations have been adopted to promote their utility and respectability; and no person is legally entitled to practise as a surgeon in the cities of London and Westminster, or within seven miles of the former, who has not been examined at this college. The college in Lincoln's-inn-Fields was re-modelled in 1836, and the interior completed in 1837. The premises were enlarged in 1852-3. See *Medical Council*.

SURGERY. It was not until the age of Hippocrates that diseases were made a separate study from philosophy, &c., about 410 B.C. Hippocrates mentions the *ambe*, the ancient instrument with which they reduced dislocated bones. Celsus flourished about A.D. 17; Galen, 170; Ætius, 500; Paulus Ægineta, in 640. The Arabians revived surgery about 900; and in the 16th century a new era in the science began; between these periods surgery was confined to ignorant priests and barbers. Anatomy was cultivated under the illustrious Vesalius, the father of modern surgery, in 1538. Surgeons and doctors were exempted from bearing arms or serving on juries, 1513, at which period there were only thirteen in London. See *Physic*.

SURINAM (Dutch Guiana). The factories established by the English in 1640 were occupied by the Portuguese, 1643; by the Dutch, 1654; taken by the British, 1804; and restored to the Dutch, 1814.

SURNAMES first began in Greece and Egypt, as *Soter*, Saviour; *Nicator*, conqueror; *Euergetes*, benefactor; *Philopator*, lover of his father; *Philometor*, lover of his mother, &c. Strato was surnamed *Physicus*, from his deep study of nature; Aristides was called the *Just*; Phocion, the *Good*; Plato, the *Athenian Bee*; Xenophon, the *Attic Muse*; Aristotle, the *Stagyrite*; Pythagoras, the *Samian Sage*; Menedemus, the *Eretrian Bull*; Democritus, the *Laughing Philosopher*; Virgil, the *Mantuan Swan*, &c. Surnames were introduced into England by the Normans, and were adopted by the nobility about 1100. The old Normans used *Fitz*, which signifies son, as Fitz-herbert. The Irish used O, for grandson, as O'Neal, O'Donnell. The Scottish Highlanders used Mac, as Macdonald, son of Donald. The Saxons added the word son to the father's name, as Williamson. Many of the most common surnames, such as Johnson, Wilson, Dyson, Nicholson, &c., were taken by Brabanters and other Flemings, who were naturalised in the reign of Henry VI. 1435. M. A. Lower's "Dictionary of English Surnames" was published in 1860.

SURPLICES. First worn by the Jewish priests, and said to have been first used in churches, 316, and encouraged by pope Adrian, 786. Every minister saying public prayers shall wear a comely surplice with sleeves, *Canon* 58. The garb prescribed by stat. 2 Edw. VI. 1547; again, 1 Eliz. 1558; and 13 & 14 Chas. II. 1662.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS (near London), were established in 1831, by Mr. Edward Cross, who brought hither the menagerie formerly at Exeter change. Various picture models have been exhibited here since 1837, viz. Vesuvius, Iceland, &c., accompanied by fireworks. In 1856, a company which had taken the gardens, erected a large yet elegant building for concerts; the architect being Mr. Horace Jones. On Oct. 19, 1856, when the hall contained about 9000 persons, attending to hear the rev. C. H. Spurgeon, seven were killed and thirty seriously injured, by a false alarm of fire. In 1862 the hall was temporarily taken for the reception of the patients of St. Thomas's hospital.

SURVEY. See *Ordnance*.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES. The oldest in the world is in China, near King-tung; it is formed of chains. Rope suspension bridges, from rocks to rocks, are also of Chinese origin. The bridge over the Menai Strait is a most surprising work. The Hungerford (or Charing Cross) suspension bridge, opened May 1, 1845, was removed to Clifton and opened there, Dec. 8, 1864. Parliament empowered the commissioners of woods to erect (among other

improvements there) a suspension bridge at Battersea, Sept. 1846; and many bridges of similar construction have been erected in various parts of the kingdom. Lambeth and Westminster suspension bridge was opened Nov. 10, 1862. See *Menai Strait*, *Hungerford*, *Clifton*, &c.

SUSSEX, KINGDOM OF. See *Britain*.

SUTLEJ, a river in N.-W. India, on the banks of which were fought the desperate battles of Aliwal and Soobrao (*which see*).

SUTTEES, the burning of widows. This custom began in India from one of the wives of "Bramah, the Son of God," sacrificing herself at his death, that she might attend him in heaven. So many as seventeen widows have burnt themselves on the funeral pile of a rajah; and in Bengal alone, 700 have thus perished, until lately, in each year. But the English government, after long discouraging suttees, formally abolished them, Dec. 7, 1829. They have since occasionally taken place. The wife of the son of the rajah of Beygoon thus perished, June, 1864.

SWABIA, a province in S. Germany; was conquered by Clovis, and incorporated into the kingdom of the Franks, 496. After various changes of rulers, it was made a duchy by the emperor Conrad I. in 912, for Erchanger; according to some, in 916, for Burckhardt. The duchy became hereditary in the house of Hohenstaufen in 1080. Duke Frederic III. became emperor of Germany as Frederic I. (usually styled Barbarossa, red beard), in 1152. Conradin, his descendant, was defeated at the battle of Tagliacozzo (*which see*), in 1268, and beheaded shortly after. The breaking up of the duchy gave rise to many of the small German states; part of Swabia is included in Wurtemberg and Switzerland. Swabia was made a circle of the empire in 1387 and 1500.

SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT. See *Western Australia*.

SWEABORG, a strong fortress in Finland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Helsingfors: it is situated on seven rocky islands, the fortifications were commenced by the Swedes in 1748, and were not completed in 1789, when Finland was united to Russia, by whose government the works were zealously continued. It is termed the Gibraltar of the north. On Aug. 6, 1855, the English and a part of the French fleet anchored off Sweaborg, and bombarded it by mortar and gun-boats from the 9th to the 11th, causing the destruction of nearly all the principal buildings, including the dockyard and arsenal. But few casualties and no loss of life ensued in the allied squadron. Success could not be pursued for want of mortars.

SWEARING ON THE GOSPELS, first used about 528, and introduced in judicial proceedings about 600. *Rapin.* **PROFANE SWEARING** made punishable by fine; a labourer or servant forfeiting 1s. others 2s. for the first offence; for the second offence, 4s.; the third offence, 6s.; 6 Wm. III. 1695. See *Oaths*.

SWEATING SICKNESS. See *Plague*.

SWEDEN (N. Europe). The ancient inhabitants were the Fins, now the modern inhabitants of Finland, a diminutive race, who retired to their present territory on the appearance of the Scandinavians or Goths, who have ever since been masters of Sweden. See *Scandinavia*. The internal state of this kingdom is little known previously to the 11th century. By the union of Calmar in 1397, Sweden became a province of Denmark, and was not rescued from this subjection till 1521, when Gustavus Vasa recovered the kingdom from the Danish yoke. He became king in 1523, and his descendants ruled till 1809. The government of Sweden is a limited monarchy. The diet consists of four orders, the nobles, the clergy, the peasants, and the burghers, and meet every three years (last time Oct. 15, 1865). The king is, as in Britain, the head of the executive. There are two universities, Upsal and Lund; and Sweden can boast, among its great men, Linnæus, Celsus, Scheele, Bergman, Berzelius, Thorwaldsen, and Andersen. Population of Sweden (1863) 4,022,564; of Norway (1855) 1,490,007.

Odin arrives in the north, and dies B.C. 70
His son Skjold reigns 40
The Skjoldungs reign till Olaf the Infant is
baptised, and introduces Christianity among
his people about A.D. 1000
Waldemar I. of Denmark subdues Rugen, and
destroys the pagan temples 1168
Stockholm founded 1260
Magnus Ladelus establishes a regular form of
government 1279

The crown of Sweden which had been here-
ditary, is made elective; and Stenochel Mag-
nus, surnamed Smeeke, or the Foolish, king of
Norway, is elected 1319
Waldemar lays Gothland waste 1361
Albert of Mecklenburg reigns 1363
Treaty or union of Calmar (*which see*), by which
Sweden is united to Denmark and Norway,
under Margaret 1397
University of Upsal founded 1476

SWEDEN, *continued.*

Christian II. "the Nero of the North," massacres the Swedish nobility, to fix his despotism 1520
 The Swedes delivered from the Danish yoke by the valour of Gustavus Vasa . . . 1521
 Gustavus Vasa is raised to the throne . . . 1523
 He introduces Lutheranism and religious liberty 1527
 Makes the crown hereditary . . . 1544
 Gustavus Adolphus heads the Protestant cause in Germany; takes Magdeburg and Munich, 1630
 He is slain at Lutzen . . . Nov. 6, 1632
 Rugen ceded to Sweden by Denmark . . . 1648
 Abdication of Christina . . . 1654
 Charles X. overruns Poland . . . 1657
 Arts and sciences begin to flourish . . . 1660
 University of Lund founded . . . 1666
 Charles XII. "the Madman of the North," begins his reign; he makes himself absolute; and abolishes the senate . . . 1699
 Battle of Pultowa, where Charles is defeated by the czar of Russia (see *Pultowa*) . . . 1709
 He escapes to Bender, where, after three years' protection, he is made a prisoner by the Turks 1713
 He is restored; and after ruinous wars, and fighting numerous battles, is killed at the siege of Frederickshald . . . Dec. 11, 1718
 Queen Ulrica Eleanora abolishes despotic government . . . 1719
 Royal Academy founded by Linné, afterwards called Linneus . . . 1741
 Conspiracy of counts Brahe and Horne, who are beheaded . . . 1756
 The Hats and Caps (French and Russian parties), 1738-57: put down by Gustavus III. . . 1770
 Despotism re-established . . . 1772
 Order of the Sword instituted . . . "
 Assassination of Gustavus III. by count Ankerström, at a ball, March 16; he expired the 29th . . . 1792
 The regicide was scourged with whips of iron thongs three successive days; his right hand was cut off, then his head, and his body impaled . . . May 18, "
 Gustavus IV. dethroned and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Sudermania . . . March 13, 1809
 Representative constitution established, June 7, "

Sweden cedes Finland to Russia . . . Sept. 17, 1809
 Marshal Bernadotte, the prince of Ponte Corvo (one of Bonaparte's greatest generals), is chosen the crown prince of Sweden, Aug. 21, 1810
 Gustavus IV. arrived in London . . . Nov. 12, "
 Swedish Pomerania seized by Napoleon, Jan. 9, 1812
 Alliance with England . . . July 12, "
 Sweden joins the grand alliance against Napoleon . . . March 13, 1813
 Norway is ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14; carried into effect . . . Nov. 1814
 Bernadotte ascends the throne of Sweden, as Charles John XIV. . . Feb. 5, 1818
 Canals and roads constructed . . . 1822
 Treaty of navigation between great Britain and Sweden . . . May 19, 1826
 Death of Bernadotte, whose son Oscar ascends the throne . . . March 8, 1844
 Treaty of alliance with England and France, Nov. 21, 1855
 Banishment decreed against Catholic converts from Lutheranism . . . Oct. 1857
 Demonstration in favour of Italian independence . . . Dec. 17, 1859
 Increased religious toleration towards seceders, May, 1860
 The king visits England and France . . . Aug. 1861
 He is warmly received in Denmark . . . July 17, 1862
 Treaty of commerce with Italy, signed June 14, "
 Strong demonstration in favour of Poland, April, 1863
 Inauguration of free trade . . . Jan. 1, 1864
 Sweden protests against the occupation of Sleswig by the allies. . . Jan. 22, "
 Great excitement throughout the country, March: preparation for war; (no result) April, "
 Foundation of a "National Scandinavian Society" at Stockholm to obtain by legal means a confederation of the three kingdoms for military and foreign affairs, reserving independent interior administration . . . Dec. "
 Reform of the constitution proposed Nov.; adopted by the legislature; great rejoicings, Dec. "
 Commercial treaty with France signed, Feb. 15, 1865

KINGS OF SWEDEN (*previously Kings of Upsal*).

1001. Olaf Schotkonung, or Olaf Schotkonung the Infant, is styled king, 1015. Christianity introduced in this reign.
 1026. Edmund Colbrenner.
 1051. Edmund Slemme.
 1056. Stenkil.
 1066. Halstan.
 1090. Ingo I. styled the Good.
 1112. Philip.
 1118. Ingo II.
 1129. Swerker or Suercher I.
 1155. St. Eric I.
 1161. Charles VII.: made prisoner by his successor,
 1167. Canute, son of Eric I.
 1199. Swerker or Suercher II.; killed in battle.
 1210. Eric II.
 1216. John I.
 1222. Eric III. the Stammerer.
 1250. Birger Jarl, regent.
 1266. Waldemar I.
 1275. Magnus I.
 1290. Birger II.
 1319. Magnus II.; dethroned.
 1350. Eric IV.
 1359. Magnus restored.
 1363. Albert of Mecklenburg: his tyranny causes a revolt of his subjects, who invite Margaret of Denmark to the throne.
 1389. Margaret, queen of Sweden and Norway, now also of Denmark, and Eric XIII.

1397. [Union of Calmar, by which the three kingdoms are united under one sovereign.]
 1412. Eric XIII. governs alone; deposed.
 1440. Christopher III.
 1448. Charles VIII. surnamed Canuteson.
 1471. [Interregnum.] Sten Sture, *Protector*.
 1483. John II. (I. of Denmark)
 1502. [Interregnum.]
 1503. Swante Sture, *Protector*.
 1512. Sten Sture, *Protector*.
 1520. Christiern, or Christian II., of Denmark, styled the "Nero of the North;" deposed for his cruelties.
 1523. Gustavus Vasa; by whose valour the Swedes are delivered from the Danish yoke.
 1560. Eric XIV., son of Gustavus; dethroned and slain by
 1568. John III. his brother.
 1592. Sigismund, king of Poland, son of John III.; disputes for the succession continued the whole of this reign.
 1604. Charles IX. brother of John III.
 1611. Gustavus (Adolphus) II. the Great; fell at the battle of Lutzen, Nov. 6, 1632.
 1633. [Interregnum.]
 " Christina, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus. Resigned the crown to her cousin; died at Rome in 1689.
 1654. Charles X. (Gustavus), son of John Casimir, count palatine of the Rhine.

SWEDEN, *continued.*

1660. Charles XI. son of the preceding ; the arts and sciences flourished in this reign.
1697. Charles XII. styled the "Alexander" and the "Madman of the North;" killed at Frederickshald, Dec. 11, 1718.
1719. Ulrica Eleanora, his sister, and her consort Frederick I. landgrave of Hesse Cassel. Ulrica relinquishes the crown, and in
1741. Frederick reigned alone.
1751. Adolphus Frederick of *Holstein Gottorp*, descended from the family of Vasa.
1771. Gustavus (Adolphus) III.; assassinated by count Ankerström at a masked ball.
1792. Gustavus (Adolphus) IV.; dethroned and the government assumed by his uncle, the duke of Sudermania.
1809. Charles XIII. duke of Sudermania.
1814. Treaty of Kiel, by which Norway falls under the sovereignty of Sweden.
1818. Charles (John) XIV. *Bernadotte* the French prince of Ponte Corvo; succeeded by his son,
1844. Oscar, March 8.
1859. Charles XV. July 8 (born May 3, 1826); the PRESENT king of Sweden and Norway.
- Daughter*, Princess Louisa, born Oct. 31, 1851.
- Brother*, Prince Oscar, born Jan. 21, 1829.

SWEDENBORGIANS. A sect (calling themselves "the New Church" or "the New Jerusalem Church"*) which holds the opinions of baron Emanuel Swedenborg (born at Stockholm, 1688; died at London, 1772). He stated that he began to receive spiritual manifestations, &c., in 1745, of which an account is given in his numerous works. The sect arose about 1760, and began to spread in 1783 in England, where there were 50 congregations in 1851.

SWEET-BAY, *Laurus nobilis*, was brought to these realms from Italy before 1548. *Laurus indica*, or Royal Bay, was brought from Madeira in 1665. The Sweet-Fern bush, *Comptonia asplenifolia*, came from America, 1714. *Laurus aggregata*, or the Glaucous Laurel, came from China in 1806.

SWING. Between 1830 and 1833 many haystacks and barns were fired in the rural districts of England, and attributed to an imaginary person named "Swing." Many persons were caught and punished. The probable cause was disputes between the farmers and their deluded labourers.

SWITHIN, ST., lived in the ninth century, and, having been the preceptor to king Ethelwulf, was by that prince made bishop of Winchester in 852. The tradition, that if it rain upon St. Swithin's day, July 15, it will rain forty days following, is supposed to have a shadow of reason only from the circumstance of some constellations, which have the character of portending rain, rising cosmically about the time of St. Swithin's festival.

SWITZERLAND, the ancient Helvetia, was conquered by the Romans, 15 B.C.; and afterwards was successively subject to the Burgundians and Germans. Franks also settled here in the early ages. The canton of Schweitz was peopled by the Cimbrians, who, leaving their original habitation in Scandinavia, invaded Italy, and were defeated by the Roman general Marius; after which they fled into Helvetia, about 100 B.C. This canton has given name to the whole confederacy.—The present national council is elected every third year, at the rate of one member for 2000 persons.

The Helvetians, invading Gaul, severely defeated by Julius Cæsar B.C. 58

The Helvetians converted to Christianity by Irish missionaries A.D. 612

Helvetia ravaged by the Huns 909

Becomes subject to Germany 1032

Friburg built by Berthold IV. 1179

Berne built 1191

Tyranny of Gessler, which occasions the memorable revolt under the patriot William Tell 1306

Confederation against Austria; declaration of Swiss independence 1307

A malignant fever carries off, in the canton of Basle, 1100 souls 1314

Form of government made perpetual 1315

Leopold I. of Austria defeated at Morgarten, Nov. 16, "

Lucerne joins the confederacy 1335

The canton of Zurich joins and becomes head of the league 1350

Berne, Glaris, and Zug join 1351

Leopold II. of Austria defeated and slain at Sempach July 9, 1386

The Austrians defeated at Nâfels; make peace, April 9, 1389

The Grisons league (see *Caddee*) 1400

Second league of the Grisons 1424

The third league of the Grisons 1436

Battle of St. Jacobs on the Birs, near Basle (1600 Swiss resist 30,000 French, and are all killed, the enemy losing 10,000) Aug. 26, 1444

The Swiss defeat Charles the Bold at Granson, April 5; and at Morat June 22, 1476

And aid the duke of Lorraine at Nancy, where Charles is slain. Jan. 5, 1477

Swiss soldiers first enter into the pay of France, under Louis XI. 1480

Union of Fribourg and Soleure 1481

Maximilian I. emperor acknowledges Swiss independence 1499

Schaffhausen joins the union 1501

The Swiss invade Milan and defeat the French at Novara June 6, 1513

Defeated by them at Marignano Sept. 13, 1515

The Swiss confederacy acknowledged by France and other powers 1516

* It does not receive the usual doctrine of the Trinity, believing that the three persons are one in Christ; it rejects the doctrine of justification by faith alone, and the imputed righteousness of Christ, and holds that salvation cannot be obtained except by faith and good works. It accepts baptism and the Lord's Supper, and uses a liturgy and hymns.

SWITZERLAND, *continued.*

The Reformation begins at Basle; the bishop compelled to retire 1519
 The Grison leagues join the Swiss confederacy as allies 1544
 Appenzel joins the other cantons 1597
 Charles Emanuel of Savoy attempts Geneva by surprise, scales the walls, and penetrates the town, but in the end is defeated 1602
 [This circumstance gave rise to an annual festival commemorative of their escape from tyranny.]
 Independence of Switzerland recognised by the treaty of Westphalia (see *Westphalia, Peace of*) 1648
 [From this period until the French revolution the cantons enjoyed tranquillity, disturbed only by the changes arising out of their various constitutions.]
 Alliance with France May 25, 1777
 Strife in Geneva, between the aristocratic and democratic parties; France interferes 1781
 1000 fugitive Genevese seek an asylum in Ireland (see *Geneva*) 1782
 Swiss guards ordered to quit France 1792
 Helvetic confederation dissolved; its subjugation by France 1798
 Helvetic republic formed 1802
 Switzerland the seat of war 1799-1802
 The number of cantons increased to 19; the federal government restored; and a landamman appointed by France May 12, 1802
 Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwald separate from the republic July 13, 1811
 Switzerland joins France with 6000 men, Aug. 24, 1811
 The allies entered Switzerland in the spring of 1814
 The number of cantons increased to 22, and the independence of Switzerland secured by the treaty of Vienna 1815
 Revision of the constitution of the cantons 1830
 Law to make education independent of the clergy 1839
 It leads to dissensions between the Catholics and Protestants 1840-4
 Dispute about the convents of Aargau, 1844; to put education into the hands of the Jesuits, &c.; opposition of the Protestant cantons 1846
 Lucerne, Uri, Schwitz, Unterwalden, Freiburg, Zug, and Valais (Roman Catholic cantons),

form a separate league (Sonderbund) to support education by the Jesuits, &c. 1846
 Insurrection at Geneva against Jesuit teaching; a temporary provisional government established Oct. 7, 1847
 The diet declares the Sonderbund illegal, and dissolves it, July 20; the seven cantons protest, July 22; the diet orders the expulsion of the Jesuits, Sept. 3; communal assemblies held to resist it, Sept. 26; Oct. 3, 10. 1847
 The diet prepares to repress the Sonderbund, Nov. 4; civil war; the Sonderbund defeated; submits to the expulsion of the Jesuits, and the secularisation of monastic property, Nov. 19-29, 1848
 New federal constitution Sept. 12, 1848
 Dispute about Neuchâtel (*which see*) 1857
 Declaration of neutrality in the coming Italian war March 14, 1859
 Mutiny and punishment of the Swiss mercenary troops at Naples; the confederation forbid foreign enlistment July and Aug. 1860
 Swiss government protests against the annexation of Savoy to France March 15, 1860
 150 Swiss attempting to enter Savoy, are stopped by the Genevese government, March 30, 1861
 M. Thorel, a Swiss, obtains a prize at the national shooting match at Wimbledon, July, 1861
 The government forbid the Swiss to enlist in foreign service without permission July 30, 1861
 Proposed European congress to preserve Swiss neutrality, put off July, 1861
 Glarus destroyed by fire May 3, 1861
 French troops occupy Vallée des Dappes, Oct. 28; the Swiss announce the violation of their territory Nov. 5, 1862
 Treaty of France settles the question of the Valley of Dappes by mutual cession of territory; no military works to be constructed on territory ceded; signed Dec. 8, 1862
 Serious election riots at Geneva, with bloodshed, Aug. 22; federal troops arrive Aug. 23, 1864
 Federal troops quit Geneva Jan. 11, 1865
 Revision of the constitution; deliberations begin Oct. 23, 1865
 M. Ktisl elected president Nov. 6, 1865

SWISS CONFEDERATION OF 1815.

Uri	} first confederation.	Schaffhausen	Solothurn	Pays de Vaud
Schwitz		Appenzel	Basel	Valais
Unterwalden		St. Gall	Grisons	Neuchâtel
Zurich		Glarus	Aargau	Geneva
Berne		Zug	Thurgau	
Lucerne		Fribourg	Tessins	

SWORDS were formed of iron taken from a mountain by the Chinese, 1879 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* The Roman swords were from 20 to 30 inches long. The broadsword and scimitar are of modern adoption. The sword of state carried at an English king's coronation by a king of Scotland, 1194. Damascus steel swords are most prized; the next the sword of Ferrara steel. The Scotch Highlanders were accustomed to procure the latter from the celebrated artificer named Andrea di Ferrara, and used to call them their *Andrew Ferraras*. The broad-sword was forbidden to be worn in Edinburgh in 1724.

SYBARIS, a Greek colony in S. Italy, founded about 720 B.C.; destroyed by the Crotonians about 510 B.C. The people were greatly addicted to luxury, hence the term Sybarite.

SYCAMORE TREE, called the Egyptian fig-tree. In Mrs. Jameson's "Memoirs of Female Sovereigns," we are told that Mary queen of Scots brought over from France a little sycamore tree, which she planted in the gardens at Holyrood, and that from this have sprung all the beautiful groves of sycamore now to be seen in Scotland.

SYDNEY, capital of New South Wales; founded by governor Phillip, on a cove on Port Jackson, in 1788, as a British settlement for the colony of convicts originally intended for Botany bay. It was named after lord Sydney, secretary for the colonies. A legislative

council was first held July 13, 1829; the university opened, Oct. 11, 1852. Sydney was erected into a bishopric in 1836, afterwards into an archbishopric. It was lit with gas in May, 1841, the first place so lit in Australia. The Roman Catholic cathedral burnt, and valuable property destroyed, June 29, 1865. See *Australia, New South Wales, Convicts, &c.*

SYMPIESOMETER, a species of barometer invented by Adie of Edinburgh in 1819.

SYNAGOGUE (usually an assembly), a congregation of the Jews, the place where such assembly is held for religious purposes. When first held is uncertain; some refer it to the times after the Babylonish captivity. In Jerusalem were 480 synagogues. In 1851 there were in London 10 synagogues, in England and Wales, 53.

SYNOD. The first general synods were called by emperors, and afterwards by Christian princes; but the pope ultimately usurped this power, one of his legates usually presiding (see *Councils*). The first national synod held in England was at Hertford, 673; the last was held by cardinal Pole in 1555. Made unlawful to hold synods but by royal authority, 25 Hen. VIII. 1533. See *Dort* and *Thurles*.

SYRACUSE, S.-E. Sicily, founded by Archias, 734 B.C.; 732 B.C. *Eusebius*; 749 B.C. *Univ. Hist.* See *Sicily*.

Gelon becomes supreme.	B.C.	485	banished to Corinth by Timoleon, 343; who	
Succeeded by Hiero		478	governs well till his death	B.C. 337
Republic established		467	Agathocles usurps power	317
Becomes predominant in Sicily		453	He is poisoned by Hicetas, and the republic	
Athenian expedition against Syracuse, under			restored	289
Nicias		415	Hiero, pretor of Syracuse, 275; elected king,	
Gylippus the Lacedæmonian succours Syracuse;			270; rules in peace till his death, 216;	
defeats Nicias		413	Hieronymus, his grandson, succeeds, 216;	
Government of Dionysius the elder, 406; he			murdered	214
receives Plato well		389	Syracuse declares against Rome, besieged by	
Dionysius, the younger, succeeds		367	Marcellus, 214, and taken; Archimedes, the	
Opposed by Dion, 361; who is banished, and			illustrious mathematician, slain	212
Plato, who endeavoured to reconcile them, is			Syracuse taken by the Saracens, A.D. 669, and	
sold for a slave		360	retaken by count Roger, the Norman	1088
Dion returns with a Greek army and fleet, and			Destroyed by earthquakes in 1542, Jan. 1693;	
expels Dionysius, 356; rules Syracuse, 355;			and nearly destroyed	Aug. 6, 1757
assassinated by Callippus		353	In the insurrection, Syracuse surrendered to	
Dionysius recovers his authority, 347; but is			the Neapolitan troops	April 8, 1849

SYRIA. The capital was originally Damascus; but after the battle of Ipsus, Seleucus founded Antioch.

Alliance of king David and Hiram king of			Antiochus III. the Great (king, 223), conquers	
Syria	B.C.	1049	Palestine, but is totally defeated at Raphia. B.C.	217
Syria conquered by David		1040	Again conquers Palestine, 198; but gives it to	
Liberated by Rezin		980	Ptolemy	193
Benhadad, king of Syria, makes war on the			Enters Greece, 192; defeated by the Romans	
Jews		898	at Thermopylæ, 191; and at Magnesia	190
Benhadad II. reigns	about	830	Makes peace with the Romans, giving up to	
Syria subjugated by Tiglathpileser king of			them Asia Minor	188
Assyria		740	Seleucus Philopator king	187
Syria conquered by Cyrus		537	Antiochus IV. king, who assumes the title of	
And by Alexander		333	<i>Theos-Epiphanes</i> , or the Illustrious God	175
Seleucus Nicator enters Babylon		312	He sends Apollonius into Judea; Jerusalem is	
Era of the Seleucidæ (<i>which see</i>)		"	taken; the temple pillaged; 40,000 inhabi-	
Great battle of Ipsus; death of Antigonus, de-			tants destroyed, and 40,000 more sold as slaves	168
feated by Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Lysimachus		301	Antiochus V. Eupator (king, 164), murdered by	
The city of Antioch founded		299	Demetrius Soter, who seizes the throne	162
Antiochus, son of Seleucus, falling in love with			Demetrius is defeated and slain by his successor	
his father's queen, Stratonice, he pines away			Alexander Bala, 150; who is also defeated	
nearly to death; but the secret being dis-			and slain by Demetrius Nicator	146
covered, she is divorced by the father, and			Antiochus VI. Sidetes (son of Demetrius Soter)	
married by the son		297	rules during the captivity of his brother	
Battle of Cyropedium; Lysimachus slain by			Demetrius Nicator (after slaying the usurper	
Seleucus		281	Trypho)	137
Seleucus foully assassinated by Ceraunus;			Antiochus grants peace to the Jews, and	
Antiochus I. king		280	Placates the Romans, 133; invades Parthia,	
Antiochus I. defeats the Gauls, and takes the			129; and is defeated and slain	128
name of the <i>Soter</i> , or Saviour		275	Demetrius Nicator restored	"
Antiochus II. surnamed by the Milesians <i>Theos</i>			Cleopatra, the queen, murders her son Seleucus	
(God I), king		261	with her own hand	124
Poisoned by Laodice		246	Her son Antiochus VII. Grypus (king, 125),	
Seleucus II. (king, 246) makes a treaty of			whom she attempts to poison; but he com-	
alliance with Smyrna and Magnesia		243	pels his mother to swallow the deadly draught	
Seleucus III. <i>Ceraunus</i> (or Thunder), king		226	herself	123

SYRIA, *continued.*

Reign of Antiochus VIII. Cyzicenus at Damascus, and of Grypus at Antioch	B.C.	111
Seleucus, king		95
Antiochus Eusebes, king		94
Dethroned by Philip		85
Tigranes, king of Armenia, acquires Syria		83
Antiochus X. Asiaticus, solicits the aid of the Romans		75
Defeat of Tigranes by Lucullus, 69; he submits to Pompey, who enters Syria, and dethrones Antiochus Asiaticus		65
Syria made a Roman province		63
* * * * *		
Syria invaded by the Parthians	A.D.	162
By the Persians		256
Violent earthquakes		341
Invaded by the Saracens, 497, 502, 529; by the Persians		607
Conquered by the Saracens		638
Conquest of Syria by the Fatimite caliphs		970
Revolt of the emirs of Damascus		1067
The emirs of Aleppo revolt		1068
The crusades commence (see <i>Crusades</i>)		1095
Desolated by the Crusades (<i>which see</i>)	1096-1272	
Noureddin conquers Syria		1166
Saladin dethrones the Fatimite dynasty		1171
The Tartars overrun all Syria		1259
The sultans of Egypt expel the Crusaders		1291
Syria overrun by Tamerlane		1400
Syria and Egypt conquered by the Turks		1517
Syria continued in possession of the Turks till the invasion of Egypt by the French	July 1, 1798	
Bonaparte defeats the Mamelukes with great loss, Aug. 6; overruns the country, and takes Gaza and Jaffa		"
Siege of Acre	March 6 to May 27, 1799	
Bonaparte returns to France from Egypt,	Aug. 23, "	
Egypt and Syria evacuated by the French army,	Sept. 10, 1801	
Mehemet Ali attacks and captures Acre, and overruns the whole of Syria		1831-32

Ibrahim Pacha, his son, defeats the army of the grand signior at Konieh	Dec. 21, 1832	
Numerous battles and conflicts follow with various success: the European powers intervene and peace is made	May 6, 1833	
The Turkish fleet arrives at Alexandria, and deserts to Mehemet Ali	July 14, "	
The war renewed, May; Ibrahim defeats the Turks at Nezib	June 24, 1839	
The Five Powers unite to support the Porte,	July, "	
Death of lady Hester Stanhope	June 23, 1840	
Treaty of London (not signed by France)	July 15, "	
Capture of Sidon (see <i>Sidon</i>)	Sept. 27, "	
Fell of Beyrout (see <i>Beyrout</i>)	Oct. 10, "	
Fall of Acre (see <i>Acre</i>)	Nov. 3, "	
Long negotiations: the sultan grants hereditary rights to Mehemet, who gives up Syria	Jan. 1841	
The Druses said to have destroyed 151 Christian villages and killed 1000 persons (see <i>Druses</i>),	May 29 to July 1, 1860	
The Mahometans massacre Christians at Damascus; about 3300 slain; many saved by Abd-el-Kader	July 9, &c., "	
The English and French government intervene; a convention signed at Paris; 12,000 men to be sent by France	Aug. 3, "	
Vigorous conduct of Fuad Pacha; he punishes the Mahometans implicated in the massacres at Damascus very severely; 167 of all ranks, including the governor, executed, Aug. 20,	et seq. "	
4000 French soldiers, under general Hautpoul, land at Beyrout	Aug. 22, "	
Lord Dufferin, the British commissioner in Syria, arrives at Damascus	Sept. 6, "	
The French and Turks advance against Lebanon; 14 emirs surrendered	Oct. "	
Pacification of the country effected	Nov. "	
The French occupation ceases	June 5, 1861	
Prince of Wales visits Syria	April, 1862	

T.

TABERNACLE, the Holy Place of the Israelites, till the erection of Solomon's temple, was constructed by Divine direction, 1491 B.C. When the Jews were settled in Canaan, the tabernacle was set up at Shiloh by Joshua, 1444 B.C. It was replaced by the temple erected by Solomon, 1004 B.C.—The chapel erected for George Whitfield in Moorfields in 1741, being of a temporary nature, received the name of Tabernacle, which was afterwards given to their chapels by the Calvinistic Methodists. Whitfield's Tabernacle in Tottenham-court-road was erected in 1756, and enlarged in 1760. His lease expired in 1828; and the chapel was opened by the Independents in 1830. A large Metropolitan Tabernacle, erected for the ministrations of Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, a Baptist, near the Elephant and Castle, Kennington-road, Surrey, was opened on March 31, 1861.

TABOR, in Bohemia, was founded by Ziska in 1419, and became the chief seat of the Hussites, or Taborites. Casimir of Poland, invited to be their king, was defeated here by Albert of Austria in 1438. Tabor itself was taken by the emperor in 1544.

TADMOR. See *Palmyra*.

TAEPIINGS. See *China*, 1851, note.

TAFFETY, an early species of silken manufacture, more prized formerly than now, woven very smooth and glossy. It was worn by our elder queens, and was first made in England by John Tyce, of Shoreditch, London, 41 Eliz. 1598. *Stow's Chron.*

TAGLIACOZZO, in the Abruzzi mountains, S. Italy, where, on Aug. 23, 1268, Charles of Anjou, the usurping king of Naples, defeated and made prisoner the rightful monarch, young Conradin (the last of the Hohenstaufens, and grandson of the emperor Frederic II.), who had been invited into Italy by the Ghibelline or Imperial party; their opponents, the Guelfs, or papal party, supporting Charles. Conradin was beheaded, Oct. 29, following.

TAHITI. The French abbreviated name for Otaheite. See *Otaheite*.

TALavera de la Reyna, Central Spain, was taken from the Mahometans by Ordoño, king of Leon, 913. Here a battle was fought July 27, 28, 1809, between the united British and Spanish armies under sir Arthur Wellesley (19,000 British and 30,000 Spaniards), and the French army (47,000) commanded by marshals Victor and Sebastiani. After a battle on the 27th, both armies remained on the field during the night, and the French at break of day renewed the attack, but were again repulsed by the British with great slaughter. At noon Victor charged the whole British line, but was repulsed at all points, and sir Arthur Wellesley secured the victory, the enemy retreating with a loss of 10,000 men and 20 pieces of cannon. The British lost 800 killed, and 4000 wounded or missing. Soult, Ney, and Mortier, being in the rear, obliged the British to retire after the battle.

TALBOTYPE. See *Photography*.

TALLY OFFICE in the Exchequer took its name from the French word *tallier*, to cut. A tally is a piece of wood written upon both sides, containing an acquittance for money received; which, being cloven asunder by an officer of the Exchequer, one part, called the stock, was delivered to the person who paid, or lent, money to the government; and the other part, called the counter-stock, or counter-foil, remained in the office, to be kept till called for, and joined with the stock. This manner of striking tallies is very ancient. *Beaton*. The practice was ordered to be discontinued in 1782. On Oct. 16, 1834, the houses of parliament were burnt down by too many of these tallies being used in heating the stoves in the house of lords. See *Exchequer*.

TALMUDS, two books concerning the religion and morality of the Jews,—the Talmud of Jerusalem, and the Talmud of Babylon. The one composed by the Rabbi Juda Hakkadosh, about the close of the 2nd century; the second contains commentaries, &c., by succeeding rabbis, collected by Ben Eliezer, about the 6th century; abridged by Maimonides in the 12th century.

TANAGRA (Bœotia). Here the Spartans defeated the Athenians 457 B.C., but were defeated by them in 426, when Agis II. headed the Spartans, and Nicias the Athenians.

TANDY ARREST. James Napper Tandy proposed his plan of reform in 1791. In the French expedition against Ireland he acted as a general of brigade, Aug. 1798. He failed, and fled to Hamburg, and was there delivered up to the English, Nov. 24; for which Bonaparte declared war upon Hamburg, Oct. 15, 1799. Tandy was liberated after the peace of Amiens in 1802.

TANGIER (Morocco, N.W. Africa). Besieged by prince Ferdinand of Portugal, who was beaten and taken prisoner, 1437. It was conquered by Alfonso V. of Portugal in 1471, and given as a dower to princess Catherine, on her marriage with Charles II. of England, 1662; but he did not think it worth keeping, and in 1683, caused the works to be blown up, and the place abandoned. Tangiers afterwards became a piratical station; but the discontinuance of piracy has greatly diminished its importance.

TANISTRY (in Ireland), the equal division of lands, after the decease of the owner, amongst his sons, legitimate or illegitimate. If one of the sons died, his son did not inherit, but a new division was made by the tanist or chief. Abolished 1604. *Davies*.

TANNING leather with the bark of trees was early practised. It was introduced into these countries from Holland by William III. for raising orange-trees about 1689. It was discontinued until about 1719, when ananas were first brought into England. Great improvements have been made in tanning by means of chemical knowledge.

TANTALUM, a rare metal, discovered in an American mineral by Hatchett, in 1801, and named by him Colubium; and in a Swedish mineral by Ekeberg, who gave it its present name. Wollaston pointed out the identity of the two metals in 1809; and Berzelius prepared pure metallic tantalum in 1824. In 1846 Rose discovered that tantalum was really a mixture of three metals, which he named tantalum, niobium, and pelopium. *Gmelin*.

TAPESTRY. An art of weaving borrowed from the Saracens, and hence its original workers in France were called *Sarazinois*. The invention of tapestry hangings belongs [the date is not mentioned] to the Netherlands. *Guicciardini*. Manufactured in France under Henry IV. by artists invited from Flanders, 1606. The art was brought into England by William Sheldon; and the first manufactory of it was established at Mortlake by sir Francis Crane, 17 James I. 1619. *Salmon*. Under Louis XIV. the art of tapestry was much improved in France. See *Gobelins Tapestry*. Very early instances of making tapestry are

mentioned by the ancient poets, and also in Scripture ; so that the Saracens' manufacture is a revival of the art. For the tapestry wrought by Matilda of England, see *Bayeux Tapestry*.

TAR. The chemist Becher first proposed to make tar from pit-coal—the earl of Dundonald's patent, 1781. The mineral tar was discovered at Colebrook-dale, Shropshire, 1779 ; and in Scotland, Oct. 1792. Tar-water was first recommended for its medicinal virtues by the good Dr. Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, about 1744. From coal-tar brilliant dyes are now produced. See *Aniline*.

TARA, a hill in Meath, Ireland, where it is said a conference was held between the English and Irish in 1173. Near here, on May 26, 1798, the royalist troops, 400 strong, defeated the insurgent Irish (4000 men), 500 killed. On Aug 15, 1843, Daniel O'Connell held a monster meeting here (250,000 persons said to have been assembled).

TARANTISM. See *Dancing*.

TARBES (S. France, near the Pyrenees). The French, under Soult, were forced from their position at Tarbes, with considerable loss, by the British army commanded by Wellington, March 20, 1814. See *Toulouse*.

TARENTUM (now *Taranto*, S. Italy) was founded by the Greek Phalantus, B.C. 708. The people of Tarentum, assisted by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, supported a war against the Romans, which had been undertaken B.C. 281, by the Romans, to avenge the insults the Tarentines had offered to their ships when near their harbours ; it was terminated after ten years ; 300,000 prisoners were taken, and Tarentum became subject to Rome. Tarentum has shared in all the revolutions of Southern Italy.

TARIFF, a book of duties charged on goods exported or imported. Our tariff in 1840 comprised 1042 articles ; the number was reduced (by sir Robert Peel) in 1845 and 1847. It comprised 439 articles in 1857 ; the number was greatly reduced in 1860.

TARRAGONA (N.E. Spain), occupied as a naval station by the British before their capture of Gibraltar, in 1704. It was stormed and sacked by the French under Suchet, Jan. 28, 1811, and the inhabitants put to the sword.

TARTAN, or HIGHLAND PLAID. This dress of the Scottish Highlanders is said to have been derived from the ancient Gauls, or Celtæ, the *Galli non braccati*.

TARTARIC ACID is said to have been the first discovery of the eminent chemist, Scheele, who procured it in a separate state by boiling tar with lime, and in decomposing the tartrate of lime thus formed by means of sulphuric acid, about 1770. In 1859 Baron Liebig formed tartaric acid from other sources.

TARTARY (Asia). The Tartars, Mongols, or Moguls, were known in antiquity as Scythians. During the decline of the Roman empire, these tribes began to seek more fertile regions ; and the first who reached the frontier of Italy were the Huns, the ancestors of the modern Mongols. The first acknowledged sovereign of this vast country was the famous Genghis Khan. His empire, by the conquest of China, Persia, and all Central Asia (1206-27), became one of the most formidable ever established ; but it was split into parts in a few reigns. Timur, or Tamerlane, again conquered Persia, broke the power of the Turks in Asia Minor (1370-1400), and founded the Mogul dynasty in India, which began with Baber in 1525, and formed the most splendid court in Asia till the close of the 18th century. See *Golden Horde*. The Calmuck Tartars, expelled from China, settled on the banks of the Volga in 1672, but returned in 1771, suffering much on the journey.

TASMANIA, the name now given to the British settlement in Van Diemen's Land (*which see*).

TAVERNS may be traced to the 13th century "In the reign of king Edward the Third, only three taverns were allowed in London : one in Chepe, one in Walbrook, and the other in Lombard-street." * *Spelman*. The *Boar's Head*, in Eastcheap, existed in the reign of Henry IV., and was the rendezvous of prince Henry and his dissolute companions. Shakspeare mentions it as the residence of Mrs. Quickly, and the scene of Falstaff's merriment. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.* The *White Hart*, Bishopsgate, established in 1480, was rebuilt in 1829. Taverns were licensed in 1752.

* Taverns were restricted by an act of Edward VI. 1552, to 40 in London, 8 in York, 4 in Norwich, 3 in Westminster, 6 in Bristol, 3 in Lincoln, 4 in Hull, 3 in Shrewsbury, 4 in Exeter, 3 in Salisbury, 4 in Gloucester, 4 in Chester, 3 in Hereford, 3 in Worcester, 3 in Southampton, 4 in Canterbury, 3 in Ipswich, 3 in Winchester, 3 in Oxford, 4 in Cambridge, 3 in Colchester, 4 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TAXES were levied by Solon, the first Athenian legislator, 540 B.C. The first class of citizens paid an Attic talent of silver, about 55*l.* of our money. Darius, the son of Hystaspes, levied a land-tax by assessment, which was deemed so odious that his subjects styled him, by way of derision, Darius the Trader, 480 B.C. *D'Eon.* Taxes in specie were first introduced into England by William I. 1067, and he raised them arbitrarily; yet subsidies in kind, as in wool, leather, and other products of the country, continued till the accession of Richard II. 1377. *Camden.* See *Revenue and Income Tax.*

<i>Assessed Taxes.</i>		<i>Land Tax.</i>		<i>Assessed Taxes.—Gross Amount.</i>	
1800	£3,468,131	1800	£1,307,941	1851 (to Jan. 5)	£4,365,933
1805	4,508,752	1805	1,596,481	1855 (year end. March 31)	3,160,641
1810	6,233,161	1810	1,418,337	1860	3,232,000
1815	6,524,766	1815	1,084,251	1865	3,292,000
1820	6,311,346	1820	1,192,257		
1825	5,176,722	1825	1,288,393		
1830	5,013,405	1830	1,189,214		
1835	3,733,997	1835	1,203,579		
1840	3,866,407	1840	1,298,622		

TCHERNAYA, a river in the Crimea. On Aug. 16, 1855, the lines of the allied army at this place were attacked by 50,000 Russians under prince Gortschakoff without success, being repulsed with the loss of 3329 slain, 1658 wounded, and 600 prisoners. The brunt of the attack was borne by two French regiments under general D'Herbillon. The loss of the allies was about 1200; 200 of these were from the Sardinian contingent, which behaved with great gallantry under the command of general La Marmora. The Russian general Read, and the Sardinian general Montecchio, were killed. The object of the attack was the relief of Sebastopol, then closely besieged by the English and French.

TEA was brought to Europe by the Dutch, 1610. It is mentioned as having been used in England on very rare occasions prior to 1657, and sold for 6*l.* and even 10*l.* the pound.

Samuel Pepys records his first "cup of tea,"

A duty of 8*d.* was charged upon every gallon of tea made for sale (12 Ch. II. c. 13), 1660; the East India Company first import it 1669

It was brought into England in 1666, by lord Ossory and lord Arlington, from Holland: and being admired by persons of rank, it was imported from thence, and generally sold for 60 shillings per pound, till our East India Company took up the trade. *Anderson.*

Green tea began to be used 1715
Price of black tea per lb. 13*s.* to 20*s.*, of green, 12*s.* to 30*s.* 1728

The duty imposed on tea in America, 1767: this tax occasioned the destruction of 17 chests at New York, and 340 at Boston, Nov. 1773, and ultimately led to the American war (see *Boston*).

The tea-plant brought to England . . . about 1768
Tea-dealers obliged to have sign-boards fixed up, announcing their sale of tea Aug. 1779
Commutation act for reducing the duty on tea from 50 to 12½ per cent. and taxing windows in lieu . . . June, 1784

"Millions of pounds' weight of sloe, liquorice, and ash-tree leaves, are every year mixed with Chinese teas in England." *Report of the House of Commons* 1818

"The consumption of the whole civilised world, exclusively of England, is about 22,000,000 of pounds, while the annual consumption in Great Britain is 30,000,000." *Evidence in House of Commons.* 1830

The first tea-sale in London on the abolition of the exclusive privilege of the East India Company took place in Mincing-lane, Aug. 19, 1834

New duties were charged, 1796; the duty was 9*s.* and 100 per cent., made 2*s.* 1*d.* per pound 1836
The duty derived from the import of tea in 1850 amounted to 5,471,461*l.*: and the amount was 5,902,433*l.* in 1852

Various changes made in 1854, 1855 . . . in 1856
Duty of 1*s.* 5*d.* per pound begun . . . April, 1857

The duty upon tea gradually reduced from 2*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* per pound; reduced to 6*d.* per pound . . . June 1, 1865

TEAS IMPORTED INTO ENGLAND, OR CHARGED WITH DUTY, IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS:—

1726	lb. 700,000	1815	lb. 26,368,000	1845	lb. 44,193,433
1766	7,000,000	1820	25,662,474	1850 <i>govt. returns</i>	50,512,384
1792	13,185,000	1825	24,803,668	1856	86,200,414
1800	23,723,000	1830	30,544,404	1858	75,432,535
1805	24,133,000	1835	44,360,550	1861	96,577,383
1810	25,414,000	1840	38,668,555	1864	124,359,243

TE-DEUM. A song of thanksgiving used in the Romish and English Churches, beginning "*Te Deum laudamus*—We praise thee, O God," supposed to be the composition of Augustin and Ambrose, about 390.

TEETOTALLER. Richard Turner, an artisan of Preston, Lancashire, in attending temperance meetings, acknowledged that he had been a hard drinker, and being an illiterate man, and in want of a word to express how much he then abstained from malt and spirits,

exclaimed "I am now a Teetotaller;" about 1831. See *Encratites*, *Temperance*, and *United Kingdom*.

TELEGRAPHS. Polybius calls the different instruments used by the ancients for communicating information, *pyrsia*, because the signals were always made by fire. In 1663, a plan was suggested by the marquess of Worcester, and a modern telegraph was suggested by Dr. Hooke, 1684. M. Amontons is also said to have been the inventor of telegraphs about this period. M. Chappe then invented the telegraph first used by the French in 1793, and two were erected over the Admiralty-office, London, 1796. The Semaphore was erected there 1816. The naval signals by telegraph enabled 400 previously concerted sentences to be transmitted from ship to ship, by varying the combinations of two revolving crosses. See *Electric Telegraph*, under *Electricity*.

TELESCOPES were noticed by Leonard Digges, about 1571. Roger Bacon, about 1250, described telescopes and microscopes exactly, and yet neither were made till one Metius, at Alkmaer, and Jansen, of Middleburg, constructed them about 1590-1609. Galileo imitated their invention by its description, and made three in succession, one of which magnified a thousand times, 1630. With these he discovered Jupiter's moons and the phases of Venus. Telescopes were improved by Zucchi, Huyghens, Gregory, and Newton, and afterwards by Martin, Hall, Dollond, and Herschel.

The reflecting telescope invented by Newton . 1668
Achromatic telescopes made by More Hall about 1723
A telescope made in London for the observatory of Madrid, which cost 11,000*l.*, in 1802; but the Herschel telescope, made 1789-1795, was superior; it had the great speculum 48 inches diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, weighed 2118 lbs., and magnified 6400 times. See *Herschel*.
The earl of Rosse erected on his estate at Parsonstown, in Ireland, the largest telescope ever constructed, at a cost exceeding 20,000*l.*
This wonderful instrument is 7 feet in diameter, and 52 feet in length; the machinery is supported on massive walls, and notwith-

standing its great weight and size, is moved with the utmost ease, and can be lowered to any angle, while it sweeps the horizon by means of wheels running on a graduated circle . . . 1828-1845
One of gigantic size, 85 feet in length (very imperfect), completed at Wandsworth by the rev. John Craig . . . 1852
Magnificent equatorial telescopes set up at the national observatories at Greenwich and Paris 1860
M. Foucault exhibits at Paris a reflecting telescope, the mirror $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; the focal length $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet . . . 1862

TELLURIUM, a rare metal, in its natural state containing small quantities of iron and gold, was discovered by Müller at Reichenstein in 1782.

TEMESWAR (Hungary), capital of the Banat, often besieged by the Turks. On Aug. 10, 1849, Haynau totally defeated the Hungarians besieging this town, and virtually ended the war.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES originated with Mr. Calhoun, who, while he was secretary of war in America, in order to counteract the habitual use of ardent spirits among the people, prohibited them altogether in the United States' army, 1818. The first public temperance society in America was projected in 1825, and formed Feb. 13, 1826. Temperance societies immediately afterwards were formed in England and Scotland. In Ireland, the rev. Dr. Edgar, of Belfast, published upon temperance in 1829-31; and Father Mathew, a Roman Catholic clergyman, affirmed that in 1839, 1840, and 1841, he had made more than a million of converts to temperance.* In England, the National Temperance Society was formed in 1842; the London Temperance League in 1851; and the United Kingdom Alliance for the legislative suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors, June 1, 1853. See *Teetotaller*.

TEMPLARS. The first military order of Knights Templars was founded in 1118, by Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem. The Templars were numerous in several countries, and came to England 1185. Their wealth having excited the cupidity of the French kings, the order was suppressed by the council of Vienne, and part of its revenues was bestowed upon other orders in 1312. Numbers of the order were burned alive and hanged in 1310, and it suffered great persecutions throughout Europe. The grand-master Molay was burnt alive at Paris in 1314.

TEMPLE (London), the dwelling of the Knights Templars, at the suppression of the order, was purchased by the professors of the common law, and converted into inns, 1340. They are called the Inner and Middle Temple, in relation to Essex-house, which was also a

* This success was probably owing to the general poverty, as the majority of the converts are stated to have relapsed on the return of prosperity. Father Mathew arrived in America in July, 1849, but was not so successful there. He died Dec. 8, 1856, aged 66.

part of the house of the Templars, built in 1185, and called the Outer Temple, because it was situated without Temple Bar.—St. Mary's, or the Temple Church, situated in the Inner Temple, is an ancient Gothic stone building, erected by the Templars in 1240, and is remarkable for its circular vestibule, and for the tombs of the crusaders, who were buried here. The church was recased with stone by Mr. Smirke in 1828.—The *Temple Hall* was built in 1572, and *Temple Bar* in 1672. The new Middle Temple library was opened by the prince of Wales, Oct. 31, 1861.

TEMPLES originated in the sepulchres built for the dead. *Eusebius*. The Egyptians were the first who erected temples to the gods. *Herodotus*. The first erected in Greece is ascribed to Deucalion. *Apollonius*.

The temple of Jerusalem built by Solomon, 1012 B.C.; consecrated 1004; pillaged by Sheshak, 971; repaired by Joash, 856; profaned by Ahaz, 740; restored by Hezekiah, 726; pillaged and fired by Nebuchadnezzar, 588, 587; rebuilt, 536; pillaged by Antiochus, 170; rebuilt by Herod, 18; destroyed by Titus, A.D. 70.

The temple of Apollo, at Delphi, first a cottage with boughs, built of stone by Trophonius, about 1200 B.C.; burnt by the Pisistratidæ, 548; a new temple raised by the family of the Alcæonidæ, about 513.

Temple of Diana at Ephesus, built seven times; planned by Ctesiphon, 544 B.C.; fired by Herostatus, to perpetuate his name, 356 B.C.; to rebuild

it employed 220 years; destroyed by the Goths, A.D. 260.

The temple of Piety was built by Acilius, on the spot where once a woman had fed with her milk her aged father, whom the senate had imprisoned, and excluded from all aliments. *Val. Max.*

Temple of Theseus, built 480 B.C., is at this day the most perfect ancient edifice in the world.

Most of the heathen temples were destroyed throughout the Roman empire by Constantine the Great, 331. See *separate articles*.

The temple at Paris, formerly an asylum for debtors, was made the site of a market in 1809, and rebuilt in 1864.

TENANT. See *Rent*. "Tenant-right" in Ireland has caused much discussion in that country.

TENASSERIM (N.E. India), ceded by Burmah to the British, Feb. 1826.

TENERIFFE (Canaries, N.W. coast of Africa). The celebrated peak of Teneriffe is 15,396 feet above the level of the sea. It was ascended in 1856 by professor C. Piazzi Smyth for astronomical observations. An earthquake in this island destroyed several towns and many thousands of people in 1704. In an unsuccessful attack made at Santa Cruz, admiral (afterwards lord) Nelson lost his right arm, and 141 officers and men were killed, July 24, 1797. For the particulars of this heroic affair, see *Santa Cruz*.

TENNESSEE, a southern state of North America, was settled in 1765, and admitted into the Union, June 1, 1796. An ordinance of secession from the Union was passed, it is asserted illegally, on May 6, 1861. On Feb. 23, 1862, the Federal general Nelson entered Nashville, and in March, Andrew Johnson (now the president of the United States) was made military governor over a large part of Tennessee. In Sept. 1863, Rosencrans expelled the Confederate government.

TENTHS. See *Tithes*.

TENURES, the mode in which land is held. Military tenures were abolished in 1660. Lyttelton's book on Tenures is dated 1481.

TERBIUM, a metal sometimes found with yttrium (*which see*).

TERMS OF LAW AND VACATIONS. They were instituted in England from the Norman usage, the long vacation being suited to the time of the vintage in France, 14 Will. I. 1079. *Glaville de Leg. Anglie*. They were gradually formed. *Spelman*. The terms were fixed by statute 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. July 22, 1830: *Hilary Term* to begin Jan. 11 and end Jan. 31; *Easter*, April 15, to end May 8; *Trinity*, May 22, to end June 12; *Michaelmas*, Nov. 2, to end Nov. 25. This act was amended 1 Will. IV. Nov. 15, 1830.

TERROR. See *Reign of*.

TEST ACT, directing all officers, civil and military, under government, to receive the sacrament according to the forms of the Church of England, and to take the oaths against transubstantiation, &c.; enacted March 1673. The Test and Corporation acts were repealed by statute in 1828.

TESTER. *Testone*. A silver coin struck in France by Louis XII. 1513; and also in Scotland in the time of Francis II. and of Mary, queen of Scots, 1559. It was so called from the head of the king, stamped upon it. In England the tester was of 12*d.* value in the reign of Henry VIII., and afterwards of 6*d.* (still called a tester).

TETUAN (Morocco), was entered by the Spaniards, Feb. 6, 1860, after gaining a decisive victory on Feb. 4. The general, O'Donnell, was made a grandee of the first class.

TEUTONES (hence *Deutsche*, German), a people of Germany, who with the Cimbri made incursions upon Gaul, and cut to pieces two Roman armies, 113 and 105 B.C. They were at last defeated by the consul Marius at Aix, and a great number made prisoners, 102 B.C. See *Cimbri*, with whom authors commonly join the Teutones. The appellation came to be applied to the German nation in general.

TEUTONIC ORDER, military knights established in the Holy Land about 1191, through the humanity of the Germans (Teutones) to the sick and wounded of the Christian army in the Holy Land, under the celebrated Guy of Lusignan, when before Acre. The order was confirmed by a bull of pope Celestine III. On their return to Germany, they were invited to subdue and Christianise the country now called Prussia and its neighbourhood, which they gradually accomplished. A large part of their possessions was incorporated into Poland in 1466, and into Brandenburg about 1521. In 1525, the grand-master was made a prince of the empire. The order was dissolved, and its remaining possessions seized, by Napoleon I. in 1809. See *Prussia*, &c.

TEWKESBURY (Gloucestershire), where Edward IV. gained a decisive victory over the Lancastrians, May 4, 1471. Queen Margaret, the consort of Henry VI. and her son, were taken prisoners. The queen was conveyed to the Tower of London, where king Henry expired a few days after this fatal engagement; being, as is generally supposed, murdered by the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The queen was ransomed in 1475 by the French king, Louis XI., for 50,000 crowns. This was the last battle between the houses of York and Lancaster. See *Roses*.

TEXAS (N. America). Separated from Mexico in 1836. Its independence was acknowledged in 1840. Its proposed annexation led to war between Mexico and the United States. It was admitted into the Union by the latter in 1846; seceded from it in 1861; submitted in 1865.

TEXEL (at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, Holland). Its vicinity has been the scene of memorable naval engagements. An engagement of three days' continuance, between the English under Blake, Dean, and Monk, and the Dutch under Van Tromp and De Ruyter, in which the latter were worsted, and admiral Van Tromp was killed, 1653. Again, in the mouth of the Texel, when D'Etrees and Ruyter were signally defeated, Aug. 11, 1673. The Dutch fleet vanquished by lord Duncan, on Oct. 11, 1797. See *Camperdown*. The Dutch fleet of twelve ships of war, and thirteen Indiamen, surrendered to admiral Mitchell, who, entering the Texel, possessed himself of them without firing a shot, Aug. 28, 1799.

THALLIUM, a metal, occurring in the sulphuric-acid manufacture, discovered by Mr. Wm. Crookes, by means of the spectrum analysis in March, 1861.

THAMES (London). The richest river in the world. It has been erroneously said that its name is Isis till it arrives at Dorchester, when, being joined by the Thame or Tame, it assumes the name of Thames. What was the origin of this vulgar error cannot now be traced: poetical fiction, however, had perpetuated the error, and invested it with a kind of classical sanctity. It was called Thames or Tams before it came near the Thames. *Camden*.

The river rose so high at Westminster that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats 1235
It rose to a great height, 1736, 1747, 1762 . . . 1791
The conservation of the Thames was given to the mayors of London . . . 1489

The Thames was made navigable to Oxford . . . 1624

It ebbed and flowed twice in three hours, 1658; again, three times in four hours, March 22, 1682; again, twice in three hours Nov. 24, 1777

An act of parliament gave the conservation of the Thames to the corporation of London: twelve conservators were to be appointed—three by the government. 1857

THAMES TUNNEL.—Projected by Mr. I. K. Brunel, to form a communication between Rotherhithe and Wapping. The bill received the royal assent, June 24, 1824. The shaft was begun in 1825; the first brick was laid by Mr. Smith, March 2; the excavation commenced, April 1; and the first horizontal excavation . . . in Dec. 1825

At a distance of 544 feet from the shaft, the first irruption took place . . . May 18, 1827

The second irruption, by which six workmen perished . . . Jan. 12, 1828

The tunnel was opened throughout for foot-passengers, March 25, 1843. The length of

the tunnel is 1300 feet; its width is 35 feet; height, 20 feet; clear width of each archway, including foot-path, about 14 feet; thickness of earth between the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river, about 15 feet.

In consequence of the great contamination of the Thames by the influx of the sewage of London, and the bad odours emanating from it in the summer of 1853, an act was passed empowering the Metropolitan Board of Works (*which see*) to undertake its purification by constructing new drainage. The works are still in progress . . . 1866

THAMES EMBANKMENT: sir Christopher Wren recommended it in 1666. The corporation embanked a mile in 1767. It was further recommended by sir Fred. Trench, in 1824; by the duke of Newcastle in 1844; and by John Martin the painter in 1856. In 1860, the Metropolitan Board of Works recommended that the north bank of the Thames should be embanked; whereby the bed of the river would be improved; a low-level sewer could be easily constructed beneath a broad roadway; docks to be constructed within the embankment wall; the expense to be defrayed by the city duties on coal, and by

THAMES, *continued.*

means provided by government. The principle of this recommendation was approved by parliament, and a committee was appointed, which sat for the first time April 30, 1861. An act for "embanking the north side of the Thames from Westminster bridge to Blackfriars bridge, and for making new streets in and near thereto," passed Aug. 7; the work begun in Nov. 1862. Mr. J. W. Bazalgette presented a report, with a plan for embanking the south side of the

Thames, Nov. 6, 1862; act for carrying it out passed July 28, 1863. The Thames Angling Preservation Society (established about 1838) is revived in "First stone of the embankment laid by Mr. Thwaites near Whitehall-stairs July 20, 1864. Mr. Leach, engineer of the conservators, reported that "the river is dreadfully mismanaged from its source to its mouth," July 23, "

THANE, a Saxon title of nobility, abolished in England at the conquest, upon the introduction of the feudal system, and in Scotland by king Malcolm III., when the title of earl was adopted, 1057.

THANET, Kent, was the first permanent settlement of the Saxons, 428. The Danes held a part of it, 853-865, and ravaged it 980.

THEATINES. An order of religious, the first who assumed the title of regular clerks, founded by Caraffa, bishop of Theate, in Naples (afterwards pope Paul IV.), 1524, to repress heresy. They first established themselves in France, according to the historian Hénault, in Paris, 1644. The Theatines endeavoured, but vainly, to revive among the clergy the poverty of the apostles. *Ashe*.

THEATRES. That of Bacchus, at Athens, built by Philos, 420 B.C., was the first erected. Marcellus' theatre at Rome was built about 80 B.C. Theatres were afterwards numerous, and were erected in most cities of Italy. There was a theatre at Pompeii, where most of the inhabitants of the town were assembled on the night of Aug. 24, A.D. 79, when an eruption of Vesuvius covered Pompeii. Scenes were introduced into theatres, painted by Balthazar Sienna, A.D. 1533. See *Drama, Plays, &c.*

THEATRES IN ENGLAND. The first royal licence for a theatre in England was in 1574, to master Burbage and four others, servants of the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe, Bankside. See *Globe*. But, long before that time, miracle plays were represented in the fields. The prices of admission in the reign of queen Elizabeth were—gallery, 2d.; lords' rooms, 1s. The first play-bill was dated April 8, 1663, and issued from Drury-lane; it runs thus: "By his Majestie his company of Comedians at the New Theatre in Drury-lane, will be acted a comedy called the *Humourous Lieutenant*." After detailing the characters, it concludes thus: "The play will begin at three o'clock exactly." Lincoln's-inn theatre was opened in 1695. The licensing act (10 Geo. II. c. 23, 1735) was passed in consequence of the performance of Fielding's *Pasquin* at the Haymarket, satirising Walpole's administration. Marionettes or Puppets were produced at the Adelaide Gallery in 1852. See *Covent Garden, Drury Lane, Opera House, Drama, &c.* In Jan. 1860, several of the theatres were first opened on Sunday evenings for religious worship, and were filled.

DRURY LANE.

Killigrew's patent	April 25, 1662
Opened	April 8, 1663
Nell Gwynn performed	1666
Theatre burnt down	1671
Rebuilt by sir Christopher Wren, and opened,	March 26, 1674
Cibber, Wilkes, Booth	1712
Garrick's <i>début</i> here	1742
Garrick and Lacy's tenure (revival of Shakespeare)	1747
Interior rebuilt by Adams; opened	Sept. 23, 1775
Garrick's farewell	June 10, 1776
Sheridan's management	"
Theatrical fund founded by Mr. Garrick	1777
Mrs. Siddons' <i>début</i> as a star	Oct. 10, 1782
Mr. Kemble's <i>début</i> as <i>Hamlet</i>	Sept. 30, 1783
The theatre rebuilt on a large scale, and re-opened	March 12, 1794
Charles Kemble's first appearance (as <i>Malcolm</i> in <i>Macbeth</i>)	April 21, "
Downton's first appearance (as <i>Sheva</i> in the <i>Jew</i>),	Oct. 11, 1796
Hatfield fired at George III.	May 11, 1800
The theatre burnt	Feb. 24, 1809

Rebuilt by Wyatt, and re-opened with a prologue by lord Byron	Oct. 10, 1812
Edmund Kean's appearance (as <i>Shylock</i>),	Jan. 26, 1814
Mr. Elliston, lessee	Oct. 3, 1819
Madame Vestris's first appearance (as <i>Lilla</i>),	Feb. 19, 1820
Real water introduced in the <i>Cataract of the Ganges</i>	Oct. 27, 1823
Mr. Price, lessee	July, 1826
Miss Ellen Tree's appearance (as <i>Violante</i>),	Sept. 23, "
Charles Kean's appearance (as <i>Norval</i>)	Oct. 1, 1827
Mrs. Nisbett's first appearance (as the <i>Widow Cheerly</i>)	Oct. 9, 1829
Mr. Alexander Lee's and Captain Polhill's management	1830
Mr. Alfred Bunn, lessee	1831
Mr. Forrest's first appearance (as <i>Spartacus</i>),	Oct. 17, 1836
Mr. Hammond's management	1839
German operas commenced at this theatre,	March 15, 1841
Mr. Macready's management	"
Mr. Bunn, again lessee	1843

THEATRES, *continued.*

Miss Clara Webster burnt on the stage, and died	Dec. 14;
Mr. Anderson's management	Dec. 16, 1844
Mr. Macready's farewell	Feb. 26, 1851
Mr. Bunn, lessee and manager	1852
Mr. E. T. Smith	1853-9
English opera (Mr. Harrison and Miss Pyne)	1858
Italian opera	1859
Opened by Mr. E. T. Smith	Oct. 15, 1860
Suddenly closed	April 20, 1861
Mr. G. V. Brooke appears (as <i>Othello</i>)	Oct. 27, "
[Drowned in the <i>London</i> . See <i>Wrecks</i> , Jan. 11, 1866]	
Mr. Falconer	Dec. 1862-1865
Messrs. Falconer and Chatterton, managers,	Jan. 1866

COVENT GARDEN.

(The Duke's Theatre) Sir William Davenant's patent	April 25, 1662
The theatre opened by Rich	Dec. 7, 1732
Beef-steak Society, founded by Rich and Lambert	1735
Theatrical fund instituted	1765
Mr. Harris's tenure	1767
Lewis's first appearance in the character of <i>Belcour</i>	Sept. 15, 1773
Miss Reay killed by Mr. Hackman, coming from the house	April 7, 1779
Jack Johnstone's first appearance in Irish characters	Oct. 3, 1783
Munden's appearance	Dec. 2, 1790
Fawcett's first appearance (as <i>Caleb</i>)	Sept. 21, 1791
G. F. Cooke's appearance (as <i>Richard III.</i>)	Oct. 31, 1800
Braham's appearance	Dec. 9, 1801
Mr. Kemble's management	1802
Appearance of Master Betty, the <i>Infant Roscius</i> ,	Dec. 1, 1803
Lewis's last appearance (as the <i>Copper Captain</i>),	May 28, 1808
Theatre burnt down	Sept. 20, "
Rebuilt by R. Smirke, R.A., and re-opened with <i>Macbeth</i>	Sept. 18, 1809
The O. P. Riot (<i>which see</i>)	Sept. 18 to Dec. 10, "
Horses first introduced; in <i>Bluebeard</i>	Feb. 18, 1811
The farewell benefit of Mrs. Siddons (immense house)	June 29, 1812
[Mrs. Siddons, however, performed once afterwards, in June, 1819, for Mr. and Mrs. C. Kemble's benefit.]	
Miss Stephens's first appearance (as <i>Mandane</i>),	Sept. 7, 1813
Miss Foote's appearance here (as <i>Amanthis</i>)	May 26, 1814
Miss O'Neill's appearance here (as <i>Juliet</i>),	Oct. 6, "
Miss Kelly fired at by George Barnet, in the house	Feb. 7, 1816
Mr. Macready's first appearance (as <i>Orestes</i>),	Sept. 16, "
Mr. J. P. Kemble's farewell (as <i>Coriolanus</i>),	June 23, 1817
Henry Harris's management	1818
Charles Kemble's management	1823
Miss Fanny Kemble's appearance (as <i>Juliet</i>),	Oct. 5, 1829
Mr. Fawcett's farewell	May 21, 1830
Charles Young's farewell	May 30, 1832
Mr. Macready's management	1837
Madame Vestris's management	1839
Miss Adelaide Kemble's appearance (as <i>Norma</i>),	Nov. 2, 1841
Charles Kemble again	Sept. 10, 1842
Mr. Laurent's management	Dec. 26, 1844
Opened for Italian opera	April 6, 1847
Destroyed by fire (during a <i>bal masque</i> , conducted by Anderson the Wizard)	March 5, 1856
New theatre (by Barry), opened by Mr. F. Gye (<i>Les Huguenots</i>)	May 15, 1858
English opera (Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison)	Oct. 1859

All principal actors perform parts of plays for the benefit of the Dramatic College, March 29,	1860
Balfe's <i>Bianca</i> brought out	Dec. 6, "
Italian opera (Mr. Gye)	April, 1861
Last appearance of Grisi	Aug. 3, "
English opera (Pyne and Harrison)	Oct. 21, "
Italian opera (Mr. Gye)	April, 1862
English opera (Pyne and Harrison)	Aug. 25, "
Italian opera (Mr. Gye)	April 7, 1863
Gounod's <i>Faust</i>	July, "
English opera (Pyne and Harrison)	Oct. 12, "
Italian opera (Mr. Gye)	April, 1864
English opera, &c. (Opera Company, Limited),	Oct. 17, "
Italian opera (Mr. Gye)	April 28, 1865
Becomes the property of a company, Mr. Gye manager	Aug. 1865

ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE, OR QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Opera-house opened. Pennant. (See <i>Opera-house</i>)	1705
The theatre was enlarged	1720
Burnt down	June 17, 1789
Rebuilt, and re-opened	Sept. 22, 1791
Exterior improved by Mr. Nash	1818
The <i>ritievo</i> by Mr. Bubb	1821
Madame Rachel's appearance	May 10, 1841
Mr. Lumley's management	1842
Jenny Lind's first appearance	May 4, 1847
Association formed for conducting financial affairs of the house	1852
Jullien's concerts	Oct. 1857
Festive performances on the marriage of the princess royal	Jan. 1859
Macfarren's <i>Robin Hood</i> brought out	Oct. 17, 1860
[Not opened in 1861.]	
Italian opera (Mr. Mapleson)	April 26, 1862—April, 1865

HAYMARKET.

Built	1702
Opened by French comedians	Dec. 29, 1720
Fielding's Mogul company	1734-5
A French company prohibited from acting by the audience	1738
Mr. Foote's patent	1747
The Bottle-conjuror's dupery (see <i>Bottle Conjuror</i>)	Jan. 16, 1748
The theatre rebuilt	1767
Mr. Colman's tenure	Jan. 1, 1777
Miss Farren's appearance here (afterwards countess of Derby)	"
Royal visit—great crowd—16 persons killed and many wounded	Feb. 3, 1794
Mr. Elliston's <i>debut</i> here	June 24, 1796
First appearance of Mr. Mathews (as <i>Lingo</i>),	May 16, 1803
Mr. Morris's management	1805
Appearance of Mr. Liston (as <i>Sheepface</i>),	June 8, "
The tailors' riot	Aug. 15, "
Appearance of Mr. Young (as <i>Hamlet</i>),	June 22, 1807
Of Miss F. Kelly (as <i>Fiorella</i>)	June 12, 1810
Theatre rebuilt by Nash; opened	July 4, 1821
Miss Paton's (Mrs. Wood) appearance (as <i>Susannah</i>)	Aug. 3, 1822
Mr. Webster's management	June 12, 1837
Mr. Charles Kean's appearance here	1839
Mr. Webster's management (16 years) terminated with his farewell appearance, March 14,	1853
First appearance of <i>Our American Cousin</i> (said to be by Tom Taylor, and to have been acted 800 times in America), Mr. Sothorn, <i>Lord Dundreary</i>	Nov. 11, 1861
Mr. Buckstone's management	1853-66

THEATRES, *continued.*

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE, OR LYCEUM.

Built by Dr. Arnold	1794-5
Winsor experiments with gas-lighting	1803-4
Opened as the Lyceum in	1809
Appearance of Mr. Wrench (as <i>Belcour</i>)	Oct. 7, "
Re-opened with an address spoken by Miss Kelly	June 15, 1816
House destroyed by fire	Feb. 16, 1830
Re-built, and re-opened	July 14, 1834
Equestrian performances	Jan. 16, 1844
Mrs. Keeley's management	April 8, "
Madame Vestris and Mr. C. Mathews' management	Oct. 1847-56
Retirement of Mr. C. Mathews	March, 1855
Appearance of Madame Ristori	June, 1856
Taken by Mr. Gye for Italian opera for forty nights	April 14, 1857
Opened for English opera by Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison	Sept. 21, "
Balle's opera, <i>Rose of Castile</i> , produced	Oct. "
Mr. G. Webster and Mr. Falconer, July, 1858; closed	April, 1859
Opened by Madame Celeste, Nov. 1859, and	Oct. 1860
The "Savage Club" perform before the queen and prince	March 7, "
Italian opera	June 8, 1861
Mr. Falconer, manager (English comedy),	Aug. 19, "
<i>Peep o' Day</i> brought out	Nov. 9, "
Mr. Fechter	Jan. 10, 1863—June, 1865

THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

Formerly called the <i>Sans Pareil</i> , opened under the management of Mr. and Miss Scott,	Nov. 27, 1806
Under Rodwell and Jones, who gave it the present name	1820-1
Terry and Yates	1825
Messrs. Mathews and Yates' management join (<i>Mathews at Home</i>)	1828
New front	1840
Madame Celeste's management	Sept. 30, 1844
Rebuilt and opened, with improved arrangements	Dec. 27, 1858
<i>Colleen Bawn</i> represented	Sept. 10, 1860
[Immense run; above 360 nights.]	
Miss Bateman appears as <i>Leah</i> , Oct 1, 1863, to	June 11, 1864
Mr. B. Webster, present lessee	1844-66

PRINCE'S, LATE ST. JAMES'S.

This theatre was built by, and opened under the management of, Mr. Braham	Dec. 14, 1835
German operas performed here under the management of Mr. Bunn	1840
Mr. Mitchell's tenure; performance of French plays	Jan. 22, 1844
German plays	1852
Mrs. Seymour's tenure	Oct. 22, 1854-5
French plays	1857
Neapolitan Buffo-opera	Nov. "
Italian plays	1858
French opera	Jan. 1859
French plays	May, "
English comedy, under Mr. F. Chatterton, manager	Oct. "
French plays	May 28, 1860
English plays	Aug. 12, "
Mr. Wigan, manager	1860-2
French plays	May 20, 1861

PRINCESS'S THEATRE, OXFORD STREET.

First opened	1840
Sold for 16,400l.	Sept. 9, 1841

Mr. Bartley's farewell here	Dec. 18, 1852
Mr. Charles Kean's management	1850; closed, Aug. 29, 1859
Mr. A. Harris's management; opened	Sept. 29, "
Zouave Crimean company	July 23, 1860
Mr. Fechter appears (as <i>Hamlet</i>)	March 20, 1861
Mr. Harris, lessee	1860-1
Mr. Lindus, manager	Oct. 20, 1862
Mr. G. Vining, lessee and manager	May, 1863-66

OLYMPIC.

Erected by the late Mr. Astley, and opened with horsemanship	Sept. 18, 1806
Here the celebrated Elliston (1813), and afterwards Madame Vestris, had managements; the latter until	1839
Mr. George Wild's tenure	1840
Miss Davenport's tenure	Nov. 11, 1844
Mr. Watts's management	1848
The theatre destroyed by fire	March 29, 1849
Rebuilt and opened—Mr. Watts resumes his management	Dec. 26, "
Mr. William Farren's management	1850
Lessee and manager, Mr. A. Wigan	Oct. 17, 1853-7
Messrs. Robson and Embden's management,	Aug. 1857-62
Mr. Horace Wigan, manager	Nov. 1864—June, 1865

STRAND THEATRE.

First opened—Mr. Rayner and Mrs. Waylett	1831
Mr. William Farren's management	1849
Lessee, Mr. F. Allcroft; manager, Mr. T. Payne	1855
Lessee, Miss Swanborough	1858-61
Mr. Swanborough, sen.	Dec. 1862
Mrs. Swanborough	June, 1865—Jan. 1866

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Built by Philip Astley, and opened	1773
Destroyed by fire, with numerous adjacent houses	Sept. 17, 1794
Rebuilt	1795
Burnt again, with forty houses	Sept. 1, 1803
Ducrow's management	1825
Again destroyed by fire	June 8, 1841
Rebuilt and reopened by Mr. Batty	April 17, 1843
Lessee and manager, Mr. W. Cooke	1855-60
Mr. W. Cooke's farewell benefit	Jan. 30, 1860
A man killed by a lion	Jan. 7, 1861
Opened by Mr. Batty	Dec. 6, "
Opened by Mr. Boucicault, as the THEATRE ROYAL, WESTMINSTER	Dec. 26, 1862
Horsemanship and opera (under Mr. E. T. Smith) exhibiting in	June, 1865

CIRCUS, NOW SURREY THEATRE.

[Originally devoted to equestrian exercises, under Mr. Hughes]	Nov. 4, 1782
Opened for performances	Nov. 4, 1783
Destroyed by fire	Aug. 12, 1805
Mr. Elliston's management	1809
Mr. Elliston again	June 4, 1827
Mr. Davidge's tenure	1833
Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Anderson, managers,	Sept. 12, 1863-5
Destroyed by fire, Jan. 31; rebuilt and opened,	Dec. 26, 1865

COBURG, NOW VICTORIA.

[The erection was commenced under the patronage of the late princess Charlotte and the prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg]	1816
The house was opened	1818

THEATRES, *continued.*

Messrs. Egerton and Abbott had the management in 1833
 Mr. Osbaldiston's tenure 1840
 Alarm of fire, sixteen persons killed . Dec. 27, 1838

SADLER'S WELLS.

Opened as an orchestra 1863
 Present house opened 1765
 Eighteen persons trampled to death on a false alarm of fire Oct. 15, 1807
 Management of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps, May 20, 1844-59
 Management of Mr. Joseph March 25, 1861
 Re-opened by Mr. Phelps Sept. 7, "
 Lessee, Miss C. Lucette Sept. 27, 1862
 Miss Mariott, manager, Sept 5, 1863—May 20, 1864
 Miss C. Lucette, for opera May 22, 1865
 Miss Mariott, legitimate drama Oct. "

OTHER THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre, Tottenham-court-road 1828
 Garrick Theatre, Goodman's-fields 1850
 Bowery Theatre, Lambeth * * *
 City Theatre, Norton-Folgate 1837
 Miss Kelly's Theatre 1840
 Marylebone, opened 1842
 Pavilion Theatre burnt Feb. 23, 1856
 New Royalty (Soho) Aug. 31, 1863

DUBLIN THEATRES.

Werburg-street, commenced 1635
 Orange-street, now Smock-alley 1662
 Aungier-street (*Victor*) 1728
 Ditto, management of Mr. Hitchcock 1733
 Crow-street Music-hall 1731
 Rainsford-street Theatre 1732
 Smock-alley Theatre, rebuilt 1735
 Fishamble-street Music-hall 1741
 Capel-street Theatre 1745
 Crow-street, Theatre Royal 1758
 Ditto, Mr. Daly's patent 1786
 Ditto, Mr. Fred. Edw. Jones's patent 1798
 Peter-street, Theatre Royal 1789
 Hawkin's-street, Theatre Royal 1821
 Ditto, Mr. Abbott, lessee 1824
 Ditto, Mr. Bunn, lessee 1827
 Ditto, Mr. Calcraft, lessee 1830
 Queen's Theatre, Brunswick-street 1844

EDINBURGH THEATRES.

Theatre of Music 1672
 Allan Ramsay's 1736
 Theatre, Shakspeare-square 1769
 The Caledonian Theatre 1822
 Adelphi Theatre burnt down May 24, 1853
 Royal Theatre burnt down (several lives lost), Jan. 13, 1865

FIRST OR LAST APPEARANCES.

Quin's first appearance 1716
 Macklin at Lincoln's-inn-fields 1725
 Garrick's at Goodman's-fields, as *Richard III.*, Oct. 19, 1741
 Miss Farren (afterwards countess of Derby) first appears at Liverpool 1773
 Garrick's last appearance June 10, 1776
 Mrs. Robinson, *Perdita*: her last appearance, Dec. 24, 1779

Braham's first appearance at the Royalty, April 20, 1787
 Madame Storace; her first appearance in London Nov. 24, 1789
 Incledon's first appearance 1790
 Miss Mellon, her first appearance as *Lydia Languish* Jan. 31, 1795
 Liston's first appearance in London June 1, 1805
 Romeo Coates appears as *Lothario* April 10, 1811
 Mrs. Jordan's last appearance, as *Lady Teazle*, June 1, 1814
 Mr. Macready's first appearance at Bath, as *Romeo* Dec. 29, "
 Booth's first appearance Feb. 12, 1817
 W. Farren's first appearance 1818
 Munden's last appearance May 31, 1824
 Fanny Kemble's first appearance Oct. 5, 1829
 Edmund Kean's farewell 1833
 Liston's last appearance May 31, 1838
 Adelaide Kemble's first appearance Nov. 2, 1841
 Jenny Lind's first appearance May 4, 1847
 Mrs. Glover's farewell July 12, 1850
 Mr. Bartley's farewell Dec. 18, 1852
 Mr. W. Farren's farewell 1855
 Clara Novello's farewell Nov. 21, 1860
 Miss Bateman appears as *Leah* Oct. 1, 1863
 Her farewell at H. M.'s theatre Dec. 22, 1865

MEMORANDA.

David Garrick died 1779
 Charles Macklin died 1797
 Mr. Palmer died on the stage at Liverpool, Aug. 2, 1798
 Bannister retired from the stage 1815
 John P. Kemble died 1823
 Talma died in Paris 1826
 Weber came to London Feb. "
 The Brunswick theatre fell, owing to the weight of a newly-erected roof, and numbers of persons were wounded and some killed, Feb. 29, 1828
 Sarah Siddons died 1831
 Edmund Kean died 1833
 Madame Malibran died at Manchester, Sept. 23, 1836
 Paganini died May 29, 1840
 Power lost in the *President* steamer, about March 13, 1841
 Elton lost in the *Pegasus* July 19, 1843
 Theatres' Registry Act passed Aug. 22, "
 Madlle. Mars died at Paris March 23, 1847
 Madame Catalini died at Paris June 13, 1849
 Alexander Lee died Oct. 9, 1851
 Mrs. Warner died Sept. 5, 1854
 C. Kemble died Nov. 5, "
 John Braham died Feb. 17, 1856
 Madame Vestris died Aug. 8, "
 Madlle. Rachel died Jan. 4, 1858
 Mrs. Nisbett (lady Boothby) died Jan. 16, "
 Louis Lablache (buffo singer) died Jan. 23, "
 John Pritt Harley died Aug. 22, "
 Flexmore, celebrated clown, died Aug. 20, 1860
 Mrs. Bates died Oct. 30, "
 Alfred Bunn died Dec. 20, "
 William Farren died Sept. 25, 1861
 Mr. Vandenhoff died Oct. 4, "
 M. Tree (Mrs. Bradshaw) died Feb. 1862
 Subscription testimonial (value 2000*l.*) presented to C. J. Kean: Mr. Gladstone in the chair March 22, "
 Sheridan Knowles died Nov. 30, "
 Mrs. Wood (once Miss Paton) died July 21, "
 Mr. F. Robson died Aug. 11, 1864
 Madame Pasta died, aged 66 April 1, 1865

THEATRICAL FUNDS. The Theatrical fund of Covent Garden was established in 1765; that of Drury Lane in 1776. They grant pensions to their members and their families. The General Theatrical fund was established in 1839.

THEBES or **Luxor**, in Egypt, called also Hecatompylos on account of its hundred gates, and Diospolis, as being sacred to Jupiter. In the time of its splendour, it extended above thirty-three miles, and upon any emergency could send into the field, by each of its hundred gates, 20,000 fighting men and 200 chariots. Thebes was ruined by Cambyzes, king of Persia, 521 B.C., and few traces of it were seen in the age of Juvenal. *Plutarch*. **THEBES** (the capital of the country successively called Aonia, Messapia, Ogygia, Hyantis, and Bœotia) was called Cadmeis, from Cadmus, its founder, 1493 B.C. It became a republic about 1120 B.C., and flourished under Epaminondas 378—362 B.C. It was taken by the Romans, 198 A.D. See *Bœotia* and *Greece*.

THEFT. This offence was punished by heavy fines among the Jews. By death at Athens, by the laws of Draco. See *Draco*. The Anglo-Saxons nominally punished theft with death, if above 12d. value; but the criminal could redeem his life by a ransom. In the 9th of Henry I. this power of redemption was taken away, 1108. The punishment of theft was very severe in England, till mitigated by Peel's acts, 9 & 10 Geo. IV. 1829. The laws respecting theft were consolidated in 1862.

THEISTS (*Theos*, God). A kind of deists about 1660. *Dean Martin*.

THELLUSSON'S WILL. One of the most singular testamentary documents ever executed. Mr. Peter Isaac Thellusson, an affluent London merchant, left 100,000*l.* to his widow and children; and the remainder, amounting to more than 600,000*l.*, he left to trustees, to accumulate during the lives of his three sons, and the lives of their sons; then the estates, directed to be purchased with the produce of the accumulating fund, were to be conveyed to the eldest lineal male descendant of his three sons, with the benefit of survivorship. Should no heir then exist, the whole was to be applied, by the agency of the sinking-fund, to the discharge of the national debt. Mr. Thellusson died on July 21, 1797. His will incurred much public censure,* and was contested by the heirs-at-law, but finally established by a decision of the house of lords, June 25, 1805. The last surviving grandson died in Feb. 1856. A dispute then arose whether the eldest male descendants or the descendants of the eldest son should inherit the property. The question was decided on appeal to the house of lords (June 9, 1859), in favour of the latter, lord Rendlesham, and Charles S. Thellusson, confirming the decision of the Master of the Rolls in 1858. In consequence of legal expenses the property is said not to exceed greatly its value in the testator's lifetime.

THEOLOGY (from the Greek *Theos*, God), the science which treats of the nature and attributes of God, of his relations to man, and of the manner in which they may be discovered. It is generally divided into two heads. 1. *Inspired* (including the Holy Scriptures, their interpretation, &c.). 2. *Natural*; which lord Bacon calls the first part of Philosophy.—Butler's *Analogy of Religion* (1736) and Paley's *Natural Theology* (1802) are eminent books on the latter subject.—The "*Summa Totius Theologiæ*" by Thomas Aquinas (born about 1224), a standard Roman Catholic work, was printed with commentaries, &c., in 1596.

THEOPHILANTHROPISTS (lovers of God and man), a sect formed in France in 1796; was headed by one of the five directors, Lepaux, in 1797, and broke up in 1802.

THERMIDOR REVOLUTION. On the 9th Thermidor of the 2nd year (July 27, 1794), the Convention deposed Robespierre, and on the next day he and twenty-two of his partisans were executed.

THERMO-ELECTRICITY. See under *Electricity* and *Heat*.

THERMOMETER. The invention of this instrument is ascribed to several scientific persons, all about the same time. To Galileo, before 1597. *Libri*. Invented by Drebbel of Alcmæer, 1609. *Boerhaave*. Invented by Paulo Sarpi, 1609. *Fulgentio*. Invented by Sanctorio in 1610. *Borelli*. Fahrenheit's thermometer was invented about 1726; Reaumur's and Celsius's (the latter now termed Centigrade) soon after. Fahrenheit's scale is usually employed in England and Reaumur's and the Centigrade on the continent. Freezing point: *Fah.* 32°; *R.* 0°; *C.* 0°. Boiling point: *Fah.* 212°, *R.* 80, *C.* 100. The mode of construction by substituting quicksilver for spirits was invented some years subsequently. Halley proposed it in 1697. Mr. L. M. Casella issued a minimum thermometer in Sept. 1861. It registers degrees of cold by means of mercury; hitherto deemed impossible.

* In 1800 an act of parliament was passed, preventing testators devising their property for purposes of accumulation for longer than 20 years after their death.

THERMOPYLÆ, in Doris N. Greece. Leonidas, at the head of 300 Spartans and 700 Thespians, at the defile of Thermopylæ, withstood the whole force of the Persians during three days, Aug. 7, 8, 9, 480 B.C., when Ephialtes, a Trachinian, perfidiously leading the enemy by a secret path up the mountains, brought them to the rear of the Greeks, who, thus placed between two assailants, perished gloriously on heaps of their slaughtered foes. One Greek only returned home, and he was received with reproaches for having fled. Here Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, was defeated by the Romans, 191 B.C.

THESSALONICA (now Salonica), a city in Macedonia. Here Paul preached, 53; and to the church here he addressed two epistles in 54. In consequence of seditions, a frightful massacre of the inhabitants took place in 390, by order of the emperor Theodosius. Thessalonica partook of the changes of the Eastern empire. It was sold to the Venetians by the emperor Andronicus in 1425; taken by the Turks in 1430; burnt, July 11, 1856.

THESSALY (N. Greece), the seat of many of the adventures described by the poets. The first king of whom we have any certain knowledge was Hellen, son of Deucalion, from whom his subjects were called Hellenists, a name afterwards extended to all Greeks. From Thessaly came the Achæans, the Ætolians, the Dorians, the Hellenists, &c. The two most remarkable events in the early history of this country are the deluge of Deucalion, 1548 B.C., and the expedition of the Argonauts, 1263 B.C. *See them severally*. Thessaly was conquered by the great Philip, 352 B.C., and partook of the fortunes of Macedon. It is now part of the kingdom of Greece.

THETFORD (Norfolk), the Roman Sitomagus, was a bishopric from 1070 to 1091, when the see was removed to Norwich.

THIMBLES are said to have been found at Herculaneum.—The art of making them was brought to England by John Lofting, a mechanic, from Holland, who set up a workshop at Islington, near London, and practised the manufacture in various metals with profit and success, about 1695. *Anderson*.

THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES. *See Articles*.

THIRTY TYRANTS, a term applied to the governors of Athens, in 404 B.C., who were expelled by Thrasybulus; and also to the aspirants to the imperial throne of Rome during the reigns of Gallienus and Aurelian, A.D. 259—274.

THIRTY YEARS' WAR, in Germany, between the Catholics and Protestants. It began with the latter in Bohemia in 1618, and ended with the peace of Westphalia in 1648. It is renowned for the victories of Wallenstein and Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden.

THISTLE,* **ORDER OF THE**, SCOTLAND, founded by James V. 1540. It consisted originally of himself, as sovereign, and twelve knights, in imitation of Christ and his twelve apostles. In 1542, James died, and the order was discontinued, about the time of the Reformation. The order was renewed by James VII. of Scotland and II. of England, by making eight knights, May 29, 1687; increased to twelve by queen Anne in 1703; to sixteen by George IV. in 1827.

THE ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF 1687.

George, duke of Gordon.

John, marquess of Athol.

James, earl of Arran, afterwards duke of Hamilton;

killed in a duel, 1712.

Alexander, earl of Moray.

James, earl of Perth; attainted.

Kenneth, earl of Seaforth; attainted.

George, earl of Dumbarton.

John, earl of Melford; attainted.

THISTLEWOOD'S CONSPIRACY. *See Cato-street Conspiracy*.

THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, St. (Southwark), was founded as an almshouse by Richard, prior of Bermondsey, in 1213, and surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1538. In 1551 the mayor and citizens of London, having purchased of Edward VI. the manor of Southwark, including this hospital, repaired and enlarged it, and admitted into it 260 poor, sick, and helpless objects; upon which the king, in 1553, incorporated it, together with Bethlehem, St. Bartholomew's, &c. It was built in 1693. In 1862, the site was sold to the railway company, and the patients were removed to the Surrey music-hall. A new hospital is to be erected near the Surrey side of Westminster bridge.

* Some Scottish historians make the origin of this order very ancient. The abbot Justinian says it was instituted by Achaius I. of Scotland, 809, when that monarch made an alliance with Charlemagne, and then took for his device the thistle. It is stated that king Hungus, the Pict, had a dream, in which St. Andrew made a midnight visit, and promised him a sure victory over his foes, the Northumbrians; and that the next day St. Andrew's Cross appeared in the air, and the Northumbrians were defeated. On this story, it is said, Achaius framed the order more than 700 years before James V. revived it.

THOMITES (or **TOMITES**), a body of enthusiasts who assembled at Broughton, near Canterbury. A Cornish publican named Thom, or Tom (religiously insane), assumed the name of sir W. Courtenay, knight of Malta and king of Jerusalem, and incited the rabble against the Poor Law Act. On May 31, 1838, a farmer of the neighbourhood, whose servant had joined the crowd which attended Thom, sent a constable to fetch him back; but on his arrival on the ground he was shot dead by Thom. The military were then called out, and lieut. Bennett proceeded to take the murderer into custody; but Thom advanced, and, firing a pistol, killed the lieutenant on the spot. One of the soldiers fired at Thom, and laid him dead by the side of lieut. Bennett. The people then attacked the military, who were compelled to fire; and several persons were killed before the mob dispersed. Many considered Thom a saint.

THORACIC DUCT, discovered first in a horse by Eustachius, about 1563; in the human body, by Ol. Rudbec, a Swedish anatomist. Thomas Bartholine, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Joliffe, of England, also discovered it about 1654. See *Lacteals*.

THORINUM, a very rare metal (a heavy gray powder), discovered by Berzelius in 1828.

THORN (on the Vistula, Poland) was founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1231. Many Protestants were slain here (after a religious riot) at the instigation of the Jesuits in 1724.

THRACE (now *Roumelia*, in Turkey) derived its name from Thrax, the son of Mars. *Aspin*. Thraces, the people, were descendants of Tiras, son of Japhet, and hence their name. They were a warlike people, and therefore Mars was said to have been born and to have his residence among them. *Euripides*. Thrace was conquered by Philip and Alexander, and annexed to the Macedonian empire about 335 B.C.; and it so remained till the conquest of Macedonia by the Romans, 168 B.C. On the ruins of Byzantium, the capital of Thrace, Constantinople was built. The Turks under Mahomet II. took the country A.D. 1453. *Priestley*.

THRASHING-MACHINES. The flail was the only instrument formerly in use for thrashing corn. The Romans used a machine called the *tribulum*, a sledge loaded with stones or iron, drawn over the corn-sheaves by horses. The first machine attempted in modern times was invented by Michael Menzies, at Edinburgh, about 1732; Andrew Meikle invented a machine in 1776. Many improvements have been since made.

THRASYMENE (N. Italy). A most bloody engagement took place here between the Carthaginians under Hannibal and the Romans under Flaminius, 217 B.C. No less than 15,000 Romans were left dead on the field of battle, and 10,000 taken prisoners; or, according to Livy, 6000; or Polybius, 15,000. The loss of Hannibal was about 1500 men. About 10,000 Romans made their escape, all covered with wounds. *Livy*; *Polybius*. On the same day an earthquake occurred which desolated several cities in Italy.

THREATENING LETTERS. Sending letters, whether anonymously written, or with a fictitious name, demanding money, or threatening to kill a person or fire his house, was made punishable as a felony without benefit of clergy, in 1723, 1730. Persons extorting money by threatening to accuse others of such offences as are subjected to death, or other infamous punishments, were to be adjudged imprisonment, whipping, or transportation, by 30 Geo. II. 1756; and other acts, the latest 10 & 11 Vict. c. 66, 1847.

THUMB-SCREW, an inhuman instrument, commonly used in the first stages of torture by the Spanish inquisition. It was in use in England also. The rev. Wm. Carstairs was the last who suffered by it before the privy council, to make him divulge secrets entrusted to him, which he firmly resisted. After the revolution in 1688, the thumb-screw was presented to him by the council. King William expressed a desire to see it, and tried it on, bidding the doctor to turn the screw; but at the third turn he cried out, "Hold; hold! doctor; another turn would make me confess anything."

THUNDERING LEGION. During a contest with the invading Marcomanni, the prayers of some Christians in a Roman legion are said to have been followed by a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which tended greatly to discomfit the enemy. Hence the legion received the name above, A.D. 174.

THURINGIA, an early Gothic kingdom in central Germany, was overrun by Attila and the Huns, 451; the last king, Hermanfried, was defeated and slain by Thierry, king of the Franks, who annexed it to his dominions. It was made an independent duchy, 674; a landgraviate, 880; given to Otho of Saxony, 909, when the landgrave Burchardt was slain; it was separated from Saxony, 1180; but reunited to it in 1548.

THURLES (S. Ireland). Here was held a synod of the Roman Catholic archbishops, bishops, inferior clergy, and religious orders, under the direction of archbishop Cullen, the Roman Catholic primate, Aug. 22, 1850. It condemned the Queen's Colleges, and recommended the foundation of a Roman Catholic university, Sept. 10, following. The acts were forwarded to Rome for approval of the pope, Pius IX.

THUROT'S INVASION. Thurot, an Irish commodore in the French service, by his courage and daring became a terror to all the merchant-ships of this kingdom. He had the command of a small armament, and landed 1000 men at Carrickfergus in Ireland, and plundered the town. He reached the Isle of Man, and was overtaken by captain Elliot, with three frigates, who engaged his little squadron, which was taken, and the commodore killed, Feb. 28, 1760. Thurot's true name was O'Farrell; his grandfather had followed the fortunes of James II.; but his mother being of a family of some dignity in France, he assumed her name. *Burns.*

THURSDAY, the fifth day of the week, derived from Thor, a deified hero worshipped by the northern nations, particularly by the Scandinavians and Celts. His authority was said to extend over the winds, seasons, thunder and lightning, &c. He is said to have been the most valiant of the sons of Odin. This day still retains his name in the Danish, Swedish, and Low-Dutch languages, as well as in the English. Thursday is in Latin *dies Jovis*, or Jupiter's day.

TIARA, the triple crown of the pope, indicative of his civil rank, as the keys are of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The ancient tiara was a high round cap. Pope Damasus II. first caused himself to be crowned with a tiara, 1048. John XX. encompassed the tiara with a crown, 1276. Boniface VIII. added a second, 1295; and Benedict XII. formed the tiara about 1334.

TICINUS, a river, N. Italy. Here Hannibal defeated the Romans, 217 B.C.

TICKETS OF LEAVE. See *Transportation and Crime.*

TICONDEROGA (N. America). The French fortress here was unsuccessfully besieged by Abercromby in July, 1758; taken July 26, 1759. The Americans took it in 1775, but retired from it in July, 1777. The British retired from it shortly after.

TIDES. Homer is the earliest profane author who speaks of the tides. Posidonius of Apamea accounted for the tides from the motion of the moon, about 79 B.C.; and Cæsar speaks of them in his fourth book of the Gallic war. The theory of the tides was first satisfactorily explained by Kepler, 1598; but the honour of a complete explanation of them was reserved for sir Isaac Newton, about 1683.

TIEN-TSIN. See *China*, 1858.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO. See *Missions*, note.

TIGRIS, a river forming the eastern boundary of Mesopotamia, celebrated for the cities founded on its banks:—Nineveh, Seleucia, Ctesiphon, and Bagdad. It was explored by an English steamer in 1838.

TILBURY (Essex). The camp formed here in 1588 to resist the Spanish invasion was visited by queen Elizabeth.

TILES were originally flat and square, and afterwards parallelogramic, &c. First made in England about 1246. They were taxed in 1784. The number of tiles taxed in England in 1820 was 81,924,626; and in 1830, 97,318,264. The tax was discontinued as discouraging house-building and interfering with the comfort of the people, in 1833.

TILSIT (on the river Niemen), where a treaty was concluded between France and Russia. Napoleon restored to the Prussian monarch one-half of his territories, and Russia recognised the Confederation of the Rhine, and the elevation of Napoleon's three brothers, Joseph, Louis, and Jerome, to the thrones of Naples, Holland, and Westphalia. Signed July 7, 1807, and ratified July 19 following.

TILTS. See *Tournaments.*

TIMBER. The annual demand of timber for the royal navy, in war, was 60,000 loads, or 40,000 full-grown trees, a ton each, of which thirty-five will stand on an acre; in peace, 32,000 tons, or 48,000 loads. A seventy-four gun ship consumed 3,000 loads, or 2,000 tons of trees, the produce of fifty-seven acres in a century. Hence the whole navy consumed 102,600 acres, and 1026 per annum. *Alnut.* Iron is now much used in preference to

timber. In 1843 we imported 1,317,645 loads of timber (cut and uncut); in 1857, 2,495,964 loads; in 1864, 3,366,478 loads. The duties on timber were modified in 1851.

TIMBER BENDING. Apparatus was invented for this purpose by Mr. T. Blanchard, of Boston, U.S., for which a medal was awarded at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. A company was formed for its application in this country in 1856.

TIME. Our ideas in regard to time have been of late greatly extended. The distant planet Neptune, discovered by Le Verrier and Adams in 1846, requires above 900 of our years for a single revolution; and the coal measures in Wales, a thickness of strata of more than twelve miles, would require for its deposition hundreds of thousands of years; while other formations could only be estimated in millions of years. *Phillips.* See *Clock, Sundials, Watches, &c.*

TIMES NEWSPAPER. On Jan. 13, 1785, Mr. John Walter published the first number of the *Daily Universal Register*, price 24d., printed on the logographic system (invented by Henry Johnson, a compositor), in which types containing syllables and words were employed instead of single letters.

On Jan. 1, 1788, the paper was named the *Times*. In 1803, when Mr. Walter gave up the paper to his son, the circulation was about 1000; that of the *Morning Post* being 4500.

Dr. Stoddart (satirised as Dr. Slop by Moore the poet) became editor in 1812, but five years after retired and set up in opposition the *New Times*, an unprofitable speculation. Thomas Barnes became next editor. He died May 7, 1841. The succeeding editors were William F. A. Delane, who died in 1858, and John Thaddeus Delane (his son).

On Nov. 28, 1814, the *Times* was first printed by steam power (the invention of F. König), 1200 per hour, afterwards increased to 2000 and 4000.

The powerful articles contributed by Edward Stirling gained the paper the name of the Thunderer. On Jan. 19, 1829, the first double number appeared.

In July, 1834, an attack of Mr. O'Connell in the house of commons on the correctness of the reports of the debates in the *Times* was signally defeated.

Shortly after began the convenient summary of the debates, written in the first instance by Mr. Horace Twiss.

In 1841 the *Times* was instrumental in detecting and exposing a scheme organised by a company, to defraud by forgery all the influential bankers of Europe. This brought on the proprietors an action for libel (in the case Bogle v. Lawson). The jury found the charge to be true, giving a verdict of *one farthing* damages, but the judges refused costs. Subscriptions were set on foot in all parts of Europe to reimburse the proprietors for the immense outlay in defending the action. This they firmly declined; and the money was expended in establishing *Times Scholarships* at Oxford and Cambridge, and at Christ's Hospital, and other

schools; marble tablets also, commemorating the event, were set up in the Royal Exchange and in other places. These were the greatest honours ever conceded to a newspaper.

In Oct. 1845, the *Times* express was for the first time conveyed to India overland, by the agency of lieutenant Waghorn.

Of the number of the *Times* containing the life of the duke of Wellington for Nov. 19, 1852, 70,000 were sold—the ordinary number being then 36,000; the present circulation is stated to vary from 50,000 to 60,000 (1866).

In 1854, the proprietors sent Mr. W. H. Russell as their special correspondent to the seat of war in the Crimea; in 1857 to India, and in 1861 to the southern states of North America.

Times Fund.—On the 12th of October, 1854, sir Robert Peel originated by a letter in the *Times* a subscription for the sick and wounded in the Crimean war, and in less than a fortnight, 15,000*l.* were sent to the *Times'* office to be thus appropriated. Mr. Macdonald (the present manager) was sent out by the proprietors as special commissioner to administer the fund, from which large quantities of food and clothing were supplied to the sufferers, with inestimable advantage. See *Scutari* and *Nightingale*.

In Dec. 1858, the *Times* drew attention to the state of the houseless poor of London; and in a few days 8000*l.* were subscribed for their relief.

In 1851, 13,000,000 copies were sold; in 1857, 16,100,000; in 1859, 16,900,000; in 1860, 16,670,000. In 1860, 16,400 copies per hour were printed.

On June 21, 1861, the *Times* consisted of 24 pages, containing 4076 advertisements (about 1810 it contained 150 advertisements).

TIN. The Phœnicians traded with England for this article for more than 1100 years before the Christian era. It is said that this trade first gave them commercial importance in the ancient world. Under the Saxons, our tin mines appear to have been neglected; but after the coming in of the Normans, they produced considerable revenues to the earls of Cornwall, particularly to Richard, brother of Henry III. A charter and various immunities were granted by Edmund, earl Richard's brother, who also framed the Stannary laws (*which see*), laying a duty on the tin, payable to the earls of Cornwall. Edward III. confirmed the tinners in their privileges, and erected Cornwall into a dukedom, with which he invested his son, Edward the Black Prince, 1337. Since that time, the heirs-apparent to the crown of England, if eldest sons, have enjoyed it successively. Tin mines were discovered in Germany, which lessened the value of those in England, till then the only tin mines in Europe, 1240. *Anderson.* Discovered in Barbary, 1640; in India, 1740; in New Spain, 1782. We export at present, on an average, 1500 tons of unwrought tin, besides manufactured tin and tin plates, of the value of about 400,000*l.* In 1857, 9783 tons, in 1860, 10,462 tons, in 1864, 10,108 tons of metallic tin were procured from British mines. Of tin plates and tin and pewter ware, we exported in value, in 1847, 484,184*l.*; in 1854, 1,075,531*l.*; in 1860, 1,500,812*l.*; in 1861, 907,590*l.*; in 1864, 1,264,100*l.*

TINCHEBRAY (N.W. France), where a battle was fought between Henry I. of England and Robert duke of Normandy. England and Normandy were reunited under Henry, on the decease of William Rufus, who had already possessed himself of Normandy, though he had no other right to that province than by a mortgage from his brother Robert, at his setting out for Palestine. Robert, on his return, recovered Normandy by an accommodation with Henry; but the two brothers having afterwards quarrelled, the former was defeated by the latter in the battle of Tinchebray, Sept. 28, 1106, and Normandy was annexed to the crown of England. *Hénault*.

TITANIUM, a rare metal, discovered by Gregor in menakite, a Cornish mineral, in 1791, and in 1794 by Klaproth.

TITHES, or **TENTHS**, were commanded to be given to the tribe of Levi, 1490 B.C. *Lev. xxvii. 30.* Abraham returning from his victory over the kings (*Gen. xiv.*), gave tithes of the spoil to Melchisedek, king of Salem, priest of the most high God (1913 B.C.). For the first 800 years of the Christian church they were given purely as alms, and were voluntary. *Wickliffe*. "I will not put the title of the clergy to tithes upon any divine right, though such a right certainly commenced, and I believe as certainly ceased, with the Jewish theocracy." *Blackstone*. They were established in France by Charlemagne, about 800. *Hénault*. Tenths were confirmed in the Lateran councils, 1215. *Rainaldi*.—The payment of tithes appears to have been claimed by Augustine, the first archbishop of Canterbury, and to have been allowed by Ethelbert, king of Kent, under the term "God's fee," about 600.

TITHES IN ENGLAND.

The first mention of them in any English written law, is a constitutional decree made in a synod strongly enjoining tithes, 786.

Offa, king of Mercia, gave unto the church the tithes of all his kingdom, to expiate the death of Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, whom he had caused to be basely murdered, 794.

Tithes were first granted to the English clergy in a general assembly held by Ethelwold, A.D. 844. *Henry*.

In 1545, tithes were fixed at the rate of 2s. 9d. in the

pound on rent; since then, many acts have been passed respecting them.

The Tithe Commutation act, passed Aug. 13. 1836. It was amended in 1837, 1840, and 1846.

A rector is entitled to all the tithes; a vicar to a small part only, frequently to none.

TITHES IN IRELAND.

Several acts relating to tithes have been passed in 1832, 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841, altering and improving the tithe system.

TITHING. The number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (tothingman) tithingman; but now he is nothing but a constable, formerly called the headborough. *Cowel*.

TITLES, ROYAL. Henry IV. had the title of "Grace" and "My liege," 1399. Henry VI., "Excellent Grace," 1422. Edward IV., "Most High and Mighty Prince," 1461. Henry VII., "Highness," 1485; Henry VIII. the same title, and sometimes "Grace," 1509 *et seq.* But these two last were absorbed in the title of "Majesty," being that with which Francis I. of France addressed Henry at their memorable interview in 1520. See *Field of the Cloth of Gold*. Henry VIII. was the first and last king who was styled "Dread Sovereign." James I. coupled to "Majesty" the present "Sacred," or "Most Excellent Majesty." "Majesty" was the style of the emperors of Germany; the first king to whom it was given was Louis XI. of France, about 1463.

TOBACCO, *Nicotiana tabacum*, received its name from Tabacco, a province of Yucatan, New Spain; some say from the island of Tobago, one of the Caribbees; others from Tobasco, in the gulf of Florida. It is said to have been first observed at St. Domingo, 1492; and to have been used freely by the Spaniards in Yucatan in 1520. Tobacco was first brought to England in 1565, by sir John Hawkins; but sir Walter Raleigh and sir Francis Drake are also mentioned as having first introduced it here, 1586. It was manufactured only for exportation for some years. *Stow's Chron.* The Pied Bull inn, at Islington, is said to have been the first house in England where tobacco was smoked. In 1584 a proclamation was issued against it. The star-chamber ordered the duties to be 6s. 10d. per pound, 1614. Its cultivation was prohibited in England by Charles II., 1684. Act laying a duty on the importation was passed 1684. The cultivation was allowed in Ireland, 1779. The tax was increased and put under the excise, 1789. *Anderson; Ashe*. Various statutes have passed relative to tobacco. Act to revive the act prohibiting the culture of tobacco in Ireland passed 2 Will. IV. Aug. 1831. Act directing that tobacco grown in Ireland be purchased in order to its being destroyed, March 24, 1832. The quantity consumed in

England in 1791 was nine millions and a half of pounds, and in 1829 about fifteen millions of pounds. We imported in 1850, 35,166,358 lbs., and 1,557,558 lbs. manufactured (cigars and snuff); in 1855, 36,820,846 lbs., and 8,946,766 lbs. manufactured; in 1860, 48,936,471 lbs., and 12,475,000 lbs. manufactured; and in 1864, 60,092,768 lbs., and 6,522,408 lbs. manufactured. The tobacco duties were modified in 1863.

TOBAGO (West Indies), discovered by Columbus in 1492; settled by the Dutch, 1642. Taken by the English, 1672; retaken, 1674. In 1748, it was declared a neutral island; but in 1763 it was ceded to the English. Tobago was taken by the French under De Grasse in 1781, and confirmed to them in 1783. Again taken by the English, April 14, 1793, but restored at the peace of Amiens, Oct. 6, 1802. The island was once more taken by the British under general Grinfield, July 1, 1803, and was confirmed to them by the peace of Paris, in 1814. Population in 1861, 15,410.

TOISON D'OR. See *Golden Fleece*.

TOKENS, BANK, silver pieces issued by the Bank of England, of the value of 5s., Jan. 1, 1798. The Spanish dollar had a small profile of George III. stamped on the neck of the Spanish king. They were raised to the value of 5s. 6d. Nov. 14, 1811. Bank tokens were also current in Ireland, where those issued by the bank passed for 6s. and lesser sums until 1817. They were called in on the revision of the coinage.

TOLBIAC (now **ZULPICH**), near the Rhine, where Clovis totally defeated the Allemanni, 496.

TOLEDO (Central Spain), capital of the Visigothic kingdom, 554, subdued by the Saracens, 711. Toledo was taken by Alfonso VI. of Castile, 1084. The university was founded in 1499. Toledo sword-blades have been famed since the 15th century.

TOLENTINO (in the Papal States), where a treaty was made between the pope and the French, Feb. 19, 1797. Here Joachim Murat having resumed arms against the allies, was defeated by the Austrians, May 3, 1815.

TOLERATION ACT, passed in 1689* to relieve Protestant dissenters from the church of England. Their liberties were, however, greatly endangered in the latter days of queen Anne, who died on the day that the Schism bill was to become a law, Aug. 1, 1714.

TOLLS were first paid by vessels passing the Stade on the Elbe, 1109. They were first demanded by the Danes of vessels passing the Sound, 1341. See *Stade* and *Sound*. Toll-bars in England originated in 1267, on the grant of a penny for every waggon that passed through a certain manor; and the first regular toll was collected a few years after for mending the road in London between St. Giles's and Temple-bar. Gathered for repairing the highways of Holburn-inn-lane and Martin's-lane (now Aldersgate-street), 1346. Toll-gates or *turnpikes* were set up in 1663. In 1827, 27 turnpikes near London were removed by parliament; 81 turnpikes and toll-bars ceased on the north of London on July 1, 1864; and 61 on the south side, ceased on Oct. 31, 1865.

TONNAGE. See *Tunnage*.

TONOMETER, a delicate apparatus for tuning musical instruments, by marking the number of vibrations, was invented by H. Scheibler, of Crefeld, about 1834. It received little notice till M. Kœnig removed some of the difficulties opposed to its successful use, and exhibited it at the International Exhibition of 1862.

TONQUIN, South Asia, part of the kingdom of Anam. Here a French missionary bishop, Melchior, was murdered with great barbarity July 27, 1858: the abbé Neron was also murdered, Nov. 3, 1860. See *Anam*.

TONTINES, loans given for life annuities with benefit of survivorship, invented by Laurence Tonti, a Neapolitan. They were first set on foot at Paris to reconcile the people to cardinal Mazarin's government, by amusing them with the hope of becoming suddenly rich, 1653. *Voltaire*. Tonti died in the Bastille after seven years' imprisonment. A Mr. Jennings was an original subscriber for a 100*l.* share in a tontine company; and being the last survivor of the shareholders, his share produced him 3000*l.* per annum. He died, aged 103 years, June 19, 1798, worth 2,115,244*l.*

* The toleration granted was somewhat limited. It exempted persons who took the new oath of allegiance and supremacy and made also a declaration against popery, from the penalties incurred by absenting themselves from church and holding unlawful conventicles; and it allowed the Quakers to substitute an affirmation for an oath, but did not relax the provisions of the Test act (*which see*). The party spirit of the times checked the king in his liberal measures.

TORBANEHILL MINERAL. Mr. Gillespie, of Torbanehill, granted a lease of all the coal in the estate to Messrs. Russell. In the course of working, the lessees extracted a combustible mineral of considerable value as a source of coal-gas, and realised a large profit in the sale of it as gas-coal. The lessor then denied that the mineral was coal, and disputed the right of the lessees to work it. At the trial in 1853 there was a great array of scientific men and practical gas engineers. The evidence was most conflicting. One side maintained the mineral to be coal, the other that it was bituminous schist. The judge set aside the scientific evidence, and the jury pronounced it to be coal. The authorities in Prussia have since pronounced it *not* to be coal. *Percy.*

TORGAU (N. Germany), the site of a battle between Frederic II. of Prussia and the Austrians, in which the former obtained a signal victory; the Austrian general, count Daun, a renowned warrior, being wounded, Nov. 3, 1760. He had, in 1757, obtained a great victory over the Prussian king. Torgau was taken by the allies in 1814.

TORIES, a term given to a political party about 1678. See *Whig*. Dr. Johnson defines a Tory as one who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the Church of England. The Tories long maintained the doctrines of "divine hereditary indefeasible right, lineal succession, passive obedience, prerogative," &c. *Bolingbroke*. See *Conservatives*. For the chief Tory administrations, see *Pitt*, *Perceval*, *Liverpool*, *Wellington*, *Peel*, and *Derby*.

TORONTO, the capital of Canada West, founded in 1794 as York; it received its present name in 1834.

TORPEDO SHELLS, a name given to explosives placed under ships, an invention ascribed to David Bushnell, in 1777. Torpedo shells ignited by electricity were employed in the war in the United States, 1861-5. On Oct. 4, 1865, Messrs. M'Kay & Beardslee tried them at Chatham before the duke of Somerset and others. An old vessel, the *Terpsichore*, was speedily sunk. The preliminary arrangements are considered rather complicated. Magneto-electricity was employed.

TORRES VEDRAS (a city of Portugal). Near here Wellington, retreating from the French, took up a strong position, called the *Lines of Torres Vedras*, Oct. 10, 1810.

TORTURE was only permitted by the Romans in the examination of slaves. It was used early in the Roman Catholic Church against heretics, and was used in England so late as 1558, and in Scotland until 1690. The trial by torture was abolished in Portugal, 1776; in France, by Louis XVI., in 1789; and in Sweden, by Gustavus III., 1786. General Picton was convicted of applying the torture to Louisa Calderon, in Trinidad, at his trials, Feb. 21, 1806, and June 11, 1808.

TOULON (S. France), an important military and naval port. It was taken by Charles V., in 1536. In 1707 it was bombarded by the allies, both by land and sea, by which almost the whole town was reduced to a heap of ruins, and several ships burned; but the allies were at last obliged to raise the siege. It surrendered Aug. 27, 1793, to the British admiral, lord Hood, who took possession both of the town and shipping, in the name of Louis XVII., under a stipulation to assist in restoring the French constitution of 1789. A conflict took place between the English and French forces, when the latter were repulsed, Nov. 15, 1793. Toulon was retaken by Bonaparte, Dec. 19, when great cruelties were exercised towards such of the inhabitants as were supposed to be favourable to the British.—A naval battle off this port was fought Feb. 10, 1744, between the English under Mathews and Lestock, against the fleets of France and Spain: in this engagement the brave captain Cornwall fell. The victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals. Mathews was afterwards dismissed for misconduct by the sentence of a court-martial.

TOULOUSE (S. France), founded about 615 B.C.; was the capital of the Visigothic kings in A.D. 419; and was taken by Clovis in 507. A dreadful tribunal was established here to extirpate heretics, 1229. The troubadours, or rhetoricians of Toulouse, had their origin about 850, and consisted of a fraternity of poets, whose art was extended throughout Europe, and gave rise to the Italian and French poetry. See *Troubadours*. The allied British and Spanish army entered this city on April 12, 1814, immediately after the **BATTLE OF TOULOUSE**, fought between the British Peninsular army under lord Wellington and the French, April 10, 1814. The French were led by marshal Soult, whom the victorious British here forced to retreat, after twelve hours' fighting, from seven o'clock in the morning until seven at night, the British forcing the French intrenched position before Toulouse. At

the battle, neither of the commanders knew that Napoleon had abdicated the throne of France.

TOULOUSE : the county was created out of the kingdom of Aquitaine by Charlemagne, in 778. It enjoyed great prosperity till the dreadful war of the Albigenses (*which see*), when the count Raymond VI. was expelled, and Simon de Montfort became count. At his death, in 1218, Raymond VII. obtained his inheritance. His daughter Jane and her husband, Alphonse (brother of Louis IX. of France), dying without issue, the county of Toulouse was united to the French monarchy in 1271.

TOURNAMENTS, or JOUSTS, were martial sports of the ancient cavaliers. Tournament is derived from the French word *tourner*, "to turn round." Tournaments were frequent about 890; and were regulated by the emperor Henry I., about 919. The Lateran council published an article against their continuance in 1136. One was held in Smithfield so late as the 12th century, when the taste for them declined in England. Henry II. of France, in a tilt with the count of Montgomery, had his eye struck out, an accident which caused the king's death in a few days, June 29, 1559. Tournaments were then abolished in France.—A magnificent feast and tournament, under the auspices of Archibald, earl of Eglintoun, took place at Eglintoun castle, Aug. 29, 1839, and the following week: many of the visitors (among whom was the present emperor of the French) assumed the characters of ancient knights, lady Seymour being the "Queen of Beauty."

TOURNAY (S. Belgium) was very flourishing till it was ravaged by the barbarians in the 5th century. It has sustained many sieges. Taken by the allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; but the Dutch were allowed to place a garrison in it, as one of the barrier towns. It was taken by the French under general Labourdonnaye, Nov. 11, 1792. Battle near Tournay, between the Austrians and British on one side, and the French on the other; the former victorious, May 8, 1793.

TOURNIQUET (from *tourner*, to turn), an instrument for stopping the flow of blood into a limb, by tightening the bandage, employed in amputations, is said to have been invented by Morelli at the siege of Besancon, 1674. J. L. Petit, in France, invented the screw tourniquet in 1718.

TOURS, an ancient city, central France, near which Charles Martel gained a great victory over the Saracens, Oct. 10, 732, and from which he acquired the name of *Martel*, signifying *hammer*. This victory saved Europe.

TOWERS. That of Babel, the first of which we read, built in the plains of Shinar (*Gen. xi.*), 2247 B.C. See *Babel*. The Tower of the Winds at Athens, built 550 B.C. The Tower of Pharos (see *Pharos*), 280 B.C. The *round towers* in Ireland were the only structures of stone found at the arrival of the English, 1169, except some buildings in the maritime towns founded by the Danes. These towers are tall hollow pillars, nearly cylindrical, but narrowing towards the top, pierced with lateral holes to admit the light, and covered with conical roofs. Fifty-six of them still remain, from 50 to 130 feet high. See *Pisa*.

TOWER OF LONDON. The tradition that Julius Cæsar founded a citadel here is very doubtful. A royal palace, consisting of no more than what is now called the White Tower, which appears to have been first marked out by William the Conqueror, 1076, was commenced in 1078, and completed by his son, William Rufus, who, in 1098, surrounded it with walls, and a broad deep ditch. Several succeeding princes made additions to it, and king Edward III. built the church. In 1638, the White Tower was rebuilt; and since the restoration of king Charles II. it has been thoroughly repaired, and a great number of additional buildings made to it. Here are the Armoury, Jewel-office, and various other divisions and buildings of peculiar interest; and here took place many executions of illustrious persons, and many murders (king Henry IV., 1471; king Edward V. and his brother, 1485; sir Thomas Overbury, 1613). See *England*. The armoury and 280,000 stand of arms, &c., were destroyed by fire, Oct. 30, 1841. The "New Buildings" in the Tower were completed in 1850.

TOWNLEY MARBLES, in the British Museum, were purchased in 1812.

TOWTON (Yorkshire), where a sanguinary battle was fought, March 29, 1461, between the houses of York (Edward IV.) and Lancaster (Henry VI.), to the latter of whom it was fatal, and on whose side more than 37,000 fell. Edward issued orders to give no quarter, and the most merciless slaughter ensued. Henry was made prisoner, and confined in the Tower; his queen, Margaret, fled to Flanders.

TOXOPHILITES (from *toxon*, a bow, and *philos*, a lover), a society established by sir Aston Lever in 1781. In 1834 they took grounds in the inner circle of Regent's-park, and built the archery lodge. They possess a very curious piece of plate, given by Catherine, queen of Charles II., to be shot for by the Finsbury archers, of whom the Toxophilites are the representatives.

TRACTARIANISM, a term applied to certain opinions on church matters propounded in the "Tracts for the Times," of which ninety numbers were published, 1833-41. The principal writers were the revs. Dr. E. Pusey, J. H. Newman, J. Keble, J. Froude, and I. Williams—all of the university of Oxford. See *Puseyism*.

TRACTION-ENGINES were used on common roads in London in 1860, but afterwards restricted. In Aug. 1862 one of Bray's traction-engines conveyed through the city a mass of iron, which would have required 29 horses.

TRADE AND PLANTATIONS, BOARD OF. Cromwell seems to have given the first notions of a board of trade: in 1655 he appointed his son Richard, with many lords of his council, judges, and gentlemen, and about twenty merchants of London, York, Newcastle, Yarmouth, Dover, &c., to meet and consider by what means the trade and navigation of the republic might be best promoted. *Thomas's Notes of the Rolls*. Charles II., on his restoration, established a council of trade for keeping a control over the whole commerce of the nation, 1660; he afterwards instituted a board of trade and plantations, which was remodelled by William III. This board was abolished in 1782; and a new council for the affairs of trade on its present plan was appointed, Sept. 2, 1786.

TRADES' MUSEUM. Its formation was undertaken in 1853, jointly by the commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and the Society of Arts. The animal department was opened May 17, 1855, when a paper on the mutual relations of trade and manufactures was read by professor E. Solly. The contents of this museum were removed to the South Kensington Museum, which was opened June 24, 1857. The French "Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers" was established in 1795.

TRAFALGAR (Cape, S. Spain), off which a great naval victory was gained by the British, under Nelson, against the combined fleets of France and Spain, commanded by admiral Villeneuve and two Spanish admirals, Oct. 21, 1805. The enemy's force was eighteen French and fifteen Spanish vessels, all of the line; that of the British, twenty-seven ships. After a protracted fight, Villeneuve and the other admirals were taken, and nineteen of their ships captured, sunk, or destroyed. Nelson was killed, and admiral Collingwood succeeded to the command. Nelson's ship was the *Victory*; and his last signal was, "England expects every man to do his duty." See *Nelson*.

TRAGEDY. See *Drama*.

TRAINING SCHOOLS, the first of these useful establishments was founded at Battersea in 1840, by sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, and Mr. E. C. Tufnell; the latter, who was then in the Poor Law Commission, devoting a year's salary towards the expenses. Mr. Mann stated in 1855 that there were about 40 of these schools in different parts of the country.

TRAJAN'S PILLAR (in Rome), erected 114, by his directions, to commemorate his victories, and executed by Apollodorus, still exists. It was built in the square called the *Forum Romanum*; it is 140 feet high, of the Tuscan order.

TRAM-ROADS, an abbreviation of Outram-roads, derive the name from Mr. Benjamin Outram, who, in 1800, made improvements in the system of railways for common vehicles, then in use in the north of England. The iron tram-road from Croydon to Wandsworth was completed on July 24, 1801. Mr. Outram was father of the late sir James Outram, the Indian general. *Chambers*.

TRANQUEBAR (East Indies), the Danish settlement here, founded in 1618, was purchased by the English in 1845.

TRANSFIGURATION. The change of Christ's appearance on Mount Tabor, in the presence of Peter, James, and John, A.D. 32 (*Matt. xvii.*). The feast of the Transfiguration, kept on Aug. 6, was instituted by pope Calixtus II. in 1455.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD. See *Blood*.

TRANSIT. See *Venus*.

TRANSLATION TO HEAVEN. The translation of Enoch to heaven for his faith at the age of 365 years, took place 3017 B.C. The prophet Elijah was translated to heaven in a chariot of fire, 896 B.C.—The possibility of translation to the abode of eternal life has been maintained by some extravagant enthusiasts. The Irish house of commons expelled Mr.

Asgill from his seat, for his book asserting the possibility of translation to the other world without death, 1703.

TRANSPORTATION. See *Banishment*. Judges were given the power of sentencing offenders to transportation "into any of his Majesty's dominions in North America," by 18 Charles II. c. 3 (1666), and by 4 Geo. I. c. 11 (1718). Transportation ceased in 1775, but was revived in 1784. The reception of convicts has been successfully refused by the Cape of Good Hope (in 1849), and by the Australian colonies (1864). Transportation, even to West Australia, where labour is wanted, is to cease in a few years, through the fierce opposition of the eastern colonies. In consequence of the recent difficulty experienced in transporting felons, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 99 was passed to provide other punishment, namely penal servitude, empowering her majesty to grant pardon to offenders under certain conditions, and licences to others to be at large: such licences being liable to be revoked if necessary; and many have been. These licences are termed "tickets of leave." The system was much assailed in Oct. and Nov. 1862, on account of many violent crimes being traced to *ticket-of-leavers*. See *Crime*.

John Eyre, esq., a man of fortune, was sentenced to transportation for stealing a few quires of paper (*Phillips*) Nov. 1, 1771
The Rev. Dr. Halloran, tutor to the earl of Chesterfield, was transported for forging a frank (*rod. postage*) Sept. 9, 1818
The first transportation of felons to Botany Bay was in May 1787; where governor Phillip

arrived with about 800 on Jan. 20, 1788; convicts were afterwards sent to Van Diemen's Land, Norfolk Island, &c.

Returning from transportation was punishable with death until 5 Will. IV. c. 67, Aug. 1834, when an act was passed making the offence punishable by transportation for life.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, the doctrine that the bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed into the very flesh and blood of Christ by the consecration, was broached in the days of Gregory III. (731), and accepted by Amalarius and Radburtus (about 840), but rejected by Rabanus Maurus, Johannes Scotus Erigena, Berengarius, and others. In the Lateran council, held at Rome by Innocent III., the word "transubstantiation" was used to express this doctrine, which was decreed to be incontrovertible; and all who opposed it were condemned as heretics. This was confirmed by the Council of Trent, Jan. 18, 1562. John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and other martyrs of the reformation, suffered for denying this dogma, which is renounced by the Church of England (28th Article), and by all protestant dissenters.

TRANSYLVANIA, an Austrian province, was part of the ancient Dacia (*which see*). In 1526, John Zapoly rendered himself independent of the emperor Ferdinand I. by the aid of the Turks. His successors ruled with much difficulty till 1699, when the emperor Leopold I. finally incorporated Transylvania into the Austrian dominions. The Transylvanian deputies did not take their seat in the Austrian parliament till Oct. 20, 1863.

PRINCES OF TRANSYLVANIA.

1526-40. John Zapoly.
1571. John Sigismund.
" Stephen Zapoly I. Bathori.
1581. Christopher Bathori.
1602. Sigismund Bathori.
1606. Stephen II. Bottskai.

1613. Gabriel I. Bathori.
1629. Gabriel II. Bethlem (Bethlem Gabor).
1648. George I. Ragotzski.
1661. George II. Ragotzski.
1690. Michael I. Abaffi.
1699. Michael II. Abaffi.

TRAPPISTS. The first abbey of La Trappe in Normandy was founded, in 1140, by Retrou, count de Perche. The present order of Trappists owes its origin to the learned Bouthillier de la Rancé (editor of *Anacreon* when aged 14), who, from some cause not certainly known, renounced the world, and sold all his property, giving the proceeds to the abbey of La Trappe, to which he retired in 1662, to live there in great austerity. After several efforts he succeeded in reforming the monks, and in establishing a new rule, which commands silence, prayer, reading, and manual labour, and which forbids study, wine, fish, &c. Rancé was born in 1620, and died in 1700.*

TRAVELLING IN ENGLAND. In 1707, it took in summer one day, in winter nearly two days, to travel from London to Oxford (46 miles). In 1817, the journey was accomplished in

* A number of these monks, driven from France in the revolution of 1790, were received by Mr. Weld, of Lulworth, Dorsetshire, who gave them some land to cultivate and a habitation, where they remained till 1815. This order was charged with rebellion and conspiracy in France, and sixty-four English and Irish Trappists were shipped by the French government at Paimbœuf, Nov. 19, and were landed from the *Hebé*, French frigate, at Cork, Nov. 30, 1831. They have established themselves at Mount Mellera, county of Waterford; but do not maintain there the extreme rigour of their order.

six or seven hours. By the Great Western Railway express (63 miles) it is done in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour. In 1828, a gentleman travelled from Newcastle to London (273 miles) inside the best coach in 35 hours, at an expense of 6*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* or 6*d.* per mile (including dinner, &c.). In 1857, the charge of the Great Northern Railway (275 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles) first class express (6 hrs.) was 50*s.* 9*d.*

TREAD-MILL, an invention of the Chinese, to raise water for the irrigation of the fields. The complicated tread-mill introduced into the prisons of Great Britain is the invention of Mr. (afterwards sir William) Cubitt, of Ipswich. It was erected at Brixton gaol, 1817, and soon afterwards in other large prisons.

TREASON. See *High Treason*. **PETTY TREASON** (a term abolished in 1828) was a wife's murder of her husband ; a servant's murder of his master ; and an ecclesiastical person's murder of his prelate or other superior—so declared by statute, 1352.

TREASON-FELONY. By the Crown and Government Security Act, 11 Vic. c. 12 (1848), certain treasons heretofore punishable with death were mitigated to felonies, and subjected to transportation or imprisonment. The Fenians in Ireland were tried under this act. See *Trials*, 1865.

TREASURER OF ENGLAND, LORD HIGH, the third great officer of the crown, a lord by virtue of his office, having the custody of the king's treasure, governing the upper court of exchequer, and formerly sitting judicially among the barons. The first lord high treasurer in England was Odo, earl of Kent in the reign of William I. This great trust is now confided to a commission, and is vested in five persons, called Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Treasurer, and of these the chancellor of the exchequer is usually one ; the first lord being usually the premier. See *Administrations*, for a succession of these officers. The first of this rank in IRELAND was John de St. John, Henry III. 1217 ; the last, William, duke of Devonshire, 1766 ; vice-treasurers were appointed till 1789 ; then commissioners till 1816, when the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland were united. The first lord high treasurer of SCOTLAND was sir Walter Ogilvie, appointed by James I. in 1420 ; the last, in 1641, John, earl of Traquair, when commissioners were appointed.

TREASURER OF THE CHAMBER, formerly an officer of great consideration, and always a member of the privy council. He discharged the bills of all the king's tradesmen, and had his office in Cleveland-row, in the vicinity of the royal palace. His duties were transferred and the office suppressed at the same time with the offices of master of the great wardrobe and cofferer of the household, in 1782. *Beatson*.

TREATIES. The first formal and written treaty made in England with any foreign nation was entered into between Henry III. and the dauphin of France (then in England and leagued with the barons), Sept. 11, 1217. The first commercial treaty was with the Flemings, 1 Edw. 1272 ; the second with Portugal and Spain, 1308. *Anderson*. The chief treaties of the principal civilised nations of Europe will be found described in their respective places : the following forms an index. See *Conventions ; Coalitions ; Leagues, &c.*

Abo, peace of	1743	Belgium, treaty of London	1839	Commerce (Great Britain and the Two Sicilies)	June 25, 1845
Adrianople	Sept. 14, 1829	Belgrade, peace of	1739	Commerce (Great Britain and France)	1861
Aix-la-Chapelle	1668	Berlin, peace of	1742	Concordat (<i>which see</i>)	1801
Aix-la-Chapelle, peace of	1748	Berlin decree	1806	Confans, treaty of	1465
Akermann, peace of, Oct. 7, 1826	1826	Berlin convention	1808	Constantinople, peace of	1712
Alt Radstadt	Sept. 14, 1706	Beyara	Aug. 31, 1839	Constantinople, treaty of	1833
Allahabad (Bahar, &c., ceded to E. I. Company)	1765	Breda, peace of	1667	Constantinople, treaty of, May 8, 1854	1854
America, peace with	1783	Bretigny, peace of	1360	Copenhagen (composition for Sound dues)	March 14, 1857
Amiens, peace of	1802	Bucharest, treaty of	1812	Crecy	1544
Antwerp, truce	1609	Cambray, league of	1508	Dresden	1745
Armed Neutrality	1800	Cambray, peace of	1529	Eliot convention	April, 1835
Arras, treaty of	1435	Campo Formio, treaty of	1797	Evora Monte	May 26, 1834
Arras, ditto	1482	Carlowitz, peace of	1699	Family Compact	1761
Augsburg, league of	1686	Carlsbad, congress of	1819	Fontainebleau, peace of	1679
Baden, peace of	1714	Chateau-Cambresis, peace of	1559	Fontainebleau, treaty of	1785
Bagnalo (Venice, Naples, &c.)	1484	Chaumont, treaty of	1814	Fontainebleau, concordat at	1813
Balta Liman	1838 and 1849	Chunar, India	1781	French commercial treaty, Jan. 23, 1860	1860
Barcelona (France and Spain)	1493	Cintra, convention of	1808	Friedwald, treaty of	1551
Barrier treaty	1715	Closterseven, convention of	1757	Fuessen, peace of	1745
Barwalde (France & Sweden)	1631	Coalition, first, agnst. France, 1792	1792	Gastein Convention, Aug. 14, 1865	1865
Basel, peace of	1795	Coalition, second, ditto	1799	Ghent, pacification of	1576
Bassein (Great Britain and Mahrattas)	1802	Coalition, third ditto	1805		
Bayonne, treaty of	1808	Coalition, fourth ditto	1806		
Beckasog (Russia and Prussia)	1807	Coalition, fifth ditto	1809		
		Coalition, sixth ditto	1813		
		Commerce (Great Britain and Turkey)	Nov. 16, 1839		

TREATIES, *continued.*

Ghent, peace of (America) . . .	1814	Paris, treaty of . . .	1814	Suncion, treaty of . . .	July 15, 1852
Golden Bull . . .	1356	Paris, peace of . . .	1815	Temeswar, truce of . . .	1664
Grand Alliance . . .	1689	Paris, treaty of . . .	1817	Teschen, peace of . . .	1779
Greece, treaty of London . . .	1832	Paris, treaty of (ends Russian war) . . .	April, 1856	Teusin, peace of . . .	1595
Hague, treaty of the . . .	1659	Paris (settlement of Neuf-châtel affair) . . .	May 26, 1857	Tien-Tsin, China . . .	June 26, 1858
Hague, treaty of the . . .	1669	Partition, first treaty . . .	1698	Tilsit, peace of . . .	1807
Halle, treaty of . . .	1610	Partition, second treaty . . .	1700	Tolentino, treaty of . . .	1793
Hamburg, peace of . . .	1762	Passarowitz, peace of . . .	1718	Toplitz, treaty of . . .	1813
Hanover treaty . . .	1725	Passau, treaty of . . .	1552	Triple Alliance of the Hague, . . .	1668
Hanover & England, July 22, . . .	1834	Pekin (peace with Gt. Britain and France) . . .	Aug. 24, 1860	Triple Alliance . . .	1717
Holland, peace with . . .	1784	Persia, treaty with . . .	1857	Tropeau, congress of . . .	1820
Holy Alliance . . .	1815	Petersburg, St., peace of . . .	1762	Troyes, treaty of . . .	1420
Hubertsburg, peace of . . .	1763	Petersburg, St., treaty of . . .	1772	Turin (cession of Savoy and Nice) . . .	March 24, 1860
Interim treaty . . .	1548	Petersburg, St., treaty of . . .	1805	Turkmauchay, peace of . . .	1828
Jay's treaty . . .	Nov. 19, 1794	Petersburg, St., treaty of . . .	1810	Ulm, peace of . . .	1620
Japan and Great Britain, . . .	Ang. 26, 1858	Peterswald, convention of . . .	1813	Unkiarskelessi . . .	July 8, 1833
Kaynardji, or Koutschouc-Kaynardji (Turks and Russians) . . .	July 21, 1774	Pilnitz, convention of . . .	1791	Utrecht, union of . . .	1579
Kiel, treaty of . . .	1814	Poland, partition of . . .	1795	Utrecht, peace of . . .	1713
Laybach, congress of . . .	1821	Pragmatic Sanction . . .	1439	Valençay, treaty of . . .	1813
League . . .	1576	Prague, peace of . . .	1653	Verona, congress of . . .	1822
Leipsic, alliance of . . .	1631	Presburg, peace of . . .	1805	Versailles, peace of . . .	1783
Leoben, peace of . . .	1797	Public good, league for the . . .	1464	Vienna, treaty of . . .	1725
Lisbon, peace of . . .	1668	Pyrenees, treaty of the . . .	1659	Vienna, treaty of alliance . . .	1731
London, treaty of (Greece) . . .	1832	Quadruple Alliance . . .	1718	Vienna, definitive peace . . .	1738
London, convention of (Turkey) . . .	1840	Radstadt, peace of . . .	1714	Vienna, peace of . . .	1809
London, treaty between France and England, . . .	April 15, 1854	Radstadt, congress of . . .	1797	Vienna, treaty of . . .	March 25, 1815
Lubeck, peace of . . .	1629	Ratisbon, peace of . . .	1630	Vienna, treaty of . . .	May 31, " "
Lunenburg, peace of . . .	1801	Ratisbon, treaty of . . .	1806	Vienna (Austria and Prussia), commercial . . .	Feb. 19, 1853
Madrid, treaty of . . .	1526	Reichenbach treaties . . .	June, 1813	Vienna, treaty of . . .	Oct. 30, 1864
Methuen treaty . . .	1703	Religion, peace of . . .	1555	Vienna (Austria and Great Britain, commercial) Dec. 16, . . .	1865
Milan decree . . .	1807	Rhine, Confederation of the . . .	1806	Villa Franca (<i>prelim.</i>), July 12, . . .	1859
Milan (Austria and Sardinia), . . .	Aug. 6, 1849	Ryswick, peace of . . .	1697	Vossem, peace of . . .	1673
Munster, peace of . . .	1648	St. Germain's, peace of . . .	1570	Warsaw, alliance of . . .	1683
Nankin (see <i>China</i>) . . .	1842	St. Germain-en-Laye . . .	1679	Warsaw, treaty of . . .	1768
Nantes, edict of . . .	1598	St. Ildefonso, alliance of Spain with France . . .	1796	Washington, reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and the United States, respecting Newfoundland fishery, commerce, &c. . .	July 2, 1854
Naumberg, treaty of . . .	1554	Seville, peace of . . .	1792	Westminster, peace of . . .	1674
Nice, treaty of . . .	1518	Sjöröd, peace of . . .	1613	Westminster (with Holland) . . .	1716
Nimeguen, peace of . . .	1678	Sistowa . . .	Aug. 4, 1791	Westphalia, peace of . . .	1648
Noyon, treaty of . . .	1516	Smalcald, league of . . .	1529	Wilna, treaty of . . .	1561
Nuremberg, treaty of . . .	1532	Spain, pacification of (London) . . .	1834	Wurms, edict of . . .	1521
Oliva, peace of . . .	1660	Stettin, peace of . . .	1570	Wurtzburg league . . .	1610
Paris, peace of (see <i>Paris</i>) . . .	1763	Stockholm, peace of . . .	1719	Zurich (Austria, France, and Sardinia) . . .	Nov. 10, 1859
Paris, treaty of . . .	1796	Stockholm, treaty of . . .	1724		
Paris, peace of (Sweden) . . .	1810	Stockholm, treaty of . . .	1813		
Paris, capitulation of . . .	1814	Stockholm, treaty of (Sweden and allies) . . .	Nov. 21, 1856		

TREBIA, now *Trebbia*, a river in North Italy, where Hannibal defeated the Roman consul Sempronius, B.C. 218; and Suvarrow defeated the French marshal Macdonald and compelled him to retreat, June 17-19, 1799.

TREBIZOND, a port of Asia Minor in the Black Sea, was colonised by the Greeks, and became subject to the kings of Pontus. It enjoyed self-government under the Roman empire, and when the Latins took Constantinople in 1204, it became the seat of an empire which endured till 1461, when it was conquered by the Turks under Mahomet I.

EMPERORS OF TREBIZOND.

1204. Alexis I. Coninenus.
1222. Andronicus I.
1235. John I.
1238. Manuel I.
1263. Andrew.
1266. George I.
1280. John II.

1298. Alexis II.
1330. Andronicus II.
1332. Manuel II.
" Basil I.
1340. Irene.
1341. Anna.
1341-50. Michael.

1344. John III.
1350. Alexis III.
1390. Manuel III.
1412. Alexis IV.
1447. John IV.
1458-61. David.

TRECENTO. See *Italy*, note.

TRENT (the ancient Tridentum) in the Tyrol, belongs to Austria. The council held here is reckoned in the Roman Catholic church as the 18th or last general council. Its

decisions are implicitly received as the standard of faith, morals, and discipline in that church. It first sat Dec. 13, 1545, and continued (with interruptions) under pope Paul III., Julius III., and Pius IV. to Dec. 4, 1563,* its last sitting (the 25th). A jubilee in relation to this council was celebrated in June, 1863.

TREVES, the Roman Treviri, in Rhenish Prussia, was a prosperous city of the Gauls 12 B.C. The emperor Gallienus held his court here A.D. 255. Trèves was made an electorate in the 14th century, and became subject to the archbishop in 1585. The archbishopric is said to have been founded before the 7th century and to be the oldest in Germany. After various changes, Trèves was acquired by Prussia in 1815. In 1844 much excitement was occasioned by miracles said to have been wrought by a "Holy Coat."

"*TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO*" (three joined in one), the motto of the knights of the military order of the Bath, signifying "faith, hope, and charity." See *Bath*.

TRIALS. Regulations for conducting trials were made by Lothaire and Edric, kings of Kent, about 673 to 680. Alfred the Great is said to have begun trial by jury; but there is good evidence of such trials long before his time. In a cause tried at Hawarden, nearly a hundred years before the reign of Alfred, we have a list of the twelve jurors; confirmed too by the fact that the descendants of one of them, of the name of Corbyn of the Gate, still preserve their name and residence at a spot in the parish yet called the Gate. *Phillips*.

REMARKABLE TRIALS.

King Charles I.: Jan. 20; convicted, Jan. 29, 1649	Elizabeth Brownrigg, for the murder of one of her female apprentices; hanged Sept. 12, 1767
<i>Oates's Popish Plot</i> : Edward Coleman, convicted, Nov. 27; Wm. Ireland and other priests Dec. 17, 1678	Lord Baltimore, the libertine, and his female accomplices, for rape March 28, 1768
— Robt. Green and others, Feb. 10; Thos. Whitbread and other Jesuits, June 13; Richard Langhorne, counsellor, June 14; convicted, 1679	Great cause between the families of Hamilton and Douglas Feb. 27, 1769
Sir George Wakeman, the queen's physician; acquitted July 13, "	Great Valencia cause in the house of peers, in Ireland March 18, 1772
Viscount Stafford: convicted Nov. 30-Dec. 7, 1681	Cause of Somerset, the slave; see <i>Slavery</i> , June 22, "
<i>Rye House Plot</i> : convicted, lord William Russell, July 13; Algernon Sidney Nov. 21, 1683	Elizabeth Herring, for the murder of her husband; hanged, and afterwards burnt at Tyburn Sep. 13, 1773
The Seven Bishops; acquitted June 29, 1688	Messrs. Perreau brothers, bankers, forgery; hanged Jan. 17, 1776
Colonel Charteris, for the rape of Ann Bond Feb. 25, 1730	Duchess of Kingston, for marrying two husbands; guilty. See <i>Kingston</i> April 15, "
Captain Porteous, for murder. See <i>Porteous</i> , July 6, 1736	Dr. Dodd for forging a bond of 4200 <i>l.</i> in the name of the earl of Chesterfield; Feb. 22. See <i>Forgery</i> ; executed June 27, 1777
Jenny Diver, for felony, executed March 18, 1740	Admiral Keppel, by court martial; honourably acquitted Feb. 11, 1779
William Duell, executed for murder at Tyburn, but who came to life when about undergoing dissection at Surgeons' Hall Nov. 24, "	Mr. Hackman, for the murder of Miss Reay, when coming out of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden April 16, "
Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino for high treason July 28, 1746	Lord George Gordon on a charge of high treason; acquitted Feb. 5, 1781
Mary Hamilton, for marrying with her own sex, 14 wives Oct. 7, "	Mr. Woodfall, the celebrated printer, for a libel on lord Loughborough, afterwards lord chancellor Nov. 10, 1786
Lord Lovat, 80 years of age, for high treason; beheaded March 9, 1747	Lord George Gordon, for a libel on the queen of France; guilty Jan. 28, 1788
Freney, the celebrated Irish robber, who surrendered himself July 9, 1749	Mr. Warren Hastings: a trial which lasted seven years and three months. See <i>Hastings</i> , Trial of, commenced Feb. 13, "
Amy Hutchinson, burnt at Ely, for the murder of her husband Nov. 5, 1750	<i>The Times</i> newspaper, for a libel on the prince of Wales; guilty Feb. 3, 1790
Miss Blandy, the murder of her father; hanged, March 3, 1752	Renwick Williams, called the <i>Monster</i> , for stabbing women in the streets of London. See <i>Monster</i> July 8, "
Ann Williams, for the murder of her husband; burnt alive April 11, 1753	Barrington, the pick-pocket, most extraordinary adept; transported Sept. 22, "
Eugene Aram, for murder at York; executed, Aug. 13, 1759	Thomas Paine, political writer and deist, for libels in the <i>Rights of Man</i> ; guilty Dec. 18, 1792
Earl Ferrers, for the murder of his steward; executed April 16, 1760	Louis XVI. of France. See <i>France</i> 1792, 1793
Mr. MacNaughten, at Strabane, for the murder of Miss Knox Dec. 8, 1761	Archibald Hamilton Rowan, for libel; imprisoned and fined Jan. 29, 1794
Ann Bedingfield, for the murder of her husband; burnt alive April 6, 1763	Mr. Purefoy, for the murder of colonel Roper, in a duel; acquitted Aug. 14, "
Mr. Wilkes, alderman of London, for an obscene poem ("Essay on Woman.") Feb. 21, 1764	
Murderers of captain Glas, his wife, daughter, mate, and passengers, on board the ship <i>Earl of Sandwich</i> , at sea March 3, 1766	

* At this council was decreed, with anathemas: the canon of scripture (including the apocrypha), and the church its sole interpreter; the traditions to be equal with scripture; the seven sacraments (baptism, confirmation, the Lord's supper, penance, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony); transubstantiation; purgatory; indulgences; celibacy of the clergy; auricular confession, &c.

TRIALS, *continued.*

Mr. Robert Watt and Downie, at Edinburgh, for treason	Sept. 3,	1794
Messrs Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and Joyce, for high treason; acquitted	Oct. 29,	"
Earl of Abingdon, for his libel on Mr. Serman; guilty	Dec. 6,	"
Major Semple, <i>alias</i> Lisle, for felony	Feb. 18,	1795
Redhead Yorke, at York, libel	Nov. 27,	"
Lord Westmeath <i>v.</i> Bradshaw, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; damages, 10,000 <i>l.</i>	March 4,	1796
Lord Valentia <i>v.</i> Mr. Gawler, for adultery; damages, 2000 <i>l.</i>	June 16,	"
Daniel Isaac Eaton, for libels on kingly government; guilty	July 8,	"
Sir Godfrey Webster <i>v.</i> lord Holland, for adultery; damages, 6000 <i>l.</i>	Feb. 27,	1797
Parker, the mutineer at the Nore, called admiral Parker. See <i>Mutinies</i>	June 27,	"
Boddington <i>v.</i> Boddington, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; damages, 10,000 <i>l.</i>	Sept. 5,	"
William Orr at Carrickfergus, for high treason; executed	Oct. 12,	"
Mrs. Phoebe, <i>alias</i> Benson, murderess	Dec. 9,	1797
The murderers of colonel St. George and Mr. Uniacke, at Cork	April 15,	1798
Arthur O'Connor and O'Coigley, at Maidstone, for treason; latter hanged	May 21,	"
Sir Edward Crosbie and others, for high treason; hanged	June 1,	"
Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey, at Wexford, for high treason	June 21,	"
Two Messrs. Sheares, at Dublin, for high treason; executed	July 12,	"
Theobald Woulfe Tone, by court-martial (he died on the 18th)	Nov. 10,	"
Sir Harry Brown Hayes, for carrying off Miss Pike of Cork	April 13,	1800
Hatfield, for shooting at George III. See <i>Hatfield</i>	June 26,	"
Mr. Tighe of Westmeath <i>v.</i> Jones, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; damages, 10,000 <i>l.</i>	Dec. 2,	"
Mutineers at Bantry Bay; hanged. See <i>Bantry Bay</i>	Jan. 8,	1802
Charles Hayes, for an obscene libel	Jan. 9,	"
Governor Wall, for cruelty and murder, twenty years before. See <i>Goree</i>	Jan. 20,	"
Crawley, for the murder of two females in Peter's-row, Dublin	March 6,	"
Colonel Despard and his associates, for high treason; hanged on the top of Horse-monger-lane gaol. See <i>Despard</i>	Feb. 7,	1803
M. Peltier, for libel on Bonaparte, first consul of France, in <i>l'Ambigue</i> ; guilty	Feb. 21,	"
Robert Aslett, cashier at the bank of England, for embezzlement and frauds; the loss to the Bank, 320,000 <i>l.</i> ; found <i>not guilty</i> , on account of the invalidity of the bills	July 18,	"
Robert Emmett, at Dublin, for high treason; executed next day	Sept. 19,	"
Keenan, one of the murderers of lord Kilwarden; hanged	Oct. 2,	1803
Mr. Smith, for the murder of the supposed <i>Hammer-smith Ghost</i>	Jan. 13,	1804
Lockhart and Laudon Gordon, for carrying off Mrs. Lee	March 6,	"
Rev. C. Massy <i>v.</i> marquess of Headfort, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; damages, 10,000 <i>l.</i>	July 27,	"
William Cooper, the <i>Hackney Monster</i> , for offences against females	April 17,	1805
General Picton, for applying the torture to Louisa Calderon, to extort confession, at Trinidad; tried in the court of King's Bench; guilty, [new trial, same verdict, June 11, 1808]	Feb. 24,	1806
Hamilton Rowan, in Dublin; pleaded the king's pardon	July 1,	"
Judge Johnson, for a libel on the earl of Hardwicke; guilty	Nov. 23,	"
Mr. Patch, for the murder of his partner, Mr. Bligh	April 6,	1806
Lord Melville, impeached by the house of commons; acquitted	June 12,	"
The Warrington gang, for unnatural offences; executed	Aug. 23,	"
Palm, the bookseller, by a French military commission at Brennau	Aug. 26,	"
Lord Cloncurry <i>v.</i> sir John B. Piers, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; damages, 20,000 <i>l.</i>	Feb. 19,	1807
Holloway and Haggerty, the murderers of Mr. Steele; thirty persons were crushed to death at their execution, at the Old Bailey	Feb. 20,	"
Sir Home Popham, by court-martial; reprimanded	March 7,	"
Knight <i>v.</i> Dr. Wolcot, <i>alias</i> Peter Pindar, for <i>crim. con.</i>	June 27,	"
Lieut. Berry, of H.M.S. <i>Hazard</i> ; for an unnatural offence	Oct. 2,	"
Lord Elgin <i>v.</i> Ferguson, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; damages, 10,000 <i>l.</i>	Dec. 22,	"
Simmons, the murderer of the Boreham family, at Hoddesdon	March 4,	"
Sir Arthur Paget, for <i>crim. con.</i> with lady Borington	July 14,	"
Major Campbell, for killing captain Boyd in a duel; hanged	Aug. 4,	"
Peter Finnerty and others, for a libel on the duke of York	Nov. 9,	"
The Duke of York, by inquiry in the house of commons, on charges preferred against him by colonel Wardle, from Jan. 26, to March 20,	March 20,	1809
Wellesley <i>v.</i> lord Paget, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; damages, 20,000 <i>l.</i>	May 12,	1809
The king <i>v.</i> Valentine Jones, for breach of duty as commissary-general	May 26,	"
The earl of Leicester <i>v.</i> <i>Morning Herald</i> , for a libel; damages, 1000 <i>l.</i>	June 29,	"
Wright <i>v.</i> colonel Wardle, for Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke's furniture	June 1,	"
William Cobbett, for a libel on the German legion; convicted	July 9,	"
Hon. captain Lake, for putting Robert Jeffery, a British seaman, on shore at Sombroero; dismissed the service. See <i>Sombroero</i>	Feb. 10,	1810
Mr. Perry, for libels in the <i>Morning Chronicle</i> ; acquitted	Feb. 24,	"
The Vere-street gang, for unnatural offences; guilty	Sept. 20,	"
Peter Finnerty, for a libel on lord Castlereagh; judgment	Jan. 31,	1811
The king <i>v.</i> Messrs. John and Leigh Hunt, for libels; guilty	Feb. 22,	"
Ensign Hepburn and White, the drummer; both were executed	March 7,	"
Walter Cox, in Dublin; for libels; he stood in the pillory	March 12,	"
The king <i>v.</i> W. Cobbett, for libels; convicted	June 15,	"
Lord Louth, in Dublin; sentenced to imprisonment and fine, for oppressive conduct as a magistrate	June 19,	"
The Berkeley cause, before the house of peers, concluded	June 28,	"
Dr. Sheridan, physician, on a charge of sedition; acquitted	Nov. 21,	"
Gale Jones, for seditious and blasphemous libels; convicted	Nov. 26,	"
William Cundell and John Smith, for high treason (see <i>High Treason</i>)	Feb. 6,	1812
Daniel Isaac Eaton, on a charge of blasphemy; convicted	March 6,	"
Bellingham, for the murder of Mr. Perceval, prime minister	May 15,	"
The king <i>v.</i> Mr. Lovell, of the <i>Statesman</i> , for libel; guilty	Nov. 19,	"
Messrs. John and Leigh Hunt, for libels in the <i>Examiner</i> ; convicted	Dec. 9,	"

TRIALS, *continued.*

- Marquess of Sligo, for concealing a sea-deserter, Dec. 16, 1812
- The murderers of Mr. Horsfall; at York; executed Jan. 7, 1813
- Mr. Hugh Fitzpatrick, for publishing Scully's *History of the Penal Laws* Feb. 6, "
- The divorce cause against the duke of Hamilton for adultery April 11, "
- Mr. John Magee, in Dublin, for libels in the *Evening Post*; guilty July 26, "
- Nicholson, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar; hanged Aug. 21, "
- Tuite, murder of Mr. Goulding; executed Oct. 7, "
- The celebrated Mary Ann Clarke, for a libel on the right hon. Wm. Vesey Fitzgerald, afterwards lord Fitzgerald Feb. 7, 1814
- Admiral Bradley, at Winchester, for frauds in ship letters Aug. 18, "
- Lord Cochrane, Cochrane Johnstone, Berenger, Butt, and others, for frauds in the public funds; convicted. See *Stocks* Feb. 22, "
- Colonel Quentin, of the 10th hussars, by court-martial Nov. 10, "
- Sir John Henry Mildmay, bart., for *crim. con.* with the countess of Roseberry: damages, 15,000l. Dec. 5, "
- George Barnett, for shooting at Miss Kelly, of Covent Garden theatre April 8, 1816
- Captain Hutchinson, sir Robert Wilson, and Mr. Bruce, in Paris, for aiding the escape of count Lavalette. See *Lavalette* April 24, "
- "Captain Grant," the famous Irish robber at Maryborough Aug. 16, "
- Vaughan, a police officer, Mackay, and Browne, for conspiracy to induce men to commit felonies to obtain the reward; convicted, Aug. 21, "
- Colonel Stanhope, by court-martial, at Cambrai, in France Sept. 23, "
- Cashman, the intrepid seaman, for the Spafields riots, and outrages on Snowhill; convicted and hanged. See *Spafields* Jan. 20, 1817
- Count Maubreuil, at Paris, for robbing the queen of Westphalia May 2, "
- Mr. R. G. Butt, for a libel on lord chief-justice Ellenborough May 23, "
- Mr. Wooler, for libels on the government and ministers June 6, "
- Thistlewood, Dr. Watson, Hooper, and others, for treason June 9, "
- The murderers of the Lynch family at Wildgoose-lodge, Ireland July 19, "
- Mr. Roger O'Connor, on a charge of robbing the mail; acquitted Aug. 5, "
- Brandreth, Turner, and others, at Derby, for high treason Oct. 15, "
- Hone, the bookseller, for parodies; three trials before lord Ellenborough: extemporaneous and successful defence Dec. 18, 19, 20, "
- Mr. Dick, for the abduction and rape of Miss Crockatt March 21, 1818
- Appeal of murder case, Ashford, the brother of Mary Ashford, against her murderer, Abraham Thornton. See *Battle* April 16, "
- Rev. Dr. O'Halloran, for forging a frank. See *Transportation* Sept. 9, "
- Robert Johnston, at Edinburgh; his dreadful execution Dec. 30, "
- Sir Manasseh Lopez, for bribery at Grampound. See *Bribery* March 18, 1819
- Mosely, Wolfe, and other merchants for conspiracy and fraud. April 20, "
- Carille for the publication of Paine's *Age of Reason*, &c. Oct. 15, "
- John Scanlan, at Limerick, for the murder of Ellen Hanly March 14, 1820
- Sir Francis Burdett, at Leicester, for a seditious libel March 23, "
- Henry Hunt, and others, for their conduct at the Manchester meeting; convicted. See *Manchester Reform Meeting* March 27, 1820
- Sir Charles Wolseley and rev. Mr. Harrison, for sedition; guilty April 10, "
- Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Davidson, and Tidd, for conspiracy to murder the king's ministers; commenced. See *Cato-street* April 17, "
- Louvel, in France, for the murder of the duke de Berri June 7, "
- Lord Glerawley v. John Burn, for *crim. con.* June 18, "
- Major Cartwright and others, at Warwick, for sedition Aug. 3, "
- "Little Waddington," for a seditious libel; acquitted Sept. 10, "
- Lieutenant-colonel French, 6th dragoon guards, by court-martial Sept. 19, "
- Caroline, queen of England, before the house of lords, for adultery, commenced Aug. 16; it terminated (see *Queen Caroline's Trial*) Nov. 10, "
- The female murderers of Miss Thompson, in Dublin; hanged May 1, 1821
- David Haggart, an extraordinary robber, and a man of singularly eventful life, at Edinburgh, for the murder of a turnkey June 9, "
- Samuel D. Hayward, the favourite man of fashion, for burglary Oct. 8, "
- The murderers of Mrs. Torrance, in Ireland; convicted and hanged Dec. 17, "
- Cussen, Leahy, and others, for the abduction of Miss Gould July 29, 1822
- Barthelemi, in Paris, for the abduction of Elizabeth Florence Sept. 23, "
- Cuthbert v. Browne, singular action for deceit, Jan. 28, 1823
- The famous "Bottle Conspirators," in Ireland, by *ex-officio* Feb. 23, "
- The extraordinary "earl of Portsmouth's case," commenced March 18, "
- Probert, Hunt, and Thurtell, murderers of Mr. Wear; Probert turned king's evidence; afterwards hanged for horse-stealing. See *Executions* Jan. 5, 1824
- Mr. Henry Fauntleroy, banker of London, for forgery; hanged Oct. 30, "
- Foot v. Hayne, for breach of promise of marriage; damages, 3000l. Dec. 22, "
- Mr. Henry Savary, a banker's son at Bristol, for forgery April 4, 1825
- O'Keefe and Bourke, the murderers of the Franks family Aug. 18, "
- John Grosset Muirhead, esq., for indecent practices Oct. 21, "
- The case of Mr. Wellesley Pole, and the Misses Long; commenced Nov. 9, "
- Captain Bligh v. the hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, for adultery Nov. 25, "
- Fisher v. Stockdale, for a libel in *Harriette Wilson* March 20, 1826
- Edward Gibbon Wakefield, and others, for abduction of Miss Turner March 24, 1827
- Rev. Robert Taylor, for blasphemy; found guilty Oct. 24, "
- Richmond Seymour, esq., and Macklin, for an unnatural crime March 12, 1828
- Richard Gillam, for the murder of Maria Bagster, at Taunton April 8, "
- Mr. Montgomery, for forgery: he committed suicide in prison on the morning appointed for his execution July 4, "
- Brinklett, for the death of lord Mount Sandford by a kick July 16, "
- William Corder, for the murder of Maria Marten; executed Aug. 6, "
- Joseph Hunton, a quaker merchant, for forgery; hanged Oct. 28, "
- Burke, at Edinburgh, for the Burking murders; Hare, his accomplice, became approver. See *Burking* Dec. 24, "

TRIALS, *continued.*

- The king *v.* Buxton, and others, for a fraudulent marriage . . . March 21, 1829
- Jonathan Martin, for setting fire to York-minster . . . March 31, "
- Stewart and his wife, noted murderers, at Glasgow; hanged . . . July 14, "
- Reinbauer, the Bavarian priest, for his murders of women . . . Aug. 4, "
- Captain Dickenson, by court-martial, at Portsmouth; acquitted . . . Aug. 26, "
- Mr. Alexander, editor of the *Morning Journal*, for libels on the duke of Wellington; convicted . . . Feb. 10, 1830
- Clune, &c. at Ennis, for cutting out the tongues of the DoYLES . . . March 4, "
- Mr. Comyn, for burning his house in the county of Clare; hanged . . . March 6, "
- Mr. Lambrecht, for the murder of Mr. Clayton, in a duel . . . April 2, "
- Captain Moir, for the murder of William Malcolm; hanged . . . July 30, "
- Captains Smith and Markham, for killing Mr. O'Grady in a duel . . . Aug. 24, "
- Captain Helsham, for the murder of lieut. Crowther in a duel . . . Oct. 8, "
- Mr. St. John Long, for the manslaughter of Miss Cashion. See *Quacks* . . . Oct. 30, "
- Polignac, Peyronnet, and others, ministers of France. See *France* . . . Dec. 21, "
- Carlike, for a seditious libel, inciting to a riot; guilty . . . Jan. 10, 1831
- Mr. D. O'Connell, for breach of proclamation; pleaded guilty . . . Feb. 12, "
- St. John Long, for manslaughter of Mrs. Lloyd. See *Quacks* . . . Feb. 10, "
- Mr. Luke Dillon, for the violation of Miss Frizell; convicted . . . April 14, "
- Major Dundas, for the seduction of Miss Adams; damages, 300*l.* . . . May 26, "
- Mr. Cobbett, for a seditious libel; the jury could not agree . . . July 7, "
- Rev. Robert Taylor (who obtained the revolting distinction of "the Devil's Chaplain"), for reviling the REDEEMER; convicted . . . July 6, "
- Mr. and Mrs. Deacle *v.* Mr. Bingham Baring, M.P. . . . July 14, "
- Bird, a boy of 14 years of age, for the murder of a child; hanged . . . Aug. 1, "
- The great cause, earl of Kingston *v.* lord Lorton; commenced . . . Nov. 9, "
- Bishop and Williams, for murder of the Italian boy. See *Burking* . . . Dec. 3, "
- Earl of Mar, in Scotland, for shooting at Mr. Oldham . . . Dec. 17, "
- Elizabeth Cooke, for the murder of Mrs. Walsh, by "Burking" . . . Jan. 6, 1832
- Colonel Breton, by court-martial, at Bristol. See *Bristol* . . . Jan. 9, "
- The murderers of Mr. Blood, of Applevale, county of Clare . . . Feb. 28, "
- William Duggan, at Cork, for the murder of his wife and others . . . March 26, "
- Mr. Hodgson (son of the celebrated Miss Aston) *v.* Greene . . . July 26, "
- Mayor of Bristol, for neglect of duty in the Bristol riots . . . Oct. 26, "
- Rev. Mr. Irving, by his own (the Scots) church, for heresy . . . March 13, 1833
- Lord Teynham, and Dolan, a tailor, for swindling; guilty . . . May 10, "
- Mr. Baring Wall, M.P.; most honourably acquitted . . . May 11, "
- Attorney-general *v.* Shore (lady Hewley's charity, which is taken from the Unitarians), . . . Dec. 23, "
- Captain Wathen, 15th hussars, by court-martial, at Cork; honourably acquitted; his colonel, lord Brudenell, cashiered . . . Jan. —, 1834
- Proprietors of the *True Sun*, for libels; guilty, . . . Feb. 6, "
- Mary Ann Burdock, the celebrated murderess, at Bristol . . . April 10, 1835
- Sir John de Beauvoir, for perjury; acquitted, . . . May 20, "
- Fieschi, at Paris, for attempting the life of the king, Louis Philippe, by exploding an infernal machine. See *Fieschi* . . . Jan. 30, 1836
- Hon. G. C. Norton *v.* lord Melbourne, in Court of Common Pleas, for *crim. con.* with the hon. Mrs. Norton; verdict for defendant, June 22, "
- Lord de Roos *v.* Cumming, for defamation, charging lord de Roos with cheating at cards; verdict in favour of Mr. Cumming, . . . Feb. 10, 1837
- James Greenacre and Sarah Gale, for the murder of Hannah Browne; Greenacre convicted and hanged; Gale transported . . . April 10, "
- Francis Hastings Medhurst, esq., for killing Mr. Joseph Alsop; guilty . . . April 13, 1839
- Bolam, for the murder of Mr. Millie; verdict, manslaughter . . . July 30, "
- Rev. Mr. Stephens, at Chester, for inflammatory language . . . Aug. 15, "
- John Frost, an ex-magistrate, and others, for high treason; guilty: sentence commuted to transportation. See *Newport* . . . Dec. 31, "
- Courvoisier, for the murder of lord William Russell; hanged . . . June 18, 20, 1840
- Gould, for the murder of Mr. Templeman; transported . . . June 22, "
- Edward Oxford, attempted the life of the queen; adjudged insane, and confined in Bethlehem. See *Oxford* . . . July 9, 10, "
- Madame Lafarge, in France, for the murder of her husband; guilty . . . Sept. 2, "
- Prince Louis Napoleon, for his descent upon France. See *France* . . . Oct. 6, "
- Captain R. A. Reynolds, 11th hussars, by court-martial; guilty: the sentence excited great popular displeasure against his colonel, lord Cardigan . . . Oct. 20, "
- Lord Cardigan before the house of peers, capitally charged for wounding captain Harvey Tucket in a duel; acquitted, Feb. 16, 1841
- The Wallaces, brothers, merchants, for having wilfully caused the destruction of the ship *Dryad* at sea, to defraud the under-writers; transported . . . March 4, "
- Josiah Mister, for attempting the life of Mr. Mackreth; guilty . . . March 23, "
- Bartholomew Murray, at Chester, for the murder of Mrs. Cook . . . April 5, "
- Earl of Waldegrave and captain Duff, for an aggravated assault on a police constable; guilty: judgment, six months' imprisonment, and fines of 200*l.* and 20*l.* . . . May 3, "
- Madame Larfarge again, for robbery of diamonds, . . . Aug. 7, "
- The great case, Allen Bogle *v.* Mr. Lawson, publisher of the *Times* newspaper, for an alleged libel, in stating the plaintiff to be connected with numerous bank forgers throughout Europe in their schemes to defraud Messrs. Glyn and Company, bankers of London, by means of fictitious letters of credit; damages, one farthing. This exposure, so honourable to the *Times*, led to the *Times* Testimonial . . . Aug. 16, "
- Mr. Mac Leod, at Utica, America, for taking part in the destruction of the *Caroline*, commenced: acquitted after a trial that lasted eight days . . . Oct. 4, "
- Robert Blakesley, for the murder of Mr. Burdon, of Eastcheap; hanged . . . Oct. 28, "
- Mr. Beaumont Smith, for the forgery of Exchequer bills to an immense amount; he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to transportation for life . . . Dec. 4, "
- Sophia Darbon *v.* Rosser; breach of promise of marriage; damages 1600*l.* . . . Dec. 8, "

TRIALS, *continued.*

Dr. Webster, for bribery at an election of St. Alban's; acquitted	March 3, 1842
Mr. John Levick and Antonio Mattei, principal and second in the duel in which lieut. Adams was killed at Malta; both acquitted,	March 10, "
Vivier, courier of the <i>Morning Herald</i> , at Boulogne, for conveying the Indian mail through France, for that journal, contrary to the French regulations	April 13, "
Daniel Good, for the murder of Jane Jones; the memorable Roehampton murder; found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged	May 13, "
John Francis, for attempting to assassinate the queen (see <i>Francis</i>)	June 17, "
Thomas Cooper, for the murder of Daly, the policeman; hanged	July 4, "
Nicholas Suisse, valet of the late marquess of Hertford, at the prosecution of that nobleman's executors, charged with enormous frauds; acquitted	July 6, "
M'Gill and others, for the abduction of Miss Crellin; guilty	Aug. 8, "
Nicholas Suisse again, upon like charges, and again acquitted	Aug. 24, "
Bean, for pointing a pistol at the queen; 18 months' imprisonment	Aug. 25, "
The rioters in the provinces, under a special commission, at Stafford	Oct. 1, "
The Cheshire rioters, under a special commission, before lord Abinger	Oct. 6, "
The Lancashire rioters, also under a special commission	Oct. 10, "
Alice Lowe, at the prosecution of lord Frankfort; acquitted	Oct. 31, "
Mr. Howard, attorney, v. sir William Gosset, serjeant-at-arms	Dec. 5, "
Mr. Egan, in Dublin, for the robbery of a bank parcel; acquitted	Jan. 17, 1843
Rev. W. Bailey, LL.D., for forgery; guilty: transportation for life	Feb. 1, "
Mac Naughten, for the murder of Mr. Drummond, secretary to sir Robert Peel; acquitted on the ground of insanity	March 4, "
The Rebeccaïtes, at Cardiff, under a special commission	Oct. 27, "
Samuel Sidney Smith, for forgery; sentenced to transportation for life	Nov. 29, "
Edward Dwyer, for the murder of his child at Southwark; guilty	Dec. 1, "
Mr. Holt, of the <i>Age</i> ; libel on the duke of Brunswick; guilty	Jan. 29, 1844
Lieut. Grant, second to lieut. Munro, in his duel with col. Fawcett; acquitted	Feb. 14, "
Fraser v. Bagley, for <i>crim. con.</i> ; verdict for the defendant	Feb. 19, "
Lord William Paget v. earl of Cardigan for <i>crim. con.</i> ; verdict for defendant	Feb. 26, "
Mary Furely, for the murder of her child in an agony of despair	April 16, "
The will-forgers, William Henry Barber (since declared innocent*), Joshua Fletcher, Georgiana Dorey, William Sanders, and Susannah, his wife; all found guilty, April 15; sentenced	April 22, 1844
Crouch, for the murder of his wife: found guilty, May 8; hanged	May 27, "
Messrs. O'Connell, sen., O'Connell, jun., Steele, Ray, Barrett, Grey, Duffy, and rev. Thomas Tierney, at Dublin, for political conspiracy: the trial commenced Jan. 15, and lasted twenty-four days: all the traversers were found guilty, Feb. 12. Proceedings on motions for a new trial, &c., extended the case into Easter term; and sentence was pronounced upon all but the clergyman, on whom judgment was remitted	May 30, "
Augustus Dalmás, for the murder of Sarah Macfarlane; guilty	June 14, "
Wm. Burton Newenham, for the abduction of Miss Wortham; guilty	June 17, "
Bellamy, for the murder of his wife by prussic acid; acquitted	Aug. 21, "
John Tawell, for the murder of Sarah Hart; hanged	March 13, 14, 1845
Thomas Henry Hocker, for the murder of James Delarue	April 11, "
Joseph Connor, for the murder of Mary Brothers	May 16, "
The Spanish pirates, for the murder of ten Englishmen at sea	July 26, "
Rev. Mr. Wetherell, for <i>crim. con.</i> with Mrs. Cooke, his own daughter	Aug. 16, "
Capt. Johnson, of the ship <i>Tory</i> , for the murder of several of his crew	Feb. 5, 1846
Miss M. A. Smith v. earl Ferrers; breach of promise of marriage	Feb. 18, "
Lieut. Hawkey, for the murder of Mr. Seton, in a duel; acquitted	July 16, "
Richard Dunn, for perjury and attempted fraud on Miss A. Burdett Coutts	Feb. 27, 1847
Mitchell, the Irish confederate; transported for 14 years. See <i>Ireland</i>	May 26, 1843
Wm. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and other confederates; sentenced to death; the sentence afterwards commuted to transportation (pardoned in 1856)	Oct. 9, 1848
Bloomfield Rush, for the murder of Messrs. Jermy, at Norwich; hanged	March 29, 1849
Gorham v. the bishop of Exeter; ecclesiastical case; judgment given in the court of Arches against the plaintiff	Aug. 2, "
Manning and his wife, for the murder of O'Connor; guilty: death	Oct. 27, "
Walter Watts, lessee of the Olympic theatre, for forgery, &c.	May 10, 1850
Robert Pate, a retired lieutenant, for an assault on the queen	July 11, "
The Sloanes, man and wife, for starving their servant, Jane Wilbred	Feb. 5, 1851

* In 1848 Mr. Barber returned to England with a free pardon, and an acknowledgment of his innocence by his prosecutors: he was re-admitted to practise as an attorney: and on the 3rd of August, 1850, in conformity with the recommendation of a select committee of the house of commons, the sum of 5000*l.* was voted him "as a national acknowledgment of the wrong he had suffered from an erroneous prosecution."

† This long-contested case created much sensation at the time. The bishop had refused to institute the rev. Mr. Gorham in the living of Brampton-Speke, in Devonshire, to which he had been presented. The cause of the bishop's refusal was alleged want of orthodoxy in the plaintiff, who denied that spiritual regeneration was conferred by baptism; the court held that the charge against the plaintiff of holding false doctrine was proved, and that the bishop was justified in his refusal. Mr. Gorham appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which pronounced its opinion (March 8, 1850) that "the doctrine held by Mr. Gorham was not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the Church of England, and that Mr. Gorham ought not, by reason of the doctrine held by him, to have been refused admission to the vicarage of Brampton-Speke." This decision led to subsequent proceedings in the three courts of law, successively, for a rule to show cause why a prohibition should not issue directed to the judge of the Arches Court, and to the archbishop of Canterbury, against giving effect to the judgment of her majesty in council. The rule was refused in each court, and in the end Mr. Gorham was instituted into the vicarage in question, Aug. 7, 1850.

TRIALS, *continued.*

The Board of Customs <i>v.</i> the London Dock Company, on a charge of defrauding the revenue of duties; a trial of 11 days ended in a virtual acquittal . . . Feb. 18, 1851	
Sarah Chesham, for the murder of her husband by poison: she had murdered several of her children and others by the same means; hanged . . . March 6, "	
Thomas Drory, for the murder of Jael Denny; hanged . . . March 7, "	
Doyle <i>v.</i> Wright, concerning the personal custody of Miss Augusta Talbot, a Roman Catholic ward of Chancery, before the lord chancellor; protracted case . . . March 22, "	
The murderers of the rev. George Edward Hollest, of Fimley, Essex; guilty; March 31, "	
Miller <i>v.</i> ald. Salomons, M.P., for voting as a member without having taken the required oath; verdict against the defendant, April 19, 1852	
The case "Bishop of London <i>v.</i> the rev. Mr. Gladstone;" judgment of the Arches court against the defendant . . . June 10, "	
Achilli <i>v.</i> Newman, for libel; tried before lord chief justice Campbell in the Queen's Bench: verdict for the plaintiff . . . Jan. 31, "	
Lord Frankfort, for scandalous and defamatory libels; guilty . . . Dec. 3, "	
Richard Bourke Kirwan, for the murder of his wife; guilty . . . Dec. 10, "	
Elliot Bower, for the murder of Mr. Saville Morton, at Paris; acquitted . . . Dec. 28, "	
Henry Horler, for the murder of his wife; hanged at the Old Bailey . . . Jan. 15, 1853	
James Barbour, for the murder of Robinson; hanged at York . . . Jan. 15, "	
George Sparkes and James Hitchcock, for the murder of William Blackmore at Exeter; guilty . . . March 19, "	
Five Frenchmen (principal and seconds) for the murder of a sixth Frenchman in a duel at Egham; verdict, manslaughter, March 21, "	
Moore and Walsh, for the murder of John Blackburn, at Stafford; hanged . . . March 21, "	
Saunders, for the murder of Mr. Toler; hanged at Chelmsford . . . March 30, "	
The Stackpole family, four in number; two of them females, and wives to the others, for the murder of their relative, also a Stackpole; hanged at Emms . . . April 28, "	
Case of Holy Cross Hospital, Winchester, decided against rev. earl of Guildford, Aug. 1, "	
Smyth <i>v.</i> Smyth, ended in the plaintiff being committed on a charge of forging the will on which he grounded his claim . . . Aug. 8, 9, 10, "	
The Braintree case respecting liability to church-rates, decided by the house of lords, against the rate . . . Aug. 12, "	
Case of Lumley <i>v.</i> Gye, respecting Madlle. Wagner; decided . . . Feb. 22, 1854	
Mr. Jeremiah Smith, mayor of Rye, convicted of perjury . . . March 2, "	
Duchess of Manchester's will case . . . April, "	
Mr. Carden for the abduction of Miss E. Arbuthnot, and assault upon John Smithwick; convicted . . . July 28, 29, "	
Mary Anne Brough, for murdering her six children; not guilty (insanity) . . . Aug. 9, "	
Case of Pierce Somerset Butler <i>v.</i> viscount Mountgarret; verdict for plaintiff, who thus came into a peerage, the defendant being proved illegitimate . . . Aug. "	
Courts-martial on lieutenants Perry and Greer; sentences reversed by lord Hardinge, July 29—Aug. 1854	
Courts-martial on sir E. Belcher, captain McClure, &c., for abandoning their ships in the Arctic regions; acquitted . . . Oct. "	
Emanuel Barthélémy, for murder of Charles Collard and Mr. Moore (executed); Jan. 4, 1855	
Handcock <i>v.</i> Delacour, otherwise De Burgh (cruelty of Mrs. Handcock, and charges against lord Clanricarde); compromised . . . "	
Earl of Sefton <i>v.</i> Hopwood (will set aside), April 13-10, "	
Luigi Baranelli, for murder of Joseph Latham (or Lambert); (executed April 30) . . . April 12, "	
Charles King, a great thief-trainer; transported, April 13, "	
David M. Davidson and Cosmo W. Gordon, for frauds and forgeries of securities, &c.; convicted . . . May 24, "	
Wm. Austin (governor), for cruelties in Birmingham gaol; acquitted . . . Aug. 3, "	
Sir John Dean Paul, William Strahan, and Robert M. Bates, bankers, for disposing of their customers' securities (to the amount of 113,625 <i>l.</i>); convicted . . . Oct. 27, "	
Joseph Wooler, on charge of poisoning his wife; acquitted . . . Nov. 7, "	
Westerton <i>v.</i> Liddell* (on decorations, &c., in church in Knightsbridge; decision against them) . . . Dec. 5, "	
Celestina Sommers, for murder of her children; convicted (but reprieved) . . . March 6, 1856	
Wm. Palmer,† for murder of J. P. Cook by poison (executed) . . . May 14-27, "	
Wm. Dove, for murder of his wife (executed Aug. 9) . . . July 19, "	
Ditcher <i>v.</i> archdeacon Denison, respecting the doctrine of the eucharist; defendant deprived, and appeal disallowed . . . Oct. 22, "	
W.S. Hardwicke and H. Attwell; convicted of forgery . . . Oct. 31, "	
Wm. Robson, for frauds of Crystal Palace Company (to the amount of about 28,000 <i>l.</i>); transported for twenty years . . . Nov. 1, "	
Earl of Lucan <i>v.</i> <i>Daily News</i> for libel; verdict for defendant . . . Dec. 3, "	
Pearce, Burgess, and Tester. See <i>Gold Robbery</i> Jan. 14, 1857	
Leopold Redpath, for forgeries (to the amount of 150,000 <i>l.</i>) upon Great Northern Railway Company; transported for life . . . Jan. 16, "	
Miss Madeline Smith, on charge of poisoning Emile L'Angelier, at Glasgow; not proven, June 30—July 9, "	
Thos. Fuller Bacon,‡ for poisoning his mother, convicted . . . July 25, "	
James Spollen, on charge of murder of Mr. Little, near Dublin; acquitted . . . Aug. 7-11, "	
Jem Saward, a barrister (called the Penman), Wm. Anderson, and others, convicted of extensive forgery of bankers' cheques, Mar. 5, "	
W. Attwell and others, convicted of stealing the countess of Ellesmere's jewels (value 15,000 <i>l.</i>) from the top of a cab . . . Dec. 15, "	
Stevens <i>v.</i> Campion, for slander, in charging the plaintiff with complicity in the murder of his aunt, Mrs. Kelly; damages 6 <i>l.</i> Dec. 31, "	
The directors of the British Bank, Humphry Brown, Edw. Esdaile, H. D. Macleod, alderman R. H. Kennedy, W. D. Owen, James Stapleton, and Hugh Innes Cameron, for fraud (see <i>Banks</i> , p. 68); convicted Feb. 13-27, 1858	

* Decided again by privy council, partly for both parties; each to pay his own costs; March 21, 1857.

† He was executed at Stafford on June 14, in the presence of 50,000 persons. If he had been acquitted he would have been tried for the murder of his wife and brother. The trial in every respect was the most remarkable one for many years.

‡ He was acquitted on a charge of murdering two children in May 13, 14, same year. His wife confessed the murder, but appeared to be insane.

TRIALS, *continued.*

Rev. S. Smith and his wife, for murderous assault on John Leech; convicted, April 6, 7, 1858
 Edw. Achmuty Glover, M.P., for false declaration of qualification of M.P. April 9, &c. "
 Simon Bernard, as accessory to the conspiracy against the life of the emperor Napoleon; acquitted April 12-17, "
 The earldom of Shrewsbury case; earl Talbot's claim allowed June 1, "
 James Seal, for the murder of Sarah Guppy; convicted (and executed) July 23, "
 The Berkeley peerage case July 23, "
 Patience Swynfen v. F. H. Swynfen; * a will case; the will affirmed July 27, "
 Lemon Oliver, a stockbroker, convicted of extensive frauds Nov. 10, "
 Marchmont v. Marchmont; a disgraceful divorce case, began Nov. 30, "
 W. H. Guernsey, for stealing Ionian despatches from the Colonial Office; acquitted, Dec. 15, "
 Evans v. Evans and Rose; divorce case Dec. "
 Lieut.-col. Dickson v. earl of Wilton, for libel; verdict for the plaintiff Feb. 14, 1859
 Black v. Elliott, 850 sheep poisoned by a sheep-wash sold by defendant; damages 1400*l.* Feb. 23, "
 Wagner, Bateman, and others, a gang of bank forgers; convicted May 13, "
 Earl of Shrewsbury v. Hope Scott, and others; the earl gains the Shrewsbury estates, June 3, "
 Thellusson will case decided (see *Thellusson*) June 9, "
 T. R. Marshall, E. A. Mortimer, and H. S. Eicke, convicted of illegal sale of army commissions June 29, "
 Thomas Smethurst, † a surgeon, for the murder by poison of Isabella Bankes, whom he had married during his wife's lifetime; convicted Aug. 15-19, "
 Oakley v. the Moulvie Ooddeen, "ambassador of the king of Oude." Verdict for the defendant, who seems to have fallen among bill-sharppers Dec. 17, "
 David Hughes, an attorney, convicted of gross frauds upon his clients Jan. 1860
 Eugenia Plummer, aged 11 years, convicted of perjury against rev. Mr. Hatch May 14, "
 Nottidge v. Prince (see *Agapemone*) July 25, "
 Thomas Hopley, a schoolmaster, convicted of manslaughter of Reginald Cancellor, by flogging July 23, "
 Mr. Edward Leatham, M.P., convicted of bribery at Wakefield July 19, "
 Rev. J. Bonwell, of Stepney, degraded for immorality Aug. 29, "
 James Mullens, convicted for the murder of Mrs. Elmsley; by endeavouring to inculcate one Ems, he led to his own conviction Oct. 25, "
 Miss Shedden v. Patrick. (The plaintiff ably pleaded her own cause when the case was

opened; her object, to prove the legitimacy of her father, was not attained) Nov. 9, *et seq.* 1860
 Hooper v. Ward; disgraceful profligacy of a magistrate; verdict for plaintiff Dec. 19, 20, "
 Brook v. Brook (see *Marriage with Wife's Sister*). The house of lords on appeal decide against the validity of such marriages, even when celebrated in a foreign country March 18, 1861
 Thelwall v. hon. major Yelverton. The plaintiff sued for expenses incurred by defendant's wife; the major denied the validity of his marriage with Miss Longworth, having since married the widow of professor Edward Forbes, the eminent naturalist. The court in Dublin, supported the first marriage, ‡ Feb. 21, to March 4, "
 Reade v. Lacy; the dramatising a novel restrained April 17, "
 Beamish v. Beamish; the lords on appeal decide that a clergyman cannot perform the ceremony of marriage for himself April 22, "
 Emperor of Austria v. Day; verdict for plaintiff. The defendant had printed 100 millions florin notes on the bank of Hungary, for Louis Kossuth. The notes were ordered to be destroyed within one month, May 6; judgment affirmed June 12, "
Cardross case. John MacMillan, a free-church minister, was expelled for drunkenness and misconduct, May, 1858. The Glasgow synod and the general assembly of the free church affirmed the sentence. He appealed to the court of session, which set aside the decree (which involved temporalities), asserting that the assembly had only spiritual authority, July, "
 W. B. Turnbull v. Bird, secretary of Protestant alliance; libel; verdict for defendant, July 8-10, "
 J. C. Charlesworth, M.P., convicted of bribery at the Wakefield election July 20, "
 Baron de Vidil; convicted of wounding his son; the latter refused to give evidence against his father Aug. 23, "
 Vincent Collucci; convicted of obtaining money on false pretences, from Miss F. Johnstone Oct. 23, "
 John Curran, a Dublin cabman; convicted of a violent assault on Miss Jolly, who heroically defended herself Oct. 25-30, "
 Patrick McCaffery; shot col. Crofton and capt. Hanham, at Preston; convicted Dec. 13, "
 Inquiry into sanity of Wm. Fred. Wyndham (on behalf of his relatives), with a view of annulling an injudicious marriage; trial lasted 34 days; 140 witnesses examined; verdict, sane mind (see *Lunacy*), Dec. 16, 1861-Jan. 30, "
 [Each party adjudged to pay its own costs, March, 1862.]
 Capt. Robertson, by court-martial; convicted

* The plaintiff was Patience Swynfen, widow of Henry John Swynfen, son of the testator Samuel Swynfen. Her husband died June 15, 1854, and his father on July 16 following, having made a will 10 days before his death, devising the Swynfen estate (worth above 60,000*l.*) to his son's wife; but leaving a large amount of personal estate undisposed of. The defendant, F. H. Swynfen, son of the testator's eldest half-brother, claimed the estate as heir-at-law on the ground of the testator's insanity. The issue was brought to trial in March, 1856; but proceedings were stayed by Mrs. Swynfen's counsel, sir F. R. Thesiger, entering into an agreement with the opposite counsel, sir Alexander Cockburn, without her consent, and in defiance of her instructions. After various proceedings, the Court of Chancery ordered a new trial. She gained her cause, mainly through the energy of her counsel, Mr. Chas. R. Kennedy, to whom she had promised to pay 20,000*l.* for his extraordinary services. Mrs. Swynfen, however, married a Mr. Broun and repudiated Mr. Kennedy's claim. The latter, in an action against her, obtained a verdict in his favour on March 29, 1862, which was, on appeal, finally reversed in Feb. 1864. Mrs. Swynfen was non-suited in an action brought against her counsel (afterwards lord Chelmsford and lord chancellor), in July, 1859, and June, 1860.

† He was reprieved on the ground of insufficient evidence; but was tried and found guilty of bigamy, Nov. 16, 1859. On Nov. 11, 1862, he proved Miss Bankes's will and obtained her property.

‡ On appeal, the Scotch court annulled this marriage, July, 1862, and this judgment was affirmed by the house of lords, July 28, 1864.

TRIALS, *continued.*

- of submitting to ungentlemanly conduct from his brother officers:—30 days' inquiry; ended March 24, 1862
- [The court was much blamed by the public and the sentence was annulled.]
- Mrs. A. C. Vyse, for poisoning her two children, acquitted as insane July 9, "
- Roupell v. Waite; during the trial, W. Roupell, M.P., a witness, confessed himself guilty of forging a will, and other frands Aug. 18, 19, "
- Jessie McLachlan; convicted for the murder of Jessie Macpherson, at Glasgow; she confessed to being accessory after the murder, which she imputed to Mr. Fleming, a gentleman 80 or 90 years old Sept. 17-20, "
- [She was respited, Oct. 27, 1862.]
- Wm. Roupell, M.P., for forgery; convicted on his own confession Sept. 24, "
- Catherine Wilson; convicted of poisoning Mrs. Soames in 1856 Sept. 25-27, "
- 27 indictments and 24 convictions for savage personal outrages in the streets of the metropolis during the month Nov. "
- Wm. Digby Seymour, M.P., v. Butterworth; libel; verdict for plaintiff, damages 40s., Dec. 3, "
- Hall v. Semple; verdict for plaintiff, who had been consigned to a lunatic asylum through his wife's getting the defendant to sign a certificate of lunacy with culpable negligence; damages, 150l. Dec. 10, "
- George Buncher, Wm. Burnett, Richd. Brewer, and James Griffiths, for forging bank-notes, printed on paper stolen from the paper-mill at Laverstoke; convicted Jan. 7-12, 1863
- Clare v. The Queen; petition of right, for infringement of a patent; verdict for defendant, Feb. 2-6, "
- Rev. John Campbell v. Spottiswoode (as printer of a libel in *Saturday Review*); verdict for plaintiff Feb. 27, "
- Queen on appeal of earl of Cardigan v. col. Cathorpe for libel, charging the earl with deserting his men at Balacava, Oct. 25, 1855; verdict for defendant (who, however, admitted his error) June 9, 10, "
- Attorney-general v. Sillim and others, for having built the *Alexandra* for the Confederates, against the Enlistment Act; verdict for defendants June 25, "
- [Decision finally affirmed on appeal to the house of lords, April 6, 1864.]
- Col. Lothian Dickson v. viscount Combermere, earl of Wilton, and gen. Peel, for conspiracy to expel him from the army; verdict for defendants June 27, et seq. "
- Morrison (Zadkiel) v. sir Edward Belcher; libel; verdict, 20s. damages June 29, 1863
- Richard Roupell v. Haws; arising out of Roupell forgeries; no verdict July 16-24, "
- Woolley v. Pole for Sun fire-office: verdict for plaintiff, awarding him his claim for 29,000l. for his insurance of Campden-house; burnt March 23, 1862 Aug. 29, "
- George Victor Townley; for murder of Miss Goodman, through jealousy; convicted Dec. 12, "
- [He escaped execution through a certificate of insanity, too hastily signed; and committed suicide in prison, Feb. 12, 1865.]
- Lieut.-col. Crawley, by court-martial at Aldershot, for alleged oppression and cruelty to serjeant-major John Lilley, in consequence of a court-martial at Mhow, in India; honourably acquitted Nov. 17-Dec. 23, "
- Franz Müller, for murder of Mr. Briggs in a railway carriage, July 9; convicted, Oct. 27-29, 1864
- Gedney v. Smith; a supposititious child detected and deprived of much property, Nov. 10, "
- E. K. Kohl, for murder of Theodore Fuhrkop; convicted Jan. 11, 12, 1865
- Queen v. Wm. Rumble, for infringement of Foreign Enlistment Act, in equipping the *Rappahannock* for the Confederate government; acquitted Feb. 4, "
- Woodgate v. Ridout (for *Morning Post*) for libel respecting the great will case of the earl of Egremont v. Darell; verdict for plaintiff, 1000l. Feb. 10, "
- Bishop Colenso's appeal to privy council against decision of bishop of Capetown, deposing him; which is annulled March 21, "
- Roberts, Jeffery, Casely, and others; for jewel robberies in London; convicted April 13, "
- J. W. Terry and Thos. Burch, for misdemeanour in connexion with the Unity bank; acquitted April "
- Edw. Wm. Pritchard, M.D., for murder of his wife and her mother, by poisoning; guilty, July 3-7, "
- Trials of Fenians for treason-felony: Thos. Clarke Luby, convicted and sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude, Nov. 28-Dec. 1; O'Leary and others convicted; O'Donovan Rossa (previously convicted) sentenced to imprisonment for life, Dec. 13; others convicted at Cork, Dec. "
- Stephen Forwood (or Ernest Southey), for murder of his wife and children; guilty, Dec. 20-21, "
- (See *Executions*)
- Other Fenians convicted at Dublin Jan. 1866

TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE (*Tribuni Plebis*), magistrates of Rome, first chosen from among the commons to represent the people, 493 B.C., at the time the people, after a quarrel with the Senators, had retired to Mons Sacer. The first two were C. Licinius and L. Albinus; but their number was soon after raised to five, and 37 years after to ten, which number remained fixed. Their office was annual, and as the first had been created on the 4th of the ides of December, that day was chosen for the election. In A.D. 1347, Nicolo di Rienzi assumed absolute power in Rome as tribune of the people, and reformed many abuses; but committing many extravagances, he lost his popularity and was compelled to abdicate. He returned to Rome and was assassinated, Sept. 8, 1354.

TRICOTEUSES (knitters), a name given to a number of French republican females, who zealously attended executions in 1792, knitting at intervals.

TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS. On Feb. 15, 1641, an act was passed providing for the meeting of a parliament at least once in three years. It was repealed in 1664. Another triennial bill, passed in 1694, was repealed by the Septennial act, 1716. See *Parliaments* and *Septennial Parliaments*.

TRIESTE, an Austrian port on the Adriatic, declared a free port in 1750. It was held

by the French in 1717, 1797, and 1805. Since the establishment of the overland mail to India, it has risen to great commercial importance.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY. See *Ordinance*.

TRIMMER; a term applied to Charles Montague, earl of Halifax, and others who held similar political opinions, midway between those of the extreme Whigs and Tories, about the latter part of the 17th century. He assumed the title as an honour, asserting that it could be rightly given to the British constitution and church. Macaulay says that Halifax was a Trimmer on principle, and not a renegade. He died in 1715.

TRINCOMALEE. Reckoned the finest harbour in the East Indies. Trincomalee was taken from the Dutch, by the English, in 1782; it was retaken by the French the same year; but was restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. It surrendered to the British, under colonel Stewart, Aug. 26, 1795, and was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens, in 1802. See *Ceylon*. Of a series of actions off Trincomalee between sir Edward Hughes and the French admiral Suffrein, one was fought Feb. 18, 1782, the enemy having eleven ships to nine; on April 12 following, they had eighteen ships to eleven, and on July 6, same year, they had fifteen ships to twelve. In all these conflicts the French were defeated.

TRINIDAD, an island in the West Indies, was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was taken from the Spaniards by sir Walter Raleigh in 1595; but the French took it from the English in 1676. Taken by the British, with four ships of the line, and a military force under command of sir Ralph Abercromby, to whom the island capitulated, Feb. 21, 1797; they captured two, and burnt three Spanish ships of war in the harbour. This possession was confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens in 1802. The insurrection of the negroes occurred Jan. 4, 1832. Population in 1861, 84,438.

TRINITY AND TRINITARIANS. The doctrine of the Trinity is received by nearly all Christians. Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, who flourished in the 2nd century, was the first who used the term Trinity, to express the three sacred persons in the Godhead. His *Defence of Christianity* was edited by Gesner, at Zurich, in 1546. *Watkins*. An order of the Trinity was founded, 1198, by John de Matha and Felix de Valois. The Trinity fraternity, originally of fifteen persons, was instituted at Rome by St. Philip Neri, in 1548. The act to exempt from penalties persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity (such as Unitarians and Swedenborgians) passed in 1813.

TRINITY COLLEGES. See *Cambridge* and *Oxford*. Trinity College, Dublin, called the University: grant of the Augustine monastery of All Saints within the suburbs for erecting this college, conferred by queen Elizabeth, 1591. First stone laid by Thomas Smith, mayor of Dublin, Jan. 1, 1593. New charter, 1637. Made a barrack for soldiers, 1689. *Burns*. The principal or west front erected, 1759. Library erected, 1732.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, founded by sir Thomas Spert, 1512, as an "association for piloting ships," was incorporated in 1514, and re-incorporated in 1647 and 1685. The present Trinity House was erected in 1795. Trinity Houses were founded at Deptford, at Hull, and at Newcastle: these three societies were instituted and incorporated by Henry VIII., the first in 1512, the other two in 1537. By their charter they have the power of examining, licensing, and regulating pilots, and of erecting beacons and lighthouses, and of placing buoys in the channels and rivers; and their powers and privileges have been greatly augmented by succeeding kings. Recent masters: the Prince Consort, died, Dec. 14, 1861; lord Palmerston, appointed June 16, 1862, died Oct. 18, 1865; succeeded by the prince of Wales.

TRINITY SUNDAY. The festival of the Holy Trinity was instituted by pope Gregory IV. in 828, on his ascending the papal chair, and is observed by the Latin and Protestant churches on the Sunday next following Pentecost or Whitsuntide, of which, originally, it was merely an Octave. The observance of the festival was first enjoined in the council of Arles, 1260. It was appointed to be held on the present day by pope John XX. in 1334. Trinity Sunday, in 1866, May 27; in 1867, June 16; in 1868, June 7.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE was ratified between the States-General and England against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands; Sweden afterwards joining the league, it was known as the Triple Alliance, Jan. 28, 1668. Another Triple Alliance was that between England, Holland, and France against Spain, 1717.

TRIPOLITZA, Greece, was stormed by the Greeks, who committed dreadful cruelties, Oct. 5, 1821; retaken by the Egyptians, 1825; given up to the Greeks, 1828.

TRIREMES, galleys with three banks of oars, are said to have been invented by the Corinthians, 784 B.C.

TRIUMPHS were granted by the Roman senate to generals of armies after they had won great victories. They were received into the city with great magnificence and public acclamations. There were the great, called the Triumph; and the less, the Ovation. See *Ovation*.

TRIUMVIRATES, ROMAN. The first, 60 B.C., consisted of Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, who formed a coalition to rule the state. Their union lasted ten years, and the civil war ensued. The second triumvirate 43 B.C., was formed by Octavius Cæsar, Mark Antony, and Lepidus, through whom the Romans totally lost their liberty. Octavius disagreed with his colleagues: Lepidus was expelled in 36; Antony was subdued in 31, and Octavius made himself absolute in Rome. This triumvirate continued for about twelve years. See *Rome*. On March 29, 1849, a triumvirate was appointed at Rome, consisting of Joseph Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi, which resigned on July 1, 1849, when the city was taken by the French.

TROPPEAU, CONGRESS OF, in Austrian Silesia. The emperors Francis of Austria and Alexander of Russia met at Troppau, Oct. 20, 1820. The conference between them and the king of Prussia, against Naples, took place Nov. 10; and the congress was transferred to Laybach, as nearer to Italy, Dec. 17, 1820. See *Laybach*.

TROUBADOURS AND TROUVÈRES (from *troubar*, *trouver*, to find or invent), the poets of the middle ages (from the eleventh to the fifteenth century). The former flourished in the south of France and north of Spain, and used the *Langue d'oc* (that is *oc* for *oui*, yes); the latter flourished in the north of France, and used the *Langue d'oïl* (that is *oil* for *oui*). The Troubadours produced romances, yet excelled chiefly in lyric poetry; the Trouvères excelled in romances, several of which are extant; as, the *Brut d'Angleterre*, and the *Rou*, by Wace; the romance of the "Rose," by Guillaume de Lorris, and Jean de Meung. The Troubadours were usually accompanied by *Jongleurs*, who sang their masters' verses, with the accompaniment of the guitar. Histories of these French poets, and specimens of their works, have been published in France. These poets, although frequently very licentious, undoubtedly tended to promote civilisation during those warlike times.

TROY (Asia Minor). Its obscure and traditional history is immortalised by Homer.

Arrival of Scamander in Phrygia Minor. Blair	Homer's <i>Iliad</i> , book xxiv. line 964, Pope's edit.
B.C. 1546	B.C. 1204
Teucer succeeds his father 1502	Commencement of the invasion of the Greeks to recover Helen 1193
Dardanus succeeds Teucer, and builds the city of Dardania 1480	Troy taken and burnt in the night of the 11th of June, i.e. 23rd of the month Thargelion. <i>Pariian Marbles</i> . 408 years before the first Olympiad. <i>Apollodorus</i> , <i>Hales</i> , and <i>Clinton</i> , 1183; others 1184
Reign of Erichthonius 1449	<i>Æneas</i> arrives in Italy. <i>Lenglet</i> 1183
Reign of Tros, from whom the people are called Trojans, and the city Troy 1374	[Some time after the destruction of Troy, a new city was built with the same name, about thirty stadia distant from the old site. It was favoured by Alexander the Great in his Asiatic expedition, but never rose to much importance, and in the age of Strabo was nearly in ruins.— <i>Priestley</i> .]
Ilus, son of Tros, reigns, and the city is called <i>Ilium</i> 1314	
Reign of Laomedon 1260	
Arrival of Hercules in Phrygia. Hesione delivered from the sea-monster. Blair; Usher 1225	
War of Hercules and Laomedon 1224	
Reign of Priam or Podarces "	
Rape of Helen, by Alexander Paris, son of Priam, 20 years before the sacking of Troy.	

TROY WEIGHT. The Romans left their ounce, now our avoirdupois ounce, in Britain. The present ounce of this weight was brought from Grand Cairo into Europe, about the time of the Crusades, 1095. It was first adopted at Troyes, a city of France, whence the name; and is used to weigh gold, silver, and precious stones. The Troy weight, Scots, was established by James VI. (our James I.) in 1618. See *Standard*.

TROYES, Central France, where a treaty was concluded between England, France, and Burgundy, whereby it was stipulated that Henry V. should marry Catherine, daughter of Charles VI., be appointed regent of France, and after the death of Charles should inherit the crown, May 21, 1420. Troyes was taken by the allied armies, Feb. 7; retaken by Napoleon, Feb. 23; and again taken by the allies, March 4, 1814.

TRUCE OF GOD (*Treuga Dei*), a term given to a cessation of the private feuds and conflicts so general during the middle ages, all over Europe. The clergy strenuously exerted their influence for the purpose. A synod at Roussillon, 1027, decreed that none should attack his enemy between Saturday evening (at nones) and Monday morning (at the hour of prime). Similar regulations were adopted in England, 1042 (sometimes Friday and Wednesday being chosen for the time). The truce of God was confirmed by many councils of the church, especially the Lateran Council, in 1179.

TRUMPET. Some of the Greek historians ascribe the invention of the trumpet to the Tyrrhenians, and others to the Egyptians. It was in use in the time of Homer, but not at the time of the Trojan war. First torches, then shells of fish sounded like trumpets, were the signals in primitive wars. *Potter.* The speaking-trumpet is said to have been used by Alexander the Great in 335 B.C. Trumpets were first sounded before the king in the time of Offa, king of Mercia, A.D. 790. Speaking-trumpets were improved by Kircher in 1652, by Salland, 1654, and philosophically explained by Moreland, 1671.

TRUMPET-FLOWER, *Bignonia radicans*, was brought hither from North America, about 1640. The Trumpet Honeysuckle, *Lonicera sempervirens*, came from North America in 1656. The *Bignonia capensis* was brought to England, from the Cape, in 1823. The Large-flowered Trumpet-flower, or *Bignonia grandiflora*, was brought from China in 1800.

TRUSS. A transverse spring truss for ruptures was patented by Robert Brand in 1771, and by many other persons since. The National Truss Society, to assist indigent persons, was established in 1786; and many similar societies since.

TUAM (W. Ireland). St. Jarlath, the son of Loga, who lived about 501, is looked upon as the first founder of the cathedral of Tuam, though the abbey is said to have been founded in 487. The church was anciently called *Tuaim-da-Gualand*. In 1151, Edan O'Hoisin was the first archbishop, at least the first who had the use of the pall, for some of his predecessors are sometimes called bishops of Connaught, and sometimes archbishops, by Irish historians. The see of Mayo was annexed to Tuam in 1559. Tuam is valued in the king's books, by an extent returned *anno* 28 Eliz., at 50*l.* sterling per annum. *Beaton.* It ceased to be archiepiscopal, conformably with the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. 1833, and is now a bishopric only, to which Killala and Achonry, a joint see, has been added. See *Archbishops*.

TUBULAR BRIDGES. The Britannia Tubular Suspension Bridge, then the most wonderful enterprise in engineering in the world, was constructed about a mile southward of the Menai Strait Suspension Bridge.* At this spot is a rock called the Britannia rock, near the centre of the Menai Strait, the surface of which is about ten feet above low-water level, on which is built a tower two hundred feet above high water (commenced building, May 1846), and on which rest two lines of tubes or hollow girders strong enough to bear their weight and laden trains in addition, the ends resting on the abutments on each shore; each tube being more than a quarter of a mile in length. The height of the tube within is thirty feet at the Britannia tower, diminishing to twenty-three feet at the abutments. The lifting of these tubes to their places was regarded as the most gigantic operation ever successfully performed, June 27, 1849. The first locomotive passed through, March, 1850. The Conway Tubular Bridge (1846-48) is a miniature copy of the Britannia, and therefore requires no description. The principal engineers were Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. Fairbairn. At Chepstow is a railway tubular bridge, erected in 1852. A bridge or viaduct on the tubular principle (called the Albert viaduct) over the river Tamar at Plymouth was opened by the prince consort, May 2, 1859. The most stupendous tubular bridge in the world is that over the St. Lawrence, Canada. See *Victoria Bridge*.

TUDELA ON THE EBRO (N. Spain). Near here marshal Lannes totally defeated the Spaniards, Nov. 23, 1809.

TUESDAY, in Latin *Dies Martis*, the day of Mars, the third day of the week, so called from *Tuisto Tiv*, or *Tuesco*, a Saxon deity, worshipped on this day. *Tuisto* is mentioned by Tacitus. See *Week Days*.

TUILERIES (Paris), the imperial palace of France, commenced by Catherine de Medicis, after the plans of Philibert de l'Orme, 1564; continued by Henry IV.; and finished by Louis XIV. This palace was stormed by the mob, Aug. 10, 1792; and ransacked in the revolutions of 1830 and 1848.

* The Britannia tubular bridge was intended to supply the place of—we may also say supersede—one of the finest bridges in the kingdom; and the railway, of which the tubular bridge forms a part, is in like manner a substitute for one of the finest mail-coach roads ever constructed. The road from London to Holyhead has been long regarded as the highway from the British metropolis to Dublin; and the late Mr. Telford was applied to by the government to perfect this route by the London and Holyhead mail-coach road, which he did by erecting a beautiful suspension bridge over the river Conway and over the Menai Strait; commenced in July 1818, and finished in July, 1825. When Chester became a centre of railway communication a few years since, it was considered that a through route to Holyhead would be more conveniently established from that point than from Shrewsbury, which lies in the route of Telford's road. Accordingly the Chester and Holyhead Railway was constructed; and in its course, both the Conway and the Menai had to be crossed; and hence were formed the present tubular bridges.

TULIPS came to England from Vienna, 1578. It is recorded in the register of Alkmaer, in Holland, that in 1639, 120 tulips, with the offsets, sold for 90,000 florins; and that one called the *Viceroy*, sold for 4203 guilders! The States stopped this ruinous traffic. The tulip-tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, was brought to England from America, about 1663.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Kent). The springs were discovered, it is stated, by Dudley, lord North, who, in the last stage of consumption, was restored to health by the use of its waters, 1606. The wells were visited by the queens of Charles I. and II. The place soon became fashionable.

TUNGSTEN (also called wolfram and scheelium), a hard whitish brittle metal. From tungstate of lead, Scheele in 1781 obtained tungstic acid, whence the brothers De Luyart in 1786 obtained the metal. In 1859 it was employed in making a new kind of steel.

TUNIS AND TRIPOLI (N. Africa). The former stands near where Carthage was built. The territories of both formed part of the Carthaginian state, and were entirely destroyed by the Romans after the third Punic war, 148 B.C. Tunis was besieged by Louis IX. of France, 1270. It remained under African kings till taken by Barbarossa, for Solymán the Magnificent. Barbarossa was expelled by Charles V.; but the country was recovered by the Turks under Selim II. Taken with great slaughter by the emperor Charles V., when 10,000 Christian slaves were set at liberty, 1535. The bey of Tunis was first appointed in 1570. Tunis was reduced by admiral Blake, on the bey refusing to deliver up the British captives, 1655. In July 1856, the bey agreed to make certain constitutional reforms. The bey died Sept. 22, 1859; and his successor Sidi Sadok took the oath of fidelity to the constitution. An insurrection broke out in April 18, 1864, and the European powers sent ships of war to protect their subjects in May.

TUNNAGE AND POUNDAGE were ancient duties levied on every tun of wine and pound of other goods, imported or exported, and were the origin of our "customs." They commenced in England about 21 Edw. III. 1346. They were granted to the kings of England for life, beginning with Edward IV. At the beginning of his reign Charles I. gave great offence by levying them on his own authority. They ceased in 1689.

TUNNELS. The earliest tunnel for internal navigation was executed by M. Riquet, in the reign of Louis XIV. at Beziers in France. The first in England was by Mr. Brindley, on the duke of Bridgewater's navigation, near Manchester, about 1760. Project of the Gravesend tunnel, 1800—the report upon it, 1801. The Thames Tunnel was projected by Mr. Brunel in 1823, and opened for foot passengers, March 25, 1843. See *Thames Tunnel*. In 1857 M. Thomé de Gamond proposed the making a submarine tunnel from France to England! Innumerable tunnels have been made for railways. The railway tunnel at Liverpool was completed in the middle of 1829, lit up with gas, and exhibited once a week. On the London and Birmingham railway there are eight tunnels (the Primrose-hill, Watford, Kilsby, &c.), their total length being 7336 yards. *Smiles*. It was computed by Mr. Fowler, that there were 80 miles of tunnels in the United Kingdom in 1865, which cost about 6,500,000*l.*, at the average of 45*l.* a yard.

TURIN, an ancient Roman city in Piedmont, capital of the Sardinian States, and of the kingdom of Italy, till 1864, when it was superseded by Florence. Its importance dates from the permanent union of Savoy and Piedmont in 1416. The French besieged this city in 1706; but prince Eugene defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege. In 1798, the French republican army took possession of Turin, seized all the strong places and arsenals of Piedmont, and obliged the king and his family to remove to the island of Sardinia. In 1799, the French were driven out by the Austrians and Russians; but shortly afterwards the city and all Piedmont surrendered to the French. In 1814, it was delivered up to the allies, who restored it to the king of Sardinia. See *Italy*, 1864.

TURKESTAN, Independent Tartary. The original country of the Turks, in Central Asia, was reached by Alexander, 331 B.C. The Russians are gradually encroaching on this country; and on Feb. 14, 1865, a new province, named Turkestan, was created by decree.

TURKEY. The Turks were originally a tribe of Tartars; but by incorporation with the peoples they have conquered, they must be regarded as a mixed race. About 760, they obtained possession of a part of Armenia, called from them *Tureomania*. They afterwards gradually extended their power; but in the 13th century, being harassed in their new

possessions by other Tartar tribes, they returned to Asia Minor. Their dominions, divided for some time into petty states, were united under Othman, who assumed the title of sultan, and established his empire at Prusa, in Bithynia, in 1298. The Turkish empire comprehends the almost independent principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, Servia, and Montenegro, and the hereditary vice-royalty of Egypt. The population of the empire in 1860 was estimated at 37,430,000.

The Oghusian Tartars, the ancestors of the present Turks, settle in Asia Minor . . . 1231
 The Turkish empire first formed under Othman at Bithynia (hence called *Ottoman*) . . . 1298
 The Turks penetrate into Thrace, and take Adrianople . . . 1361
 Amurath I. institutes the Janissaries, a guard composed of young Christian slaves, trained as Mahometans . . . 1362
 Bajazet I. overruns the provinces of the Eastern empire . . . 1380 *et seq.*
 He defeats Sigismund of Hungary at Nicopolis, Sept. 28, . . . 1396
 He besieges Constantinople; but is interrupted by the approach of Tamerlane (or Timour), by whom he is defeated and made prisoner, July 28, . . . 1402
 Ladislas of Hungary defeated and slain at Varna by Amurath . . . Nov. 10, 1444
 Amurath defeats John Hunniades at Kossova . . . 1448
 The Turks, invading Hungary, are repelled by Hunniades . . . 1450
 Constantinople taken by the Turks under Mahomet II. which ends the Eastern Roman empire . . . 1453
 Greece made subject to the Mahometans. See *Greece* . . . 1458
 The Turks penetrate into Italy, and take Otranto, which diffuses terror throughout Europe . . . 1480
 Selim I. raised to the throne by the Janissaries; he murders his father, brothers, &c. . . 1512
 He takes the islands of the Archipelago from the Christians . . . 1514
 He overruns Syria . . . 1515
 Adds Egypt to his empire . . . 1516
 Solyman II. takes Belgrade . . . 1521
 Rhodes taken from the knights of St. John, who go to Malta . . . 1522
 Battle of Mohatz (*which see*) . . . 1526
 Solyman II. with 250,000 men, is repulsed before Vienna . . . 1529
 Cyprus taken from the Venetians . . . 1571
 Great battle of Lepanto, which puts an end to the fears of Europe from Turkish power. See *Lepanto* . . . Oct. 7, "
 Amurath II. ascends the throne; strangles his five brothers . . . 1574
 [Dreadful persecutions of the Christians during this reign.]
 Treaty of commerce with England . . . 1579
 The Turks driven out of Persia by the famous Shah Abbas . . . 1585
 Bloody reign of Mahomet III. . . 1595
 Reign of Achmet I. . . 1603
 Great fire in Constantinople . . . 1606
 Reign of Amurath IV. who strangles his father and four brothers . . . 1624
 War with the Cossacks, who take Azof . . . 1637
 The Turks defeat the Persians and take the city of Bagdad . . . 1639
 The island of Candia, or Crete, taken after a 25 years' siege . . . 1669
 Vienna besieged by Mahomet IV. but relieved by John of Poland . . . 1683
 Mahomet IV. deposed by Solyman . . . 1687
 Peace of Carlovitz . . . 1699
 Mustapha III. deposed . . . 1703
 The Morea retaken by the Turks . . . 1715
 The Turks defeated at Peterwaradein . . . 1716
 They lose Belgrade; and their power declines . . . 1717
 Peace of Erivan (with Persia) . . . 1732

Belgrade taken from Austria; and Russia relinquishes Azof . . . 1739
 The Turks defeated at Kars . . . 1745
 Great sea-fight in the channel of Scio; the English and Russian fleets defeat the Turkish . . . 1770
 The Crimea falls to Russia . . . Jan. 1784
 Disastrous war with Russia and Austria, the Turks lose more than 200,000 men . . . 1787-91
 Cession of Oczacow . . . 1791
 Insurrection of Mamelukes at Cairo . . . 1803
 War against Russia and England . . . 1807
 Passage and repassage of the Dardanelles effected by the British fleet, but with great loss. See *Dardanelles* . . . Feb. 19, "
 Murder of Hali Aga . . . May 25, "
 The sultan Selim is deposed, and Mustapha IV. called to the throne . . . May 29, "
 The Janissaries massacre the newly disciplined troops . . . 1808
 The Russians defeated at Silistria . . . 1809
 Treaty of Bucharest (*which see*) . . . May 28, 1812
 A caravan consisting of 2000 souls, returning from Mecca, destroyed by a pestilential wind in the deserts of Arabia; 20 saved . . . Aug. 9, "
 Subjugation of the Wahabees (*which see*) . . . 1818-9
 Ali Pacha of Janina, in Greece, declares himself independent . . . 1820
 Insurrection of Moldavia and Wallachia, March 6, 1821
 The Greek patriarch put to death at Constantinople . . . April 23, "
 [For the events in connection with the independence of Greece, see *Greece*.]
 Horrible massacre at Scio; the most dreadful in modern history (see note to *Greece*) . . . April 23, 1822
 Sea-fight near Mitylene . . . Oct. 6, 1824
 New Mahometan army organised . . . May 29, 1826
 Insurrection of the Janissaries at Constantinople, June 14; they are suppressed and massacred . . . June 16, "
 Fire at Constantinople; 6000 houses reduced to ashes . . . Aug. 30, "
 Battle of Navarino; the Turkish fleet destroyed by the fleets of England, France, and Russia. See *Navarino* . . . Oct. 20, 1827
 Banishment of 132 French, 120 English, and 85 Russian settlers from the empire . . . Jan. 5, 1828
 War with Russia . . . April 26, "
 The czar Nicholas takes the field . . . May 20, "
 Capitulation of Brahlrow . . . June 19, "
 Surrender of Anapa . . . June 23, "
 The eminences of Shumla taken by the Russians . . . July 20, "
 The czar arrives before Varna . . . Aug. 5, "
 Battle of Akhalzic . . . Aug. 24, "
 Fortress of Bajazet taken . . . Sept. 9, "
 The sultan proceeds to the camp with the sacred standard . . . Sept. 26, "
 Dardanelles blockaded . . . Oct. 1, "
 Surrender of Varna . . . Oct. 15, "
 Russians retreat from Shumla . . . Oct. 16, "
 Surrender of the castle of the Morea to the French . . . Oct. 30, "
 Siege of Silistria raised by the Russians, Nov. 10, "
 Victory of the Russians at Kulertechna, near Shumla . . . June 11, 1829
 Battle near Erzeroum . . . July 2, "
 Adrianople is entered by the Russians, Aug. 20; armistice agreed on . . . Aug. 29, "
 Treaty of peace . . . Sept. 14, "
 Fire at Constantinople; extinguished by the

TURKEY, *continued.*

seamen and marines of H.M.S. <i>Blonde</i> , Jan. 22, 1830	Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, many years English ambassador at Constantinople, returned to England, Jan.; he is succeeded by sir H. Lytton Bulwer; accredited July 12, 1858
The Porte acknowledges the independence of Greece April 25, "	Indecisive conflicts in Montenegro between the natives and the Turks July, "
Treaty with America May 7, "	Massacre of Christians at Jeddo (<i>which see</i>), July 25, "
St. Jean d'Acre taken by Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali July 2, 1832	Turkish financial reforms begun Aug. "
He defeats the army of the sultan at Konieh with great loss Dec. 21, "	The first Turkish railway opened (from Aden to Smyrna) Sept. 19, "
Ibrahim Pacha marches within eighty leagues of Constantinople, and the sultan has recourse to the aid of Russia Jan. 1833	Base coinage called in; a fictitious Turkish coinage begun at Birmingham, and is sup- pressed Oct. "
The Russians enter Constantinople April 3, "	The allied powers determine the Montenegrine boundaries Nov. 8, "
Treaty with Russia, offensive and defensive, July 8, "	Prince Alexander Cousa elected hospodar of both Moldavia and Wallachia Feb. 5 and 7, 1859
Office of grand vizier abolished March 30, 1838	[The Porte at first objects, but afterwards accedes to the double election.]
Treaty of commerce with England, concluded by lord Ponsonby, ratified Aug. 16, "	Electric telegraph completed between Aden and Suez May, "
[For the events of 1839 and 1840 in relation to Syria, see <i>Syria</i> .]	Great fire at Constantinople; 1000 houses de- stroyed Sept. 10-14, "
Christians admitted to office in Turkey June, 1849	Great conspiracy against the sultan detected, Sept. 17; his brother implicated; several persons condemned to die are reprieved, Sept. and Oct. "
The Turkish government refuses to surrender the Hungarian and Polish refugees on the joint demand of Russia and Austria, Sept. 16, "	Great agitation for financial reform Oct. "
[The Porte (countenanced by England) firmly resists this demand.]	Alleged ill treatment of Christians in Turkey; proposed intervention of the great powers, May 5; the Turkish government promise investigation and redress; all the powers satisfied except Russia May 30, 1860
Russia suspends intercourse with the Porte, Nov. 12, "	War between the Druses and Maronites in Lebanon; massacres. See <i>Druses</i> June, "
The British fleet, under Sir W. Parker, anchors in Besica bay Nov. 13, "	Massacre of Christians at Damascus. See <i>Damascus</i> and <i>Syria</i> July 9-11, "
Diplomatic relations between Russia and the Porte resumed, the latter sending the refugees to Konieh Jan. 1850	Convention on behalf of the Great Powers at Paris; armed intervention of the French agreed to Aug. 2, "
Turkish Croatia in a state of rebellion Jan. 1851	Inundations at Galatz; loss about 175,000l., Feb. 24, 1861
Treaty with France respecting the Holy Places (<i>which see</i>). Feb. 13, 1852	Christians revolt in the Herzegovina, aided by the Montenegrins March "
Prince Menschikoff repairs to Constantinople as Russian negotiator, Feb. 28; his peremp- tory demands rejected April 19, 1853	Great need of financial reform; the British ambassador, sir H. Lytton, proposes a scheme, April, "
Reschid Pacha becomes foreign minister; the ultimatum being rejected, Menschikoff quits Constantinople May 21, "	Discussion respecting the French occupation of Syria; it ceases June 5, "
Hatti-shef issued, confirming the rights of the Greek Christians June 6, "	Death of the sultan, Abdul-Medjid; accession of Abdul-Aziz, his brother June 25, 1861
Russian manifesto against Turkey June 26, "	Economical reforms begun; Fuad Pacha made president of the council July "
Russian army crosses the Pruth July 2, "	The late sultan's jewels sold in London Aug. "
Grand national council—war to be declared if the principalities are not evacuated Sept. 25,	New order of knighthood (Nishan Osmanieh) to include civil as well as military persons, Sept. "
War declared against Russia Oct. 2, "	Imperial guard re-organised Oct. "
[See <i>Russo-Turkish War</i> .]	Fuad Pacha made grand vizier Nov. 22, "
Insurrection in Epirus and Albania, favoured by the Greek government at Athens—Hellenic empire proclaimed Jan. 27, 1854	He puts forth a budget; treaties of commerce with Sweden, Spain, &c. March, 1862
Volunteers from Athens join insurgents, March 14, "	A Turkish loan (8,000,000l.) taken up in London May, "
Rupture between Greece and Turkey, March 28, [Several conflicts ensue with varied suc- cess.]	Secularisation of the property of the mosques, (value about 3,000,000l.) said to be deter- mined on Oct. "
Osman Pacha storms Peta, the central point of the insurrection April 25, "	Insurgents in the Herzegovina submit; peace made with Montenegro Sept. 23, "
English and French governments, after many remonstrances, send troops, which arrive at the Piræus; the king of Greece submits, and promises strict neutrality: the Greek volun- teers are recalled May 25, 26, "	Dispute with Servia (<i>which see</i>) settled Oct. 7, "
Abdi Pacha and Fuad Effendi take the in- trenched camp at Kolampaka, and the insur- rection shortly after ceases June 18, "	Ministerial crisis through the sultan's attempt at reaction; Fuad Pacha and others resign, but resume office Jan. 7, 1863
Reschid Pacha, having retired (June 3), re- sumes his office July 1, "	A new bank established Jan. 28, "
Convention between Turkey and Austria, June 14, "	Fuad Pacha becomes seraskier Feb. 12, "
The Russians retire from the principalities, which are thereupon occupied by the Aus- trians Sept. 1854 till March, 1857	Exhibition of the produce of the empire, opened in March; closed July 26, "
Misunderstanding among the allied powers respecting Moldavian elections, which are annulled July, "	The sultan visits Egypt April 7-17, "
Death of Reschid Pacha Jan. 7, 1858	Fuad Pacha made grand vizier June 1, "

TURKEY, *continued.*

Great immigration of the Caucasian tribes,
April, 1864
Financial reforms; conversion and verification
of the Turkish debt Aug. 1865

Cholera rages at Constantinople, nearly 50,000
deaths, Aug. and Sept.; great fire there,
about 2500 buildings (mosques, dwellings, &c.)
destroyed, and cholera subsides . . . Sept. 6, 1865

TURKISH EMPERORS.

1299. Othman, Osman, or Ottoman, who assumed
the title of Grand Seignior
1326. Orchan, son of Othman.
1360. Amurath or Murad I.: stabbed by a soldier,
of which wound he died.
1389. Bajazet I., his son: defeated by Tamerlane,
and died imprisoned.
1402. Solyman I., son of Bajazet: dethroned by his
brother and successor,
1410. Musa-Chelebi; strangled.
1413. Mahomet I., also son of Bajazet.
1421. Amurath II., succeeded by his son,
1451. Mahomet II., by whom Constantinople was
taken in 1453.
1481. Bajazet II., deposed by his son,
1512. Selim I., who succeeded him.
1520. Solyman II. the Magnificent, son of the pre-
ceding.
1566. Selim II., son of the last.
1574. Amurath III., his son: on his accession he
caused his five brothers to be murdered,
and their mother, in grief, stabbed herself.
1595. Mahomet III., son of Amurath: commenced
his reign by strangling all his brothers, and
drowning all his father's wives.
1603. Ahmed or Achmet, his son: succeeded by his
brother,
1617. Mustapha I.: deposed by the Janissaries, and
imprisoned; succeeded by his nephew,

1618. Osman II.: strangled by the Janissaries, and
his uncle restored.
1622. Mustapha I. again: again deposed, sent to the
Seven Towers, and strangled.
1623. Amurath IV.: succeeded by his brother,
1640. Ibrahim: strangled by the Janissaries.
1648. Mahomet IV., son of Ibrahim: deposed, and
died in prison.
1687. Solyman III., his brother.
1691. Ahmed or Achmet II.: succeeded by his
nephew,
1695. Mustapha II., eldest son of Mahomet IV.:
deposed; succeeded by his brother,
1703. Ahmed or Achmet III.: deposed, and died in
prison in 1736.
1730. Mahmud I., or Mahomet V., succeeded his
uncle, the preceding sultan.
1754. Osman III., brother of Mahmud.
1757. Mustapha III., brother of Osman.
1774. Abdul-Ahmed.
1789. Selim III.: deposed by the Janissaries, and
his nephew raised to the throne.
1807. Mustapha IV.: deposed, and, with the late
sultan Selim, murdered.
1808. Mahmud II., or Mahomet VI.: succeeded by
his son,
1839. Abdul-Medjid, July 2 (born April 23, 1823);
died June 25, 1861.
1861. Abdul-Aziz, June 25 (born Feb. 9, 1830), the
PRESENT sultan of Turkey.

TURKEY TRADE, most lucrative at the time and long afterwards, commenced in the year 1550. The Turkey or Levant Company of London was instituted by charter of Elizabeth, in 1579.

TURKEYS AND GUINEA FOWLS. First brought to England, 1523, and to France in 1570. Turkeys are natives of America, and were consequently unknown to the ancients. Mr. Pennant has established this fact by various particulars in the history of these birds; evincing that they are natives neither of Europe, Asia, nor Africa; a circumstance since placed beyond controversy, by the researches of Mr. Beckmann.

TURKOMANS. See *White Sheep*.

TURNER'S LEGACIES. Joseph M. W. Turner, one of the greatest of landscape painters, was born in April 1775, and died Dec. 19, 1851. He bequeathed to the nation all the pictures and drawings collected by him and deposited at his residence, 47, Queen Anne-street, London, on condition that a suitable gallery be erected for them within ten years; and directed his funded property to be expended in founding an asylum at Twickenham for decayed artists. The will was disputed by his relatives, but a compromise was made. The oil-paintings (100 in number) and the drawings (1400) were obtained by the nation, and the engravings and some other property were transferred to the next of kin. The drawings were cleaned and mounted under the careful superintendence of Mr. Ruskin, and the pictures were sent to Marlborough House for exhibition. In 1861, the pictures were removed from the South Kensington Museum to the National Gallery.

TURNING. See *Lathe*. In our dockyards, blocks and other materials for our ships of war are now produced by an almost instantaneous process, from rough pieces of oak, by the machinery of Mr. (afterwards sir Mark Isambard) Brunel (who died in 1849).

TURNPIKES. See *Tolls*.

TURPENTINE TREE, *Pistacia Terebinthinus*, came from Barbary, before 1656. Spirits of turpentine were first applied, with success, to the rot in sheep; one-third of the spirit diluted with two-thirds water, 1772. *Annual Register*.

TUSCAN ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE, a debased Doric, invented in Tuscany, and used in the erection of coarse and rude buildings, in which strength is principally intended, without regard to ornament or beauty. *Wotton*.

TUSCANY, formerly a grand-duchy in Central Italy, the northern part of the ancient Etruria (*which see*). It formed part of the Lombard kingdom; at the conquest of which by Charlemagne, it was made a marquisate for Boniface about 812 or 828. His descendant, the great countess Matilda, bequeathed the southern part of her domains to the pope. In the northern part (then called Tuscia), the cities, Florence, Pisa, Sienna, Lucca, &c., gradually became flourishing republics. Florence became the chief under the government of the Medici family (*see Florence*). The duchy in that family began in 1531; and the grand-duchy in 1569. After the extinction of the Medicis in 1737, Tuscany was given by the treaty of Vienna (1738) to Francis, duke of Lorraine (husband of Maria Theresa of Austria in 1736), who had ceded his hereditary states to France. Population in 1860, 1,826,830.

The French enter Florence . . . March 28, 1799
 The grand-duke is dispossessed, and his dominions given to Louis duke of Parma (of the royal house of Spain), with the title of king of Etruria . . . 1801
 Tuscany incorporated with the French empire . . . 1807
 The grand-duchy given to Eliza, sister of Napoleon . . . 1808
 Ferdinand III. restored . . . 1814
 Lucca united to Tuscany . . . 1847
 Leopold II. grants a free constitution . . . Feb. 1848
 Insurrection at Florence; republic proclaimed; the duke flies . . . Feb. 11, 1849
 He is restored by the Austrians . . . July, 1850
 Prosecution of the *Madiai** . . . May, 1852
 The Tuscan army demand alliance with the Sardinians; the grand-duke refuses, and departs to Bologna; the king of Sardinia is proclaimed dictator, and a provisional government formed, April 27; the king assumes the command of the army, but declines the dictatorship . . . April 30, 1859
 The Sardinian commissary Buoncompagni in-

vested with the powers of government . . . May 11, 1859
 Prince Napoleon arrives at Leghorn, addresses the Tuscans and erects his standard, May 23, "
 The grand-duke Leopold II. abdicates in favour of his son Ferdinand . . . July 21, "
 The Tuscan constituent assembly meets, . . . Aug. 11, "
 It declares against recalling the house of Lorraine, and votes for annexation to Sardinia, . . . Sept. "
 Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignan elected governor-general of central Italy; he declines; but recommends Buoncompagni, Nov.; who is accepted by the Tuscans, . . . Dec. 8, "
 Annexation to Sardinia voted by universal suffrage, March 11, 12; decreed . . . March 22, 1860
 Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignan appointed governor . . . March 26, "
 Florence made the capital of Italy, by decree published . . . Dec. 11, 1864
 (See *Italy*.)

SOVEREIGNS OF TUSCANY.

GRAND-DUKES.

1569. Cosmo I., *Medici*.
 1574. Francis I.
 1587. Ferdinand I.
 1609. Cosmo II.
 1621. Ferdinand II.
 1670. Cosmo III. (visited England, and wrote an account of his travels.)
 1723. John Gaston (last of the Medici).
 1737. Francis II. (duke of Lorraine) became emperor of Germany in 1745.
 1765. Leopold I. (emperor in 1790.)
 1790. Ferdinand III. (second son of Leopold I.); expelled by the French in 1800.

KINGS OF ETRURIA.

1801. Louis I., duke of Parma.
 1803. Louis II.

GRAND-DUCHESS.

1808-14. Eliza Bonaparte (married to Bacciocchi, made prince of Lucca).

GRAND-DUKES.

1814. Ferdinand III. restored.
 1824. Leopold II., June 18 (born Oct. 3, 1797; abdicated, July 21, 1859).
 1859. Ferdinand IV., July 21 (born June 10, 1835).

TWELFTH-DAY, the church festival called the Epiphany, or manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, Jan. 6. *See Epiphany*.

TYBURN (W. London), at the west end of Oxford-road (now street) the place in London for the execution of malefactors till 1783. Pennant (who died 1798) remembered Oxford-street as "a deep, hollow road, and full of sloughs, with here and there a ragged house, the lurking-place of cut-throats."

TYLER'S INSURRECTION arose in opposition to the poll-tax levied in 1379. One of the collectors acting with indecent rudeness to Wat Tyler's daughter, the father struck him dead. His neighbours took arms to defend him, and in a short time almost the whole of the population of the southern and eastern counties were in a state of insurrection, extorting freedom from their lords, and plundering. On June 12, 1381, they gathered upon Blackheath to the number of 100,000 men. The king, Richard II., invited Tyler to a parley, which took place on the 15th at Smithfield, where the latter addressed the king in a somewhat

* Much interest and sympathy were excited in England and other Protestant countries of Europe, by the imprisonment at Florence of the *Madiai* (husband and wife), who had embraced the English reformed religion, and read the Bible in due conformity with the teaching of their new faith. For this "crime" they were separately incarcerated in loathsome dungeons, and subjected to all the rigours of the Romish ecclesiastical law, May, 1852. A Protestant deputation from England, headed by the earls of Shaftesbury and Roden, proceeded to Florence in Oct. 1852, with the view to their release from confinement; but the grand-duke refused to receive them. The *Madiai* were set at liberty, by the interposition of the British government, in March, 1853. An annuity of 100*l.* was provided for them by subscription.

menacing manner, now and again lifting up his sword. On this the mayor, Walworth, stunned Tyler with a blow of his mace, and one of the king's knights dispatched him. Richard temporised with the multitude by promising a charter, and thus led them out of the city, when sir R. Knollys and a band of knights attacked and dispersed them with much slaughter. The insurrection in Norfolk and Suffolk was subdued by the bishop of Norwich, and 1500 of the rebels were executed.

TYPE-COMPOSING MACHINES. See under *Printing*.

TYRANT. In early Greek history, the term was applied to any man who governed with irresponsible power. Solon objected to the term, and chose the name Archon (ruler), 594 B.C. The earliest tyrants were those at Sicyon, beginning with Clisthenes, in the 7th century B.C. Tyranny declined in Greece about 490 B.C., and revived after the close of the Peloponnesian war, 404 B.C. See *Thirty Tyrants*.

TYRE (Phœnicia). This great city was first built by Agenor. Another city was built 1257 (about 2267, *Hales*) B.C. It was besieged by the Assyrians, 719 B.C., and they retired from before it, after a siege of upwards of five years, 713 B.C. Taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 572 B.C., and the city demolished, when the Tyrians removed to an opposite island, and built a new and magnificent city. It was taken by Alexander with much difficulty, after a siege of seven months, Aug. 20, 332 B.C. He joined the island to the continent by a mole. *Strabo*. It was taken by the allied fleet in 1841 A.D.

TYRE, ERA OF, began on Oct. 19, 125 B.C., with the month of Hyperberetæus. The months were the same as those used in the Grecian era, and the year is similar to the Julian year. To reduce this era to ours, subtract 124; and if the given year be less than 125, deduct it from 125, and the remainder will be the year before Christ.

TYROL, the eastern part of ancient Rhetia, now a province of the Austrian empire, was ceded to the house of Hapsburg in 1359, by Margaret, the heiress of the last count Tyrol. The province became an appanage of the younger (or Tyrol) branch of the imperial house, which came to the throne in the person of Maximilian II., in 1618. The French conquered the Tyrol in 1805, and united it to Bavaria; but in 1809 an insurrection broke out, headed by Andrew Hofer, an innkeeper, who drove the Bavarians out of the Tyrol, thoroughly defeated some French detachments, but laid down his arms at the treaty of Vienna. He was subsequently accused of corresponding with the Austrians, captured and sent to Mantua, and there shot by order of the French government (to its great disgrace) Feb. 20, 1810. The Austrian emperor ennobled his family in 1819, and erected his statue in Inspruck in 1834. The Tyrolese riflemen were very effective in the Italian war in 1859.

U.

UBIQUITARIANS, a small German sect, originated by Brentius about 1560, who asserted that the body of Christ was present everywhere (*ubique*).

UKRAINE (a frontier), a vast fertile plain in Russia, ceded to the Cossacks by Poland in 1672, and obtained by Russia in 1682. The country was divided, Poland having the west side of the Dnieper, and Russia the east. The whole country was assigned to Russia by the treaty of partition in 1795.

ULM, in Wurtemberg, S. Germany, where a PEACE was signed, July 3, 1620, by which Frederick V. lost Bohemia (having been driven from it previously). Ulm was taken by the French in 1796. After a battle between the French and Austrians, in which the latter, under general Mack, were defeated with dreadful loss by marshal Ney, Ulm surrendered with 28,000 men, the flower of the Austrian army, Oct. 17-20, 1805.

ULPHILAS'S BIBLE. See *Bible*.

UMBRELLA, described in early dictionaries as "a portable pent-house to carry in a person's hand to screen him from violent rain or heat." Umbrellas are very ancient, as they appear in the carvings at Persepolis. Niebuhr, who visited the southern part of Arabia, informs us that he saw a great prince of that country returning from a mosque, preceded by some hundreds of soldiers, and that he and each of the princes of his numerous family caused a large umbrella to be carried by his side. The old china-ware in our pantries and cupboards shows the Chinese shaded by an umbrella. It is said that the first person who used an umbrella in the streets of London was the benevolent Jonas Hanway, who died in 1786.*

* For a long while it was not usual for men to carry them without being branded as effeminate. At

UNCTION, EXTREME. See *Anointing*.

UNIFORMITY, ACT OF (2 & 3 Edward VI.), Jan. 15, 1549, ordained that the order of divine worship, drawn up by Cranmer and others, "with the aid of the Holy Ghost," should be the only one used after May 20. The penalties for refusing to use it were fine and imprisonment. This act was re-enacted by Elizabeth in 1559. The statute known as the act of Uniformity, 14 Charles II. c. 4, was passed in 1662. It enjoined uniformity in matters of religion, and obliged all clergy to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles, and use the same form of worship, and same book of common prayer. Its enforcement on Aug. 24, 1662, termed Black Bartholomew's day, caused upwards of 2000 ministers to quit the church of England, and laid the foundation of the dissenting interest. The day was commemorated by dissenters in 1862.

UNIFORMS. Military uniforms were first used in France, "in a regular manner," by Louis XIV. 1668. In England the uniform was soon afterwards adopted in the military service, but with little analogy to the modern dress. *Ashe*. See under *Navy*.

UNION OF CALMAR, 1397; of Utrecht, 1579.

UNION of the crowns and kingdoms of England and Scotland by the accession of James VI. of Scotland as James I. of England, March 24, 1603. The legislative union of the two kingdoms was attempted, but failed in 1604 and 1670; in the reign of Anne, commissioners were appointed, the articles discussed, and, notwithstanding a great opposition made by the Tories, every article in the union was approved by a great majority, first in the house of commons, and afterwards by the peers, July 22, 1706; was ratified by the Scottish parliament, Jan. 16, 1707, and became a law, May 1, same year.

UNION of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, proposed in the Irish parliament, Jan. 22, 1799. Rejected by the commons of Ireland, Jan. 24, the votes being 105 for, to 106 against the union. The English house of commons on the same question divided, 140, 141, and 149 for the union; against it, 15, 25, and 28, respectively. Lord Castlereagh detailed his plan of the union, in the Irish house of lords, founded on the resolutions of the British parliament thereon, Feb. 5, 1800. Votes of the commons agreeing to it, 161 against 115, Feb. 17; and again, 152 against 108, Feb. 21. The houses of lords and commons wait on the lord lieutenant with the articles of union, March 27. The act passed in the British parliament, July 2, 1800. The imperial united standard was first displayed at the Tower of London, and upon Bedford Tower, Dublin Castle, in consequence of the act of legislative union becoming an operative law, Jan. 1, 1801. For attempts to dissolve the union, see *Repeal*.

UNION JACK. The original flag of England was the banner of St. George, *i.e.*, white with a red cross, which, April 12, 1606 (three years after James I. ascended the throne), was incorporated with the banner of Scotland, *i.e.*, blue with a white diagonal cross. This combination obtained the name of "Union Jack," in allusion to the union with Scotland, and the word Jack may be considered a corruption of the word "Jacques," or James. This arrangement continued until the union with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801, when the banner of St. Patrick, *i.e.*, white, with a diagonal red cross, was thus amalgamated with it, and forms the present Union flag.

UNION CHARGEABILITY ACT, providing for the better distribution of the charge for relieving the poor in unions, was passed in June, 1865. One object of the act is the improvement of the dwellings of agricultural labourers.

UNION RELIEF ACT was passed in 1862, to enable boards of guardians of certain unions to obtain temporary aid to meet the extraordinary expenditure for relief occasioned by the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts. This act was continued by one passed in 1863.

first, a single umbrella seems to have been kept at a coffee-house for extraordinary occasions—lent as a coach or chair in a heavy shower, but not commonly carried by the walkers. The *Female Tatler* advertises: "The young gentleman belonging to the Custom-house who, in fear of rain, borrowed the umbrella from *Wilks's Coffee-house*, shall the next time be welcome to the maid's pattens." As late as 1778, one John Macdonald, a footman, who wrote his own life, informs us that he had "a fine silk umbrella, which he brought from Spain; but he could not with any comfort to himself use it, the people calling out, 'Frenchman! why don't you get a coach?'" The hackney-coachmen and chairmen, with true *esprit de corps*, were clamorous against their portentous rival. The footman, in 1778, gives us some farther information:—"At this time there were no umbrellas worn in London, except in noblemen's and gentlemen's houses, where there was a large one hung in the hall to hold over a lady if it rained, between the door and her carriage." This man's sister was compelled to quit his arm one day from the abuse he drew down upon himself and his umbrella. But, he adds, that "he persisted for three months, till they took no further notice of this novelty. Foreigners began to use theirs, and then the English. Now it is become a great trade in London."—*New Monthly Magazine*.

UNION REPEAL ASSOCIATION, IRELAND. See *Repeal of the Union*.

UNIT, a gold coin, value 20s., issued by James I. in 1604.

UNITARIANS,* began with Servetus, a learned man, who printed a tract in disparagement of the doctrine of the Trinity. In 1553, proceeding to Naples through Geneva, Calvin induced the magistrates to arrest him on a charge of blasphemy and heresy. Servetus, refusing to retract his opinions, was condemned to the flames, which sentence was carried into execution, May 27, 1553. Servetus is numbered among those anatomists who made the nearest approach to the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, before Harvey established that doctrine. The Unitarians were numerous in Transylvania in the 17th century; they came to England about 1700, and many of the original English presbyterian churches became Unitarians about 1730. They were not included in the Toleration act till 1813. There were 229 congregations in England in 1851. The Unitarian marriage bill was passed, June 1827. In Dec. 1833, by a decision of the vice-chancellors the Unitarians (as such) lost the possession of lady Hewley's charity; the decision was affirmed on appeal in 1842.

UNITED IRISHMEN, a political society which met secretly, was formed in 1795 to counteract the effect of the Orange clubs.

UNITED KINGDOM. England and Wales were united in 1283; Scotland to both in 1707; and the British realm was named the United Kingdom on the union with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801. See *Union*. The UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE, for the total suppression of liquor traffic, was founded June 1, 1853.

UNITED PROVINCES (Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overysse, and Guelderland), the deputies of which met at Utrecht, Jan. 23, 1579, and signed a treaty for their mutual defence. See *Holland*.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA were so styled by the congress of the revolted British provinces, Sept. 9, 1776. Their flag was declared to be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, and thirteen stars in a blue field, corresponding with the then number of states of the union,† June 20, 1777. The government of the United States is a pure democracy. Each of the states has a separate and independent legislature for the administration of its local affairs, but all are ruled in matters of imperial policy by two houses of legislature, the senate and the house of representatives, to which delegates are sent from the different members of the confederacy. The president of the United States is elected every fourth year by the free voice of the people. The election of Abraham Lincoln as president on Nov. 4, 1860, was followed by the secession of eleven slaveholding states, and led to the great civil war, 1861-5. See *Confederates*.

Act of the British parliament, imposing new and heavy duties on imported merchandise, March 11, 1764
Obnoxious stamp act passed March 22, 1765
First American congress held at New York, June; the stamp act resisted Nov. 1, 1766
Stamp act repealed
British act, levying duties on tea, paper, painted glass, &c. June 14, 1767
Gen. Gates sent to Boston June 14, 1768
840 chests of tea destroyed by the populace at Boston, and 17 chests at New York Nov. 1773
Boston Port Bill March 25, 1774
Deputies from the States meet at Philadelphia, Sept. 5; Declaration of Rights issued, Nov. 4, 1776
First action between the British and Americans, at Lexington April 19, 1775
Act of perpetual union between the States, May 20, 1780

George Washington appointed commander-in-chief, May; battle of Bunker's hill, June 16, 1775
America declared "free, sovereign, and independent" July 4, 1776
General Howe takes Long Island, Aug. 27; New York, Sept. 15; victor at White Plains, Oct. 29; at Rhode Island Dec. 8, 1776
The Hessians surrender to Washington, Dec. 25, 1776
La Fayette and other French officers join the Americans
Washington defeated at Brandywine Sept. 11, 1777
Lord Cornwallis takes Philadelphia Sept. 26, 1777
Burgoyne victor at Germantown, Oct. 3; is surrounded, and capitulates at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777
A federal government adopted by congress, Nov. 15, 1777
The States recognised by France Feb. 6, 1778
The king's troops quit Philadelphia June, 1778

* Their tenets are different, but somewhat similar to those of the Arians and Socinians, *which see*. The Unitarians believe in and worship one only self-existent God, in opposition to those who worship the Trinity in unity. They consider Christ to have been a mere man; and do not admit the need of an atonement, or the complete inspiration of the Scriptures.

† The following thirteen states formed the union at the declaration of independence in 1776; the italics indicate the then slaveholding states; those with a * prefixed *seceded* from the federal government in 1860 and 1861, and rejoined it in 1865:—

New Hampshire,
Massachusetts,
Rhode Island,
Connecticut.

New York.
New Jersey.
Pennsylvania.

Delaware.
Maryland.
* Virginia.

* North Carolina.
* South Carolina.
* Georgia.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

Cornwallis defeats Gates at Camden, Aug. 16, 1780	New constitution signed by a convention of States Sept. 17, 1787
Major André hanged as a spy* Oct. 2, "	The same ratified May 23, 1788
American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston founded "	The quakers of Philadelphia emancipate their slaves Jan. 1, "
The federal government accepted by all the states, March 1; congress assembles, March 2, 1781	New government organised March 4, 1789
Cornwallis defeats Green at Guildford, March 16; Arnold defeats the Americans at Eutaw, Sept. 8, "	Washington declared the first president, April 6, "
Surrender of lord Cornwallis and his whole army of 7000 men to generals Washington and Rochambeau, at Yorktown Oct. 29, "	Present departments of state established, July 27, "
Arrival of sir Guy Carleton to treat for peace, May 5; provisional articles signed at Paris by commissioners Nov. 30, 1782	Death of Benjamin Franklin April 17, 1790
Definitive treaty of peace signed at Paris, Sept. 3, 1783; ratified by congress Jan. 4, 1784	Bank instituted; capital, 10,000,000 dollars, June 7, 1791
Samuel Seabury consecrated bishop of the episcopal church in America "	City of Washington chosen the capital of the States. July 3, 1792
John Adams, first American ambassador's first interview with the king of England June 2, 1785	Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton-gin gives an immense impetus to the growth of American cotton 1793
The cotton plant introduced into Georgia. See <i>Cotton</i> 1786	Re-election of general Washington as president, March 4, 1793; resigns Sept. 17, 1796
	Washington dies amid universal sorrow, Dec. 14, 1799
	The seat of government removed to Washington 1800

The following have been added :—

Vermont (from New York) 1791	Iowa 1846
*Tennessee (from North Carolina) 1796	Wisconsin 1848
Kentucky (from Virginia) 1792	*Texas 1845
Columbia district (under the immediate government of congress) contains Washington, the seat of government 1790-1	California 1850
Ohio (created) 1802	Minnesota (territory, 1849); state 1857
*Louisiana (bought from France in 1803) 1812	Oregon (territory, 1850); state 1859
Indiana (created) 1816	Kansas (territory, 1854); state 1861
*Mississippi (from Georgia) 1817	New Mexico (territory) 1850
Illinois (created) 1818	Utah (territory) "
*Alabama (from Georgia) 1819	Washington (territory) 1853
Maine (from Massachusetts) 1820	Nebraska (territory) 1854
Missouri (from Louisiana) 1821	Nevada (territory) 1861
Michigan 1837	Colorado (territory) "
*Arkansas 1836	Dakota (territory) "
*Florida (ceded by Spain, 1820); made a state 1845	Arizona (territory) 1863
	Idaho (territory) 1863
	West Virginia (from Virginia) 1863

* Succeeded from the Union in 1861, submitted, 1865.

POPULATION. See *Slavery in America.*

	Slaves.	Total.		Slaves.	Total.		Slaves.	Total.
1776		2,614,300	1810	1,191,364	7,239,903	1850	3,204,313	23,191,918
1800	896,849	5,309,756	1830	2,009,050	12,858,670	1860	3,952,801	31,429,891

The senate is composed of 2 members for each state, elected for 6 years. The representatives in congress are elected in the ratio of 1 in 93,423 persons (5 slaves were counted as three persons).

<i>Revenue.</i> —Total receipts, July 1, 1854, to June 30, 1855	65,003,930 dollars.
ditto July 1, 1858, to June 30, 1859	53,405,071 dollars.
ditto July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863	888,082,128 dollars.
<i>Expenditure.</i> —July 1, 1854, to June 30, 1855	56,365,393 dollars.
ditto July 1, 1858, to June 30, 1859	66,346,226 dollars.
ditto July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863	714,709,996 dollars.

ARMY.—That which achieved independence was disbanded at the end of the war. In 1789, a war department was established, and in 1790 the army consisted of 1216 men. In 1803, the militia was newly equipped. When war with Great Britain was declared on June 18, 1812, 35,000 men were voted; and this army was disbanded at the peace in 1815. Armies were voted for the wars in 1833 and 1835, afterwards disbanded.

In 1855, Army, 11,658. Militia, 1,873,558. Fleet, 72 vessels (2290 guns).

In 1860, the United States Militia were 3,070,987. The Fleet consisted of 92 vessels (of all kinds); in Oct. 1862, of 256 vessels of war.

Federal Army, July 29, 1861, estimated at 660,971. In Dec. 1862, nearly 1,000,000 men. In April, 1865, about 1,500,000, at the end of the war, when the reduction began at once.

* André (born 1751), was an adjutant-general in the British army, and was taken in disguise on his return from a secret expedition to the traitorous American general Arnold, Sept. 23, 1780. He was sentenced to execution as a spy by a court of general Washington's officers at Tappan, New York, and suffered death, Oct. 2 following. His remains were removed to England in a sarcophagus, Aug. 10, 1821, and interred in Westminster abbey. Impartial judges justify the severity of this punishment.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued*

Discussion between England and America respecting the rights of neutrals	1807	Proclamation of the president against American citizens aiding the Canadians	Jan. 5, 1838
American ports closed to the British, July; trade suspended	Dec. 9, 1808	The <i>Great Western</i> steam-ship first arrives at New York	June 17, 1839
Slave trade abolished	1808	American banks suspend cash payments, Oct. 14	1839
War with Great Britain (New England States opposed to it, threatened to secede) June 18	1812	Affair of Mr. MacLeod, charged with aiding in the destruction of the <i>Caroline</i> ; true bill found against him for murder and arson	Feb. 6, 1841
Action between the American ship <i>Constitution</i> , and the British frigate <i>Guerrière</i> , an unequal contest	Aug. 19, 1812	The United States bank again suspends payment	Feb. 7, 1841
Fort Detroit taken	Aug. 21, 1812	Mr. Fox, British minister, demands the release of Mr. MacLeod	March 12, 1841
The British sloop <i>Frolic</i> taken by the American sloop <i>Wasp</i>	Oct. 18, 1812	The case of MacLeod is removed to the supreme court at New York	May 6, 1841
The ship <i>United States</i> of 54 guns, great calibre (commodore Decatur), captures the British frigate <i>Macedonian</i>	Oct. 25, 1812	A party of British volunteers from Canada carry off col. Grogan	Sept. 9, 1841
Battle of Frenchtown	Jan. 22, 1813	Resignation of all the United States ministers, with the exception of Mr. Webster	Sept. 11, 1841
The <i>Hornet</i> captures the British sloop of war, <i>Peacock</i>	Feb. 25, 1813	President's proclamation against lawless attempts of American citizens to invade British possessions, and to suppress secret lodges, clubs, and associations	Sept. 25, 1841
Fort Erie and Fort George abandoned by the British	May 27, 1813	Grogan is given up to the Americans	Oct. 4, 1841
The American frigate <i>Chesapeake</i> captured by the <i>Shannon</i> frigate, captain Broke	June 1, 1813	Trial of MacLeod commences at Utica	Oct. 4, 1841
At Burlington Heights Americans defeated	June 6, 1813	Colossal statue of Washington placed in the capitol at Washington	Dec. 1, 1841
H. M. sloop <i>Pelican</i> takes the sloop <i>Argus</i> , Aug. 14	1813	Affair of the <i>Creole</i> , which leads to a dispute with England	Dec. 1, 1841
Buffalo town burnt by the British	Dec. 9, 1813	[This vessel, an American, was on her voyage to New Orleans with a cargo of slaves: they mutinied, murdered the owner, wounded the captain, and compelled the crew to take the ship to Nassau, New Providence, where the governor, considering them as passengers, allowed them, against the protest of the American consul, to go at liberty.]	
American frigate <i>Essex</i> taken by the <i>Phoebe</i> and <i>Cherub</i>	March 29, 1814	Announcement of lord Ashburton's mission to the United States	Jan. 1, 1842
The British defeat the Americans in a severe conflict	July 2, 1814	Arrest of Hogan, implicated in the <i>Caroline</i> affair	Feb. 2, 1842
[Several engagements with various success followed.]		Lord Ashburton arrives at New York	April 1, 1842
The British defeat the Americans at Bladensburg	Aug. 14, 1814	Washington treaty, defining the boundaries between the United States and the British	
Alexandria capitulates to the British	Aug. 17, 1814	American possessions, and for suppressing the slave trade, and giving up fugitive criminals; signed at Washington, by lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster	Aug. 9, 1842
The city of Washington is taken by the British, and the public edifices burnt	Aug. 24, 1814	The tariff bill is passed	Aug. 10, 1842
The British sloop of war <i>Avon</i> sunk by the American sloop <i>Wasp</i>	Sept. 8, 1814	Lord Ashburton leaves the United States	Sept. 5, 1842
The British squadron on Lake Champlain captured	Sept. 11, 1814	Sept. 5; arrives in England	Sept. 23, 1842
Attack on Baltimore by the British; general Ross killed	Sept. 12, 1814	Death of Dr. Channing	Oct. 2, 1842
Treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed at Ghent	Dec. 24, 1814	War declared against the United States by Mexico, on account of the proposed annexation of Texas	June 4, 1845
The British ship <i>Endymion</i> captures the <i>President</i>	Jan. 15, 1815	[Several actions are fought between the belligerents, adverse to Mexico.]	
The Ghent treaty ratified	Feb. 17, 1815	Resolution of the senate and house of representatives for terminating the joint occupancy of Oregon	April 20, 1846
Centre foundation of the capitol of Washington laid	Aug. 24, 1815	Annexation of New Mexico to the United States, after a protracted war	Aug. 23, 1846
The "Missouri Compromise" of Henry Clay, regarding slavery, passed	Feb. 1820	Treaty fixing the north-west boundary of the U. S. at the 46th parallel of latitude, and giving the British possession of Vancouver's island, the free navigation of the Columbia river, &c., signed	June 12, 1846
Spain cedes Florida to the United States	Oct. 24, 1820	The Mexicans defeated by general Taylor, at Buena Vista	Feb. 22, 23, 1847
The States acknowledge the independence of South America	March 8, 1822	Vera Cruz taken by storm, March 29; the Mexicans everywhere worsted. Great battle of Sierra Gorda; the Mexicans signally defeated by gen. Scott	April 18, 1847
Treaty with Columbia	Oct. 3, 1824	Treaty between Mexico and the United States, ratified	May 19, 1848
Death of the two ex-presidents, Adams and Jefferson, on the 50th anniversary of the independence of the American States	July 4, 1826	Riot at the theatre, New York, occasioned by the dispute between Mr. Forrest and Mr. Macready	May 10, 1849
Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities	Nov. 13, 1826		
American Tariff Bill imposing heavy duties on British goods	May 13, 1828		
General Jackson, president	Feb. 16, 1829		
Treaty between the United States and the Ottoman Porte	May 7, 1830		
Ports re-opened to British commerce	Oct. 5, 1830		
New Tariff laws	July 14, 1832		
Commercial panic			
Great fire at New York, 647 houses and many public edifices burnt; loss estimated at 20,000,000 dollars. See <i>New York</i> .	Nov. 15, 1835		
National debt paid off	1836		
In the Canadian insurrection, many Americans assist the insurgents	Oct. to Dec. 1837		
The American steamboat <i>Caroline</i> is attacked and burnt by the British, near Schlosser, to the east of the Niagara, on the territory of the United States	Dec. 29, 1837		

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

Proclamation of the president against the marauding expedition to Cuba*	Aug. 11,	1849	and United States by commodore Perry (sent there for the purpose)	March 23,	1854
The French ambassador dismissed from Washington	Sept. 14,	"	Captain Hollins in American sloop <i>Cyane</i> , bombards San Juan de Nicaraqua	July 13,	"
Treaty with England for a transit way across Panama		1850	Reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and United States (respecting Newfoundland fishery, international trade, &c.) ratified	Aug. 2,	"
Death of Mr. Calhoun	March 31,	"	Negotiation for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands	Oct.	"
Destructive fire in Philadelphia	July 9,	"	Dreadful election riots in Kansas, March and April	1855	
California admitted a member of the states,	Aug. 15,	"	Indian war: they are defeated	April 25, 29,	"
Fugitive slave bill passed		"	Dispute with British government on enlistment (see <i>Foreign Legion</i>)	July,	"
President Fillmore issues a second proclamation against the promoters of a second expedition to Cuba, and the ship <i>Cleopatra</i> , freighted with military stores destined for that island, is seized	April 25,	1851	Gen. Harney gains a victory over the Sioux Indians	Sept. 3,	"
Census of the United States taken; the population ascertained to amount to 23,347,884, in the whole union	June 16,	"	Senator Charles Sumner savagely assaulted by senator Preston Brooks in the senate-house for speaking against slavery	May 2,	1856
Death of Henry Clay, the American minister, aged 75	June 29,	"	Mr. Crampton, the British envoy, dismissed,	May 28,	"
Failure of the second expedition against Cuba by Lopez and his followers; they are all defeated and taken; 51 are shot by the Cuban authorities, Lopez is garrotted, and the rest are sent prisoners to Spain, where, after some negotiation, they are mercifully set at liberty.		"	John C. Fremont nominated the "Republican" candidate for the presidency	June 17,	"
See <i>Cuba</i>	Aug.—Sept.	"	Battle in Kansas; the slavers (under capt. Reid) defeat Brown and the Abolitionists	Aug. 30,	"
Death of J. F. Cooper, the American novelist,	Sept. 17,	"	James Buchanan elected president	Nov. 4,	"
The president issues a proclamation against the sympathisers with the revolutionary movement in Mexico	Oct. 22,	"	The <i>Resolute</i> presented to queen Victoria (see <i>Franklin</i>)	Dec. 12,	"
Part of the capitol of Washington, and the whole of the library of the United States congress, destroyed by fire	Dec. 24,	"	Lord Napier appointed British envoy to United States (Jan. 16); warmly received	March 18,	1857
M. Kosuth, the Hungarian chief, arrives at Washington, on the invitation of the United States legislature	Dec. 30,	"	Central American question settled	March,	"
Publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. Stowe	March 20,	1852	Judgment given in the "Dred Scott" case in the supreme court. He was claimed as a slave in a free state: 2 judges declared for his freedom, 5 against it, which causes great dissatisfaction throughout the free states	March,	"
The dispute with England relating to the Fisheries occurs about this time; Mr. Webster's note upon the subject	July 14,	"	Disorganised state of Utah; troops march to support new governor	May and June,	"
Lone Star Society (see <i>Lone Star</i>)	Aug.	"	Riots in Washington against Irish electors,	June 1,	"
The United States ship <i>Crescent City</i> boarded at Havannah, and not allowed to land her mails or passengers	Oct. 3,	"	And in New York on account of changes in the police arrangements	June,	"
Death of the eminent statesman Daniel Webster, in his 70th year	Oct. 24,	"	Insurrection in Kansas quelled	July,	"
Expedition to Japan.		"	Commercial panic in New York	Aug.	"
Address to the women of America on slavery, adopted by the duchess of Sutherland and other ladies (signed afterwards by 576,000 Englishwomen)	Nov. 26,	"	Outrage at Staaten Island; quarantine house burnt	Sept. 7,	"
Affair of Koszta at Smyrna (see <i>Koszta</i>)	June 21,	1853	Dispute respecting right of search, settled	May,	1858
Crystal palace opens at New York	July 14,	"	Tranquillity restored in Utah	June,	"
Duel between M. Soulé (American minister at Madrid) and M. Turgot	Dec. 18,	"	Great rejoicing at the completion of the Atlantic telegraph (see <i>Submarine Telegraph</i>)	Aug.	"
Great fire at New York— <i>Great Republic</i> clipper destroyed	Dec. 26,	"	Lieut. Moffat seizes the American slave ship <i>Echo</i> and takes her to Charleston	Sept.	"
Astor Library, New York, opened for the public	Jan. 9,	1854	Death of W. H. Prescott, the historian, Jan. 28,	1859	
Wm. Walker proclaims the republic of Sonora divided into two states—Sonora and Lower California	Jan. 18,	"	Daniel Sickles, a government official, killing Philip Barton Key, for adultery with his wife, is acquitted of murder amid much applause,	Feb. 26,	"
American steamer <i>Black Warrior</i> seized at Cuba	Feb. 28,	"	The American commodore Tatnall assists the English at the Chinese engagement on the river Peiho, saying, "Blood is thicker than water"	June 25,	"
The Spanish government remitted the fine, but considered the seizure legal	April,	"	Gen. Ward, the United States envoy, goes to Peking, but does not see the emperor	July,	"
Commercial treaty concluded between Japan		"	Gen. Harney sends troops to San Juan Island, near Vancouver's Island, "to protect the American settlers;" moderation of the British, who have a naval force at hand; Governor Douglas also sends troops,	July 27,	"
		"	Insurrection at Harper's Ferry†	Oct. 16,	"
		"	Gen. Harney superseded by gen. Scott at San		"

* This expedition, notwithstanding, under a Spanish adventurer, named Lopez, landed 600 men at Cuba. After a short but obstinate struggle they took the town of Cardenas; and shortly afterwards had a land engagement with some Spanish soldiers, in which many of them were killed or taken prisoners; the others then embarked with Lopez in the *Croele* steamer, and thus escaped from a Spanish war steamer, the *Pizarro*, May, 1850. The second expedition of Lopez, in Aug. 1851, was, however, fatal to him and his followers, as above related.

† John Brown, called captain Brown and old Brown, was a prominent leader in the violent conflicts in

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

Juan, who makes conciliatory overtures; accepted by governor Douglas	Nov. 1859	revolted ports; III., to say to seceding states, "Wayward sisters, go in peace!" or IV., to conquer the south, which would require 300,000 and afterwards a resident army [the letter became public in Oct. 1862]	March, 1861
Death of Washington Irving	Nov. 26, "	Great excitement at the operation of the new Morrill tariff, which begins	April 1, "
Great agitation in the congress, Nov. 1859; no speaker elected till	Feb. 1, 1860	<i>The war begins:</i> Major Anderson refuses to surrender Fort Sumter, Charleston, when summoned, April 11; it is taken by the secessionists, after a bloodless conflict	April 13, "
President Buchanan protests against a proposed inquiry into his acts	March 28, "	President Lincoln summons the congress to meet on July 4; issues a proclamation calling on the states to furnish a contingent of 75,000 men, &c.	April 15, "
The national republican convention meet at Chicago; Abraham Lincoln chosen as candidate for the presidency	May 16, "	Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and other states zealously respond, with vigorous preparations for war; Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri, decidedly refuse, asserting the proposed coercion to be wicked, illegal, and unconstitutional	April, "
Japanese embassy received by the president at Washington	May 17, "	The mob in Baltimore, Maryland, attack some Massachusetts regiments on their way to Washington; several persons killed in the conflict	April 19, "
Fresh disputes at San Juan, through general Harney, who is recalled	May, "	President Davis issues letters of marque, April 17; president Lincoln proclaims the blockade of the ports of seceding states	April 19, "
William Goodrich (Peter Parley) dies	May, "	U. S. Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, fired by command, and 15,000 stand of arms destroyed, April 18; 9 ships of war and naval stores in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., burnt to prevent them falling into the hands of the southern confederates, who occupy the place,	April 21, "
The national democratic convention meet at Baltimore; a large number of delegates secede; the remainder nominate Stephen Douglas as president; the seceders nominate John Breckinridge	June 18, "	Virginia (except West Virginia) secedes by ordinance (the 8th state)	April 25, "
<i>The Great Eastern</i> arrives at New York, June 23	"	Lincoln calls for 42,034 volunteers for three years, May 3, and informs foreign powers of his intention to maintain the union by war,	May 4, "
The prince of Wales arrives at Detroit in the United States, Sept. 20; visits Washington, Oct. 3; Philadelphia, Oct. 9; New York, Oct. 11; Boston, Oct. 17; embarks at Portland	Oct. 20, "	The confederates under Beauregard and Johnston, in Virginia, threaten Washington, defended by the federals under generals Winfield Scott and George McClellan	May, "
Abraham Lincoln, the republican candidate, elected president* (see <i>Southern Confederacy</i>)	Nov. 6, "	The British queen commands her subjects to be neutral in the ensuing war	May 13, "
Intense excitement at Charleston, South Carolina, and in other southern states	Nov. "	The federals enter Virginia; Beauregard calls on the Virginians to rise and expel them, June 1	"
<i>South Carolina secedes</i> from the union, Dec. 20	"	Formal secession of Arkansas, May 6; North Carolina, May 20; Tennessee (9th, 10th, and 11th)	June 8, "
Major Anderson, of United States army, occupies Fort Sumter in Carolina	Dec. 26, "	Several British vessels seized while endeavouring to break the blockade; the southern privateer <i>Savannah</i> captured	June, "
Delegates from South Carolina not received by the president	Dec. 30, "	Neutrality announced by the French emperor,	June 10, "
Vacillating policy of president Buchanan; the secretaries Cass, Cobb, Floyd, and Thompson resign	Dec. 1860-Jan. 1861	Fast-day in confederate states	June 13, "
New York and other northern states protest against the secession; a general fast proclaimed; observed on	Jan. 4, "	Missouri. — Gen. Lyon raises a federal army, and defeats the state troops, June 17; the federals successful at Carthage, July 5; Fremont takes command in W. Missouri, July 26; federals victorious at Athens, Aug. 5; at Wilson's Creek (gen. Lyon killed), Aug. 10;	"
Vicksburg, Mississippi, fortified	Jan. 12, "		
Kansas admitted a state	Jan. 21, "		
<i>Secession</i> (by convention) of Mississippi, Jan. 8; Alabama, Florida, Jan. 11; Georgia, Jan. 19; Louisiana, Jan. 26; Texas (by legislature),	Feb. 1, "		
Jefferson Davis, elected by the six seceding states, is inaugurated president of the "southern confederacy," at Montgomery, Alabama,	Feb. 18, "		
New (Morrill) tariff bill passed (nearly prohibits commerce with England)	March 2, "		
President Davis prepares for war (100,000 men to be raised)	March, "		
Lincoln, inaugurated president at Washington, says, "the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy"	March 4, "		
Southern commissioners not received by the president at Washington	March 12, "		
Gen. Winfield Scott, in a letter to president Lincoln, sets before him four courses; either, I., to surrender to slavery half the territory acquired or to be acquired; II., to blockade all	"		

Kansas, during the agitation respecting the question of its becoming a slave state. He was a monomaniac on the slavery question, and contended that all means for annihilating slavery were justifiable. He gathered together a band of desperate characters, who so much annoyed Missouri and other slave states, that a reward was offered for his head. He had arranged for the successful issue of the insurrection above mentioned, so far as to devise a provisional government and a new constitution. On Oct. 16, he and his band, aided by a mob, seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, a town on the borders of Virginia and Baltimore, stopped the railway trains, and cut the telegraph wires; a conflict with the military ensued, when many of the insurgents were killed. Brown was captured, tried, and executed on Dec. 2; and several of his companions were executed in March, 1860. These events caused a temporary panic in the Southern States, and much excitement in Boston and other northern towns.

* 303 electors are appointed to vote for a president: 152 to be a majority. The numbers were, for A. Lincoln, 180; John C. Breckinridge, 72; John Bell, 39; Stephen A. Douglas, 12.

† Very many skirmishes took place, with various results.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

Freemont proclaims martial law, and freedom to slaves or rebels, Aug. 31; Lexington surrenders to confederates, Sept. 20; Fremont blamed, retires; succeeded by Hunter, Nov. 2, 1861	Meeting of congress, which votes thanks to capt. Wilkes, Dec. 2; the foreign envoys at Washington protest against his act Dec. 3, 1861
Virginia.*—Federals defeated at Big Bethell, June 10; occupy Harper's Ferry, evacuated by the confederates, June 16; col. Pegrim and 600 confederates surrender at Beverley, July 13, "	The federals commence sinking hulks filled with stones to block up Charleston harbour, S. Carolina [it created much indignation in England] Dec. 21, "
McClellan defeats confederates at Rich Mountain, July 11; Paterson permits the junction of the confederates under Johnston and Beauregard near Manassas, July 15; who are repulsed at Blackburn's ford, near Centreville, July 18, "	Banks at New York, &c., suspend cash payments Dec. 30, "
Battle of Bull Run (<i>which see</i>) or Manassas, Virginia; the federals, seized with panic, flee in utter disorder July 21, "	A firm despatch from the British government arrives, Dec. 18, 1861; Mason, &c. surrendered, sail for Europe Jan. 1, 1862
Meeting of U. S. Congress, July 4; a loan of 250 million dollars authorised July 17, "	Phelps' fruitless expedition to Ship Island, Mississippi Sound Dec. 3, 1861—Jan. "
Meeting of confederate congress at Richmond, Virginia July 20, "	Confederate gen. Zollicoffer defeated and slain at Mill Springs or Somerset, Kentucky, Jan. 19, "
Passport system introduced into the northern states, and the liberty of the press greatly restricted Aug. "	Tennessee.—The federals take Fort Henry, Feb. 6; Fort Donnellson, with 15,000 prisoners, Feb. 16; and Nashville Feb. 23, "
The charges in the Morrill tariff greatly raised; the confederates prohibit exportation of cotton except by southern ports Aug. "	Confederates defeated at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 6, 7, "
Federal gen. Butler takes Fort Hatteras, N. Carolina (700 prisoners and 1000 stand of arms) Aug. 29, "	Confederate iron-plated ship <i>Merrimac</i> destroys federal vessels <i>Cumberland</i> and <i>Congress</i> in Hampton roads, March 8; is repulsed by federal iron-clad floating battery <i>Monitor</i> , March 9, "
Fast-day in federal states Sept. 26, "	McClellan and his army (100,000) cross the Potomac and find the confederate camp at Bull Run evacuated March 10, "
Garibaldi declines command in the federal army Sept. "	McClellan resigns general command, and assumes that of the army of the Potomac only; Fremont that of the Mountain department; and Halleck that of the Mississippi, March 11, "
Battle of Ball's Bluff; federals defeated and gen. Baker killed, near Leesburg, Virginia; hundreds drowned Oct. 21, "	Burnside's expedition sails, Jan. 11; takes Roanoke, N. Carolina, Feb. 7, 8; Newbern, March 14, "
The federals and confederates enter Kentucky; the governor protests; many skirmishes, Sept.—Dec. "	Capt. Wilson (British) boldly rescues his vessel, <i>Emily St. Pierre</i> , a merchantman,† from the federals March 21, "
Resignation of lieut.-gen. Scott, Oct. 31; George McClellan made commander-in-chief of the federal army Nov. 1, "	Confederates defeated at Winchester, March 23, "
The federal general Sherman takes Port Royal forts, S. Carolina Nov. 7, 8, "	General Burnside occupies Beaufort and Fort Macon April 1, "
Capt. Wilkes, of federal war steamer <i>San Jacinto</i> , boards the Royal British mail packet <i>Trent</i> , and carries off Messrs. Mason and Slidell, confederate commissioners, and their secretaries, Nov. 8, and conveys them to Boston, Nov. 19, "	Slavery abolished in district of Columbia April 4, "
Great rejoicings in the northern states at the capture of Mason and Slidell Nov. "	McClellan advances into Virginia, with the view of taking Richmond; he besieges Yorktown, held by 30,000 confederates April 5, "
McClellan reviews 70,000 men Nov. 20, "	Correspondents of English newspapers excluded from federal army April 5, "
Capt. Pegram, of confederate steamer <i>Nashville</i> , burns the federal ship <i>Harvey Birch</i> , Nov. 19, and brings the crew on to Southampton, Nov. 21, "	Great battles of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, near Corinth, Tennessee; confederates victorious, but lose their able gen. Albert Johnston April 6, 7, "
A secession ordinance passed by a party in Missouri, Nov. 2; the same in Kentucky, Nov. 30, "	Treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the suppression of the slave trade, April 7, "
Dissensions increase between the republicans (abolitionists) and the democrats in New York, &c. Nov. "	Federals take Fort Pulaska, on the Savannah, April 11; and New Orleans April 26-28, "
Jefferson Davis elected president of confederate states for six years Nov. 30, "	Yorktown evacuated by confederates May 5, "
President Lincoln states that the federal armies comprise 660,971 men Dec. 2, "	The Seward-Lyons treaty between Great Britain and the United States, for suppression of the slave trade, signed April 7; ratified May 20, "
	Confederates repulsed at Williamsburg, May 5; their naval depot at Norfolk, Virginia, surrenders, May 10; they burn the <i>Merrimac</i> , May 11, "

* Very many skirmishes took place, with various results.

† She was sailing from Calcutta to New Brunswick, and while attempting to inquire whether a blockade existed, was captured off Charleston bar by a federal ship of war. Her captain, William Wilson, and his cook and steward, were permitted to remain on board on her voyage to Philadelphia. On March 1, 1862, Wilson with his two associates succeeded, by stratagem and courage, in recovering the command of the vessel, overcoming two U. S. officers and 13 sailors, and brought her into Liverpool. The owners of the ship gave him 2000 guineas, and the Liverpool merchants presented him with a magnificent testimonial of their admiration of his gallantry. The British government refused to restore the vessel when claimed by the Americans.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

Commodore Farragut with a flotilla ascends the Mississippi	May, 1862
Little Rock, Arkansas, taken by federals, May,	"
McClellan takes Hanover court-house, May 27,	"
Skirmishes in Virginia; success varying, May,	"
Severe battles of Fair Oaks, before Richmond (indecisive)	May 31, June 1, "
Beauregard and the confederates retreat from Corinth, Tennessee, May 30; pursued by Halleck and the federals	June, "
Memphis, on the Mississippi, taken	June 6, "
Federals defeated near Charleston	June 16, "
Federal forces under Fremont, Banks, and McDowell, placed under Pope; Fremont resigns	June 27, "
Federals suffer through several severe engagements in Virginia	June 25-30, "
General Butler excites great indignation by his military rigour at New Orleans. May & June	"
United States debt estimated at 100,000,000.	June, "
Seven days' conflict on the Chickahominy before Richmond; the confederate gen. Lee compels McClellan to abandon the siege and retreat 17 miles, taking up a position at Harrison's Landing, on James's river, June 26	—July 1, "
The tariff still further raised	July, "
Many conflicts in Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, through confederate guerilla parties	June and July, "
Lincoln visits and encourages the army of McClellan, and calls for 300,000 volunteers	July, "
Lincoln's assent to a bill confiscating the property and emancipating the slaves of all rebels in arms after 60 days	July 17, "
Halleck supersedes McClellan as commander-in-chief	July 26, "
Slow volunteering; many emigrations to Canada and Europe; habeas corpus suspended; the president ordains a draft if the volunteers are not ready by Aug. 15	July, "
Public debt of United States estimated at 1,222,000,000 dollars	July 1, "
Pope takes command of army in Virginia,	July 14, "
Lincoln's proclamation of confiscation of property of rebels	July 26, "
The federals take Baton Rouge, Louisiana, but soon after retire from it	Aug. 5, "
Pope's troops ravage Virginia; Banks, his subordinate, defeated at Cedar Mountain by gen. Thomas Jefferson "Stonewall" Jackson	Aug. 9, "
McClellan retreats from Harrison's Landing (said to have lost 70,000 men, killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters)	Aug. 16, "
The federals surprised, and Pope loses his baggage	Aug. 25, "
Jackson turns the flank of Pope's army, and attacks him at Groveton, Aug. 29; and when reinforced by Lee, defeats him and McDowell at Bull Run, Aug. 30; Pope retreats to Centreville	Sept. 1, "
The remains of Pope's army flee behind the lines of Washington, Sept. 2; he is removed to the north-west to act against the Indian insurrection	Sept. 3, "
McDowell superseded; charged with treachery, he claims a trial	Sept. "
McClellan appointed commander-in-chief, saves Washington, and marches against the con-	
federates under Lee, who have crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland	Sept. 5, 6, 1862
Severe conflicts at South Mountain Gap (or Middletown), Sept. 14-16; confederates, after a great fight near Antietam Creek and Sharpsburg road, retreat	Sept. 17, "
Harper's Ferry surrendered to Jackson, Sept. 15; he crosses Potomac and joins Lee's army	Sept. 17, "
Federal cause declining in the west; they lose Lexington, Aug.; and Muntsfordville	Sept. 17, "
Thanksgiving-day in southern states, Sept. 18,	"
Rosenberns defeats the confederates at Iuka,	Sept. 19, "
Confederates re-enter Virginia laden with stores	Sept. 22, "
Lincoln proclaims freedom to the slaves in the confederate states, on Jan. 1, 1863, if the states have not returned to the union,	Sept. 22, "
Secret convention of 16 governors of states at Altoona, Pennsylvania, approve Lincoln's policy	Sept. 24, "
Draught of 40,000 men ordered in New York state by Oct. 15	Sept. "
Lincoln suspends habeas corpus writ, and authorises severe measures against disloyal persons	Sept. 25-27, "
Desperate but indecisive conflicts near Corinth, Tennessee, Oct. 3-5; and at Perrysville, Kentucky	Oct. 8, "
Confederate gen. Stuart crosses Upper Potomac, and enters Pennsylvania; enters Chambersburg and other places, carrying off horses, ammunition, &c.; rides round the federal army, and returns to his camp	Oct. 10, 13, "
Gold at 29 premium at New York	Oct. "
Great Democratic meeting at New York, condemning the president's policy	Oct. 12, "
At New Orleans Butler compels all persons who refuse to take the oath of allegiance to send in their names and register their property to the provost marshal	Oct. 12, "
McClellan's head-quarters at Harper's Ferry,	Oct. 17, "
Raid of confederate gen. Morgan in Kentucky; he carries off 80 federal waggons of ammunition, &c.	Oct. 18, "
Ten confederate prisoners at Palmyra shot by order of gen. McNeil in consequence of the disappearance of Abraham Allsman	Oct. 18, "
M. Drouyn de Lhuys, on behalf of the French government, proposes joint mediation in the American conflict to Great Britain and Russia, Oct. 30; declined by Gortschakoff, Nov. 8; by earl Russell	Nov. 13, "
The confederate steamer <i>Alabama</i> , capt. Semmes, captures many U. S. vessels, and excites much alarm at New York	Oct.-Dec. "
Elections for next congress; great majority for the democrat (opposition) candidates in New York and several other states	Nov. 4, "
McClellan, while advancing towards Richmond, is superseded by gen. Burnside, who advances towards Richmond	Nov. 7, "
President Davis threatens reprisals if gen. McNeil is not surrendered (see Oct. 18)	Nov. 17, "
Burnside summons Fredericksburg to surrender; confederate gen. Lee with about 80,000 men near	Nov. 23, "
100,000 federal soldiers on the sick list	Nov. "

* According to some accounts he obtained the name by promising Beauregard, at the battle of Bull Run, that his brigade should stand like a "stone wall;" others say that Beauregard gave the name himself.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

- Great honour shown to McClellan; he is proposed as the next president . . . Nov. 1862
- The federal government orders release of disaffected persons in prisons . . . Nov. 25, "
- Annual session of U. S. congress; the president recommends compensated emancipation of all slaves in the loyal states before the year 1900 . . . Dec. 1, "
- Battle of Fredericksburg (which see); Burnside crosses the Rappahannock, Dec. 10; bombards Fredericksburg, Dec. 11; a series of desperate attacks on the confederates; he is totally defeated, Dec. 13; and recrosses the river . . . Dec. 15, "
- Engagements in Tennessee with varying results . . . Dec. "
- Discovery of frauds on the U. S. army financial accounts; public dissatisfaction with the government; secretaries Chase and Seward resign, but resume office . . . Dec. "
- Battles near Murfreesboro', or Stone River, between Rosencrans and the federals and Braxton Bragg and the confederates: begin Dec. 29; severe but indecisive, Dec. 31; battle continued, Jan. 1; Bragg defeated, retreats, Jan. 2, 1863
- ["There have been about 2000 battles and skirmishes since the commencement of the war."—*American Almanack.*]
- President Lincoln proclaims the freedom of slaves in the rebel states, except in parts held by the U. S. army . . . Jan. 2, "
- Gen. Burnside superseded by gen. Joseph Hooker in command of army of the Potomac . . . Jan. 26, "
- The French government's offer of mediation, Jan. 9; declined . . . Feb. 6, "
- The *George Griswold*, a vessel containing provisions and other relief for the distressed cotton workers in Lancashire, arrives, Feb. 9
- A conscription bill (for men between 18 and 45) passed . . . Feb. 25, "
- The congress authorises the suspension of the habeas corpus act, March 3; and establishes a National Academy of Sciences at Washington . . . March 4, "
- Confederate loan for 3,000,000*l.* well taken up in Europe . . . March, "
- Charleston, South Carolina, attacked by monitors and gunboats; the *Keokuk*, a monitor, sunk . . . April 7, "
- Battle of Chancellorsville (which see); the federals under Hooker cross the Rappahannock, April 28; defeated (gen. Stonewall Jackson is mortally wounded), May 2-4; Hooker recrosses the Rappahannock May 5, "
- Stonewall Jackson dies . . . May 9, "
- Grant's successful campaign in Tennessee: he defeats the confederates under Joseph Johnston at Jackson, May 14; and under Pemberton at Champion Hills, May 16; and invests Vicksburg, Mississippi, which is strongly fortified, May 18; a dreadful assault on it repelled . . . May 22, "
- Great peace meeting at Norfolk . . . June 5, "
- Confederate invasion under Lee: invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, and take various towns . . . June 14, *et seq.* "
- The federal gen. Hooker superseded by George H. Meade . . . June 27, "
- Meade advances against Lee; great battle of Gettysburg, indecisive; but the confederates evacuate Pennsylvania and Maryland . . . July 1-3, "
- Vicksburg bombarded, July 3; surrendered by Pemberton to Grant and Porter . . . July 4, "
- Port Hudson, a confederate fortress on the Mississippi, surrenders . . . July 8, "
- Fierce riots at New York against the conscription; many negroes murdered, and much property destroyed . . . July 13-16, 1863
- The Sioux defeated, Aug. 7; gen. Pope reports that the Indian war is ended . . . Aug. "
- New York rioters tried and convicted. Aug. 12; conscription going on peaceably . . . Aug. 21, "
- Siege of Charleston; defended by Beauregard—attacks with varied success, July; Fort Sumter bombarded and destroyed (and so-called Greek fire employed); attacks on the ruins repulsed . . . Aug. 21, 22, "
- Knoxville occupied by Burnside . . . Sept. 10, "
- A Russian squadron warmly received at New York . . . Sept. and Oct. "
- Battle of Chickamauga, Tennessee; Rosencrans defeated by Bragg . . . Sept. 20, "
- Mason, the confederate commissioner in England, protests against the mode of his reception, and quits . . . Sept. 22, "
- Rosencrans' command of the federal army in Tennessee superseded by Grant and Thomas, and Sherman . . . Oct. 19, "
- The steam rams *El Tousson* and *El Monassir*, built by Mr. Laird at Birkenhead, and suspected to be for the confederates, are placed under charge of a government vessel in the Mersey . . . Oct. 31, "
- Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers . . . Oct. 17, "
- British consuls dismissed from the southern states . . . Oct. "
- Meade captures a part of Lee's army on the N. side of the Rappahannock . . . Nov. 7, "
- The chief justices Lowrie, Woodward, and Thompson declare that the Conscription Act is unconstitutional . . . Nov. 12, "
- Longstreet defeats Burnside, and compels him to retire into Knoxville . . . Nov. 14-17, "
- Sherman and Thomas defeat Bragg at Chattanooga . . . Nov. 23, "
- Longstreet's attack on Knoxville, defended by Burnside, fails, and he retreats into Virginia, Nov. 20 and Dec. 1, "
- The confederate general Bragg superseded by Hardee . . . Dec. 2, "
- Lincoln's message to congress warlike; he proffers amnesty to all except heads of governments, &c., Dec. 4; Davis's message: firm, but acknowledging reverses . . . Dec. 7, "
- Gen. Joseph Johnston takes command of the confederate army in Georgia . . . Dec. 27, "
- President Lincoln orders a draft of 500,000 men in 3 years . . . Feb. 1, 1864
- Federal expedition into Florida; defeated at Olustee . . . Feb. 20, "
- Failure of attack of Kilpatrick and Dahlgren on Richmond . . . Feb. 27—March 1, "
- Ulysses Grant made commander-in-chief, succeeding Halleck . . . March 2, "
- Confederate raids into the Western states . . . March, "
- Sherman's expedition against Mobile, March 2; defeated by Kirby-Smith . . . April 5, "
- James E. Stuart, the celebrated confederate cavalry officer, killed . . . May 11, "
- Campaign in Virginia; the army of the Potomac crosses the Rapidan; advance of Lee (now supported by Longstreet) May 2; severe battle in the "Wilderness" (near Chancellorsville); indecisive, May 5, 6; battle of Spottsylvania; the federals remain on the field; much carnage . . . May 11, 12, "
- Sherman (in Georgia) beats the confederates at Resacca, May 14, and at Dallas . . . May, "
- Fugitive slave act repealed by the house of representatives . . . June 13, "
- After a succession of attacks on both sides, Grant compels Lee to retire gradually, and by a flank movement marches to the other side of Richmond, and faces Petersburg, June 15; where, having taken the first

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

- intrenchments after desperate assaults, he is repulsed with considerable loss June 18, 1864
- The confederate steamer *Alabama* (capt. Semmes) attacked and sunk by the U.S. corvette *Kearsarge* (capt. Winslow) near Cherbourg, France June 19, "
- Lee invades Maryland, July 1; defeats Wallace near Monocacy river, July 9; threatens Baltimore and Washington, and retreats, July 12, 13, "
- Sherman's 3 battles at Atlanta (Georgia), July 20, 22; victory remains with the federals, July 28, "
- Confederates again invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, and destroy Chambersburg, July 30, "
- Grant orders the explosion of a mine at Petersburg, whereby 250 confederates are killed; but the assault following is repulsed with great slaughter July 30, "
- Mr. Chase, secretary to the U.S. treasury, resigns; succeeded by Mr. Fessenden July, "
- The Tallahassee confederate steamer (built in London) destroys many U.S. merchantmen, July, Aug. "
- Severe conflicts in the Shenandoah valley; the federals victors Aug. "
- The confederate flotilla near Mobile destroyed by Farragut, Aug.; Fort Gaines taken, Aug 8, "
- McClellan nominated for the presidency by the "Democratic" Chicago convention Sept. 1, "
- Sherman occupies Atlanta; the confederate general Hood retires . . . Sept. 1, "
- Sherman orders the depopulation of Atlanta, Sept. 7, "
- McClellan declares for maintaining the union; the democratic party divided . . . Sept. 13, "
- Sheridan (federal) defeats Early at Winchester, in the Shenandoah valley, but with very great loss Sept. 19, "
- Longstreet replaces Early in the command of the confederates Oct. "
- Longstreet defeats the federals at Cedar Creek; Sheridan arrives, rallies his troops, and defeats the confederates . . . Oct. 19, "
- St. Alban's raid.—Between 20 and 30 armed men enter St. Alban's, Vermont; rob the bank, and carry off horses and stores; fire on and kill several persons, and flee to Canada, Oct. 19; where 13 of them are arrested, Oct. 21, "
- Lincoln re-elected president; McClellan resigns his command in U.S. army Nov. 8, "
- Sherman destroys Atlanta, and begins his march through Georgia to Savannah, Nov. 13, "
- Hood's attack on Thomas (federal) repulsed with severe loss Nov. 30, "
- Lincoln's message to congress considered "bold" Dec. 6, "
- The St. Alban's raiders discharged by Judge Coursol; General Dix issues an intemperate order for reprisals (disannulled by the president) Dec. 14, "
- Hood defeated by Thomas (federal) near Nashville Dec. 15, 16, "
- Sherman storms fort M'Allister, Dec. 13; enters Savannah Dec. 21, "
- Wilmington bombarded; the attack of general Butler and admiral Porter repulsed, Dec. 24, 25, "
- The St. Alban's raiders recaptured and committed for trial Dec. 27, *et seq.* "
- The federal congress abolishes slavery in the United States Feb. 1, 1865
- Fruitless meeting of President Lincoln and secretary Seward with the confederate secretary Stephens, and 2 commissioners, to treat for peace at Fort Monroe Feb. 3, "
- The Canadian government surrenders Burley, a raider, to the federals Feb. 3, "
- Lee takes the general command of the confederate armies; he recommends enlistment of negroes Feb. 18, 1865
- Wilmington captured by Schofield; Charleston evacuated by the confederates; retreat of Beauregard Feb. 22, "
- The confederate congress decrees the arming of the slaves Feb. 22, "
- A new stringent tariff comes into operation, April 1, "
- Three days' sanguinary conflict at Petersburg; at first favourable to the confederates, March 31; Sheridan turns Lee's front, at Five-forks, April 1; and Lee retreats April 2, "
- Richmond and Petersburg evacuated by the confederates and occupied by Grant, April 2, "
- Sheridan overtakes and defeats Lee at Farmville, April 6; Lee surrenders with the army of Northern Virginia, to Grant, at Appomattox courthouse April 9, "
- Mobile evacuated by the confederates, April 12, "
- The Union flag replaced at Fort Sumter, Charleston April 14, "
- President Lincoln shot in the head at Ford's Theatre, Washington, about 11 o'clock, p.m., April 14, by Wilkes Booth, who escapes; Mr. Seward, the foreign secretary, and his son, wounded in his own house by an assassin about the same time; Lincoln dies at 7.30 a.m.; Andrew Johnson, vice-president, sworn in as president April 15, "
- The convention between Sherman and Johnston (favourable to confederates), April 18: disavowed by the government, April 21; Johnston surrenders on same terms as Lee, April 25, "
- Wilkes Booth shot, and his accomplice Harrold captured in a farmhouse April 26, "
- The confederate general Dick Taylor (near Mobile) surrenders May 4, "
- President Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinsville, Georgia (and consigned to prison), May 10, "
- The confederate general Kirby-Smith, in Texas, surrenders; end of the war May 26, "
- President Johnson proclaims a conditional amnesty May 26, "
- President Johnson proclaims the opening of the southern ports, May 22: and an amnesty with certain exemptions May 29, "
- Solemn fast observed for death of president Lincoln June 1, "
- The armies on both sides rapidly disbanding; fierce riots at New York between the whites and negroes June, "
- Galveston, Texas, the last sea-port held by the south, surrendered by Kirby-Smith June 5, "
- The British and French governments rescind their recognition of the confederates as belligerents June 2, 6, "
- President Johnson, uniting with the democrats and acting leniently towards the south: reorganisation of the state governments, June, "
- Close of the long trial of the conspirators, June 29; execution of Payne, Atzerott, Harrold, or Herold, and Mrs. Suratt, July 7, "
- All southern prisoners of war to be released on parole on taking oath of allegiance July 29, "
- Federal debt declared 2,757,253,275 dollars, July 31, "
- The confederate privateer *Shenandoah* (captain Waddell) captures and destroys many federal vessels (about 30) Aug. "
- Pacific policy of president Johnson; he declares himself opposed to centralisation and in favour of state rights; and is bitterly opposed by the radicals . . . Sept. "
- Correspondence between earl Russell and Mr. Adams (U.S. minister, London) respecting the *Alabama*, confederate privateer; proposal

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *continued.*

of a commission to whom claims for reparation shall be referred . . . April 7—Sept. 18, 1865
 Much public discussion respecting equal negro suffrage . . . July—Oct. "
 The national debt stated to be 600,000,000. Oct. "
 General Robert Lee becomes president of Washington College, Virginia . . . Oct. 2, "
 Several southern states pass ordinances annulling secession, abolishing slavery, and renouncing confederate debt. Sept. Oct. Nov. "
 National thanksgiving for the peace . . . Nov. 2, "
 Capt. Waddell arrives at Liverpool, Nov. 6; surrenders the *Shenandoah* to the British government, stating that he had not heard of the end of the war till Aug. 2; he and his crew paroled, Nov. 8; the vessel given up to the American consul . . . Nov. 9, "
 Capt. Wirz, after a long military trial, executed for cruelty to the federal prisoners at Andersonville, . . . Nov. 10, "
 A Negro convention at Charleston, appeals for justice and generosity . . . Nov. 25, "
 Ex-president Buchanan publishes his justification . . . Nov. "
 Habeas corpus act restored in northern states, . . . Dec. 1, "
 Close of correspondence between the British

and U. S. governments respecting depredations of *Alabama*, *Shenandoah*, &c. The earl of Clarendon maintains that "no armed vessel departed during the war from a British port, to cruise against the commerce of the United States" . . . Dec. 2, 1865
 President Johnson's message conciliatory and firm (he requires from the southern states: repeal of their act of secession, abolition of slavery, and repudiation of confederate debt), . . . Dec. 4, "
 The radical party, opposed to the president, and to clemency to the south, predominate in the congress, and move violent resolutions against restoration of southern states to the union . . . Dec. "
 Estimated federal debt, 600,000,000.; revenue, 80,000,000. . . Dec. "
 85 members for the southern states excluded from congress; the conservative party support the president in his endeavours to reconstruct the union; the radicals violently oppose his policy, requiring the south to undergo previously a severe probation; the president has restored state government to all the southern states except Texas and Florida . . . Dec. 29, "

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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|---|---|--|
| 1 | 1789. General George Washington, first president. Elected April 6. | 1841. John Tyler (formerly vice-president). |
| | 1793. General Washington again; assumed office, March 4. | 1845. James Knox Polk. March 4. |
| 2 | 1797. John Adams. March 4. | 1849. General Zachary Taylor. March 4. Died July 9, 1850, succeeded by the vice-president, |
| 3 | 1801 & 1805. Thomas Jefferson. March 4. | 1850. Millard Fillmore. |
| 4 | 1809 & 1813. James Madison. March 4. | 1853. General Franklin Pierce. March 4. |
| 5 | 1817 & 1821. James Monroe. March 4. | 1857. James Buchanan. March 4. |
| 6 | 1825. John Quincy Adams. March 4. | 1861 & 1865. Abraham Lincoln. March 4. Assassinated April 14, succeeded by the vice-president, |
| 7 | 1829 & 1833. General Andrew Jackson. March 4. | 1865. Andrew Johnson. April 15. |
| 8 | 1837. Martin Van Buren. March 4. | |
| 9 | 1841. General William Henry Harrison. March 4. Died April 4, succeeded by | <i>Grant</i>
<i>Hayes</i> |

UNIVERSALISTS, who believe in the final salvation of all men, have existed in various countries and ages. Dr. Tillotson appears from some of his sermons to have adopted the opinion of this universal salvation. *Johnson*. Certain it is, about 1691, he entertained a design for forming a new book of homilies; and a sermon which he preached before the queen (Mary) against the absolute eternity of hell torments, involved this doctrine. Universalists are numerous in America.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, one of the six points of the charter (see *Chartists*), was adopted by the French in the election of their president in 1851, and of their emperor in 1852, and by the Italian States in voting for annexation to Sardinia in 1860.

UNIVERSITIES. The most ancient in Europe are those of Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Salamanca, and Bologna. In old Aberdeen was a monastery, in which youths were instructed in theology, the canon law, and the school philosophy, at least 200 years before the University and King's College were founded. The following dates are generally those given by Bouillet.

Aberdeen founded.	1494	Brussels	1834	Dijon, France	1722
Abo, Finland	1640	Caen, Normandy, 1436; revived	1803	Dillingen, Swabia	1565
Andrew's, St., Scotland	1411	Cambridge, began about 630; revived	915	Dole, Burgundy	1422
Angers, chiefly law	1364	Cambridge, New England, projected	1630	Dorpat	1632
Anjou, 1349; enlarged	1836	Cologne, in Germany, re-founded	1385	Douay, French Flanders	1568
Athens	1460	Compostella, Spain	1517	Dresden, Saxony	1694
Basle, Switzerland	1810	Coimbra, Portugal	1279	Drumcondra (Catholic), Ireland	1862
Berlin	1834	Copenhagen	1476	Dublin (see <i>Trinity College</i>)	1591
Berne	1676	Cordova, Spain	668	Edinburgh, founded by James VI.	1582
Besançon, Burgundy	433	Corfu	1823	Erfurt, Thuringia; enlarged	1390
Bologna, Italy	1818	Cracow, Poland, 700; revived	1364	Erlangen	1743
Bonn	1472			Evora, Portugal	1533
Bourdeaux	1465			Florence, Italy, enlarged	1439
Bourges	1665				
Bruges, French Flanders					

UNIVERSITIES, *continued.*

Frankfort-on-the-Oder . . .	1506	Mechlin, Flanders . . .	1440	Rome . . .	1245
Franecker . . .	1585	Mentz . . .	1477	Rostock, Mecklenburg . . .	1419
Fribourg, Germany . . .	1460	Montpellier . . .	1289	Salamanca . . .	1239
Geneva . . .	1368	Moscow, 1754; again . . .	1803	Salerno . . .	1233
Glasgow . . .	1450	Munich . . .	1826	Salzburg . . .	1623
Gottingen . . .	1735	Munster . . .	1491	Saragossa, Aragon . . .	1474
Granada, Spain . . .	1537	Nancy . . .	1769	Seville . . .	1504
Gripswald . . .	1547	Nantes . . .	1460	Sienna . . .	1380
Groningen, Friesland . . .	1614	Naples . . .	1224	Siguenza, Spain . . .	1517
Halle, Saxony . . .	1694	Orange . . .	1365	Sorbonne, France . . .	1253
Heidelberg . . .	1386	Orleans, France . . .	1305	Strasbourg . . .	1538
Helmstadt . . .	1575	Oxford (see <i>Oxford</i>) . . .	802(?)	Stuttgart . . .	1775
Ingoldstadt, Bavaria . . .	1573	Paderborn . . .	1592	Toledo, Spain . . .	1499
Jena, or Sala, Thuringia . . .	1558	Padua, Italy . . .	1228	Toulouse . . .	1229
Kiel, Holstein . . .	1665	Palenza, 1209; removed to Salamanca . . .	1249	Treves, Germany . . .	1473
King's College, London (<i>which see</i>) . . .	1829	Palermo . . .	1394	Tubingen, Wirtemberg . . .	1477
Konigsberg, Prussia . . .	1544	Paris, 792; renovated . . .	1200	Turin . . .	1405
Leipsic, Saxony . . .	1409	Parma . . .	1482	Upsal, Sweden . . .	1476
Leyden, Holland . . .	1575	Pau . . .	1722	Utrecht, Holland . . .	1636
Liege . . .	1816	Pavia, 1360; enlarged . . .	1599	Valence, Dauphiné . . .	1454
Lima, in Peru . . .	1614	Perpignan . . .	1349	Valencia . . .	1209
Lisbon, 1290; removed to Coimbra . . .	1391	Perugia, Italy . . .	1307	Valladolid . . .	1346
London University (<i>which see</i>) . . .	1826	Petersburg, St., 1747; again . . .	1819	Venice . . .	1592
Louvaine, Flanders, 926; en- larged . . .	1426	Pisa, 1343; enlarged . . .	1552	Vienna . . .	1365
Lyons, France . . .	830	Poitiers . . .	1431	Wittenburg . . .	1502
Marburg . . .	1527	Prague . . .	1348	Wurtsburg . . .	1403
		Queen's University (Ireland). . .	1850	Wilna . . .	1803
		Rheims, 1145; enlarged . . .	1548	Zurich . . .	1832

UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE. The contest between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge on the river Thames began in 1829, and has been annual since 1856. In 1864, after 20 contests, the opposing parties were equal; but on April 8, 1865, Oxford won for the fifth time in succession.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London. See *London University and Oxford.*

UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS. See *Dodson's Act.*

UNKNOWN TONGUES. See *Irvingites*, note.

URANIUM, a brittle grey metal, discovered by Klaproth in 1789, in the mineral pitch-blende. It has lately been employed in the manufacture of glass for certain philosophical purposes.

URANUS, a planet with six satellites, was discovered by William Herschel, March 13, 1781, first called Georgium Sidus, after George III.; next Herschel; and finally Uranus. It is about twice as distant from the sun as the planet Saturn. The anniversary of its first revolution (in 84 years 7 days) since its discovery, was celebrated on March 20, 1865. Its perturbations led to the discovery of Neptune in 1846.

URICONIUM. See *Wroaxeter*.

URIM AND THUMMIM, LIGHT and PERFECTION. (*Exodus* xxviii. 30.) It is conjectured that these words are in some way connected with the breastplate worn by the high priest when he entered into the holy place, with the view of obtaining an answer from God (1420 B.C.).

URSULINE NUNS (so called from St. Ursula), founded originally by St. Angela, of Brescia, in 1537. Several communities existed in England, and some still exist in Ireland.

URUGUAY, a republic in South America, declared its independence, Aug. 25, 1825; recognised, Oct. 4, 1828. The president of the executive, G. A. Pereyra, elected in 1856, was succeeded in 1860 by B. P. Berro. A civil war broke out in consequence of the invasion of the ex-president, general Flores, June 26, 1863. On March 1, 1864, the vice-president Aguirre became president, who refused (in June) to modify his ministry according to the desire of general Flores, who marched towards the capital in June. In Feb. 1865, Flores became provisional president. Population in 1865, about 350,000.

USHANT, an island near Brest, N.W. France, near which two naval battles were fought between the British and French fleets.

(1.) On July 27, 1778, after an indecisive action of three hours, the latter, under cover of the night, withdrew into the harbour of Brest. Admiral Keppel commanded the English fleet; the count d'Orvilliers the French. The failure of a complete victory was attributed to adm. sir Hugh

USHANT, *continued.*

Palliser's non-compliance with the admiral's signals. Palliser preferred articles of accusation against his commander, who was tried and acquitted, and the charge against him declared to be "malicious and ill-founded."

(2.) Lord Howe signally defeated the French fleet, taking six ships of the line, and sinking one of large force, and several others, June 1, 1794.

While the two fleets were engaged in this action, a large fleet of merchantmen, on the safety of which the French nation depended for its means of prosecuting the war, got safely into Brest harbour, which gave occasion to the enemy to claim the laurels of the day, notwithstanding their loss in ships, and in killed and wounded, which was very great.

USURY was forbidden by parliament, 1341. Until the 15th century, no Christians were allowed to receive interest of money, and Jews were the only usurers, and therefore often banished and persecuted (see *Jews*). By the 37th of Henry VIII. the rate of interest was fixed at 10 per cent. 1545. This statute was repealed by Edward VI. but re-enacted 13th Eliz. 1570. See *Interest* for later legislation.

UTAH, a western territory of North America, was organised Sept. 9, 1850. The capital, Great Salt Lake city, is the chief seat of the *Mormonites* (*which see*).

UTRECHT (the Roman *Trajectum ad Rhenum*), was the seat of an independent bishopric; founded about 695. The last prelate, Henry of Bavaria, weary of his turbulent subjects, sold his temporal government to the emperor Charles V. in 1528. The union of the Seven United Provinces began here (see *United Provinces*), 1579. The celebrated treaty of Utrecht, which terminated the wars of queen Anne, was signed by the ministers of Great Britain and France, and all the other allies, except the ministers of the empire, April 11, 1713. This treaty secured the Protestant succession in England, the separation of the French and Spanish crowns, the destruction of Dunkirk, the enlargement of the British colonies and plantations in America, and a full satisfaction for the claims of the allies. Utrecht surrendered to the Prussians, May 9, 1787; was possessed by the French, Jan. 18, 1795, and restored at the peace.

V.

VACCINATION (from *Variola Vaccina*, the cow-pox), discovered by Dr. Edward Jenner. He was born in 1749, and educated for the medical profession, partially under John Hunter. Having heard that milkmaids who have had the cow-pox never take the small-pox, he, about 1780, conceived the idea of vaccination, which was then ridiculed by eminent physiologists. He made the first experiment by transferring to a healthy child, in May 14, 1796, the pus from the pustule of a milkmaid who had caught the cow-pox from the cows. He announced his success in a memoir published, 1798, and vaccination became general in 1799, having been introduced Jan. 21 in that year. Dr. Jenner received 10,000*l.* from parliament for the discovery, June 2, 1802, and 20,000*l.* in 1807. The first national institution for the promotion of vaccination, called the Royal Jennerian Institution, was founded Jan. 19, 1803. The emperor Napoleon valued this service of Dr. Jenner to mankind so highly, that he liberated Dr. Wickham, when a prisoner of war, at Jenner's request, and subsequently whole families of English; making it a point to refuse him nothing that he asked. Vaccination, although much opposed on moral and religious grounds, was practised throughout all Europe previously to 1816. Dr. Jenner died in 1823.* The Vaccination Act, 3 & 4 Vict. passed July 23, 1840. Vaccination was made compulsory in England in 1853, and in Ireland and Scotland in 1863. See *Small-pox* and *Inoculation*. An important blue-book, entitled "Papers on the History and Practice of Vaccination," edited by Mr. John Simon, was published by the Board of Health in 1857.

VADIMONIAN LAKE; here, the Romans totally defeated the Etruscans, 283 B.C.

VAGRANTS. By law, after being whipped, a vagrant was to take an oath to return to the place where he was born, or had last dwelt for three years, 1530. A vagrant a second time convicted, to lose the upper part of the gristle of his right ear, 1535; and a third time convicted, death. A vagabond to be marked with a V, and be a slave for two years, 1327. Vagrants were punished by whipping, gaoling, boring the ears, and death for a second offence, 1572. The milder statutes were those of 17 Geo. II.; 32, 35, and 59 Geo. III. The present Vagrant Act was passed in 1824.

* Dr. Jenner died suddenly in 1823. A statue subscribed for by all nations, was erected to his memory in Trafalgar-square, April 30, 1858, in the presence of the prince consort. It was removed to Kensington in 1862. Another statue was erected by the French at Boulogne, and inaugurated Sept. 11, 1865.

VALENCAY, a château near Chateauroux, Central France, where Napoleon I. imprisoned Ferdinand of Spain from 1808 to 1813. His kingdom was restored to Ferdinand by a treaty signed Dec. 8, 1813.

VALENCIA (E. Spain), the *Valentia Edetanorum* of the Romans. Its university was founded, it is said, in the 13th century, and was revived in the 15th. Valencia was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, but submitted to the Bourbons after the unfortunate battle of Almanza, in 1707.—It resisted the attempts made on it by marshal Mouncey, but was taken from the Spaniards with a garrison of more than 16,000 men, and immense stores, by the French under Suchet, Jan. 9, 1812.

VALENCIENNES (N. France). This city (founded about 399 B.C.) was besieged from May 23 to July 26, 1793, when the French garrison surrendered to the allies under the duke of York. It was retaken, together with Condé, by the French, Aug. 27-30, 1794; on capitulation, the garrison and 1100 emigrants were made prisoners, with immense stores.

VALENTINE'S DAY (Feb. 14). Valentine is said to have been a bishop, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II. at Rome; others say under Aurelian, in 271. 618,000 letters passed through the post-office on Feb. 14, 1856. The origin of the ancient custom of "choosing a valentine" has been much controverted. See *Post*.

VALENTINIANS, followers of Valentine, a priest, who, on being disappointed of a bishopric, forsook the Christian faith, declaring there were thirty gods and goddesses, fifteen of each sex, which he called *Æones*, or *Ages*. He taught in the 2nd century, and published a gospel and psalms: his followers added other errors.

VALMY (N. E. France). Here the French, commanded by Kellerman, defeated the Prussians, commanded by the duke of Brunswick, Sept. 20, 1792. The victory was of immense moral advantage to the Republicans.

VALOIS, HOUSE OF. See *France*, 1328.

VALTELINE (Switzerland), now part of Austrian Italy. Here took place a general massacre of the Protestants by the Roman Catholics, who revolted against the government, July 20, 1620. It began at Tirano, extended to all the district, and lasted three days.

VALVASOR. The first dignity beneath a peer, was anciently that of *vidames*, *vicedomini*, or *valvasors*. Valvasors are mentioned by our ancient lawyers as *virī magna dignitatis*, and sir Edward Coke speaks highly of them. Now, the first personal dignity after the nobility is a knight of the order of St. George or of the Garter. *Blackstone*.

VANADIUM (from Vanadis, the Scandinavian Venus), a metal discovered by Sefström, in 1830, combined with iron ore. A similar metal, discovered in lead ore by Del Rio in 1801, and named *Erythronium*, was proved by Wöhler to be Vanadium.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, North Pacific ocean, near the main land. Settlements were made here by the English in 1781, which were seized by the Spaniards in 1789, but restored. By a treaty between the British government and that of the United States in 1846, this island was secured to the former. It has become of much greater importance since the discovery of gold in the neighbouring main land in 1858, and the consequent establishment of the colony of British Columbia (*which see*). Victoria, the capital, was founded in 1857.

VANCOUVER'S VOYAGE. Captain Vancouver served as a midshipman under captain Cook, and was appointed to command during a voyage of discovery, to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans. He sailed in 1790, and returned Sept. 24, 1795. He compiled an account of this voyage of survey of the north-west coast of America, and died in 1798.

VANDALS, a Germanic race, attacked the Roman empire in the 3rd century, and began their ravages in Germany and Gaul, 406-414; their kingdom in Spain was founded in 411; under Genseric they invaded and conquered the Roman territories in Africa, and took Carthage, Oct. 24, 439. They were subdued by Belisarius in 534. They were driven out by the Saracen Moors.

VANDAL KINGS IN AFRICA.

429. Genseric (see *Mecklenburg*).
477. Hunneric.

484. Gundamund.
496. Thorismund.

523. Hilderic.
531. Gelimer.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND was discovered by Tasman in 1633. Hence a part is called **TASMANIA**. It was visited by Furneaux in 1773; by captain Cook in 1777; and was deemed the south extremity of New Holland (now Australia) until 1799, when Flinders explored Bass's Straits, and proved Van Diemen's Land to be an island. A British settlement was established on the south-east part, within the mouth of the Derwent, in 1804, and named Hobart Town, or Hobarton, now the seat of government. This island was made a convict colony of Great Britain, whither many of our remarkable transports have been sent. Governor, col. Thos. Gore Browne (1862). Population in 1857, 81,492; in 1859, 84,080.

* **VARENNES**, a town in N. E. France, is celebrated by the arrest of Louis XVI., his queen, sister, and two children. They fled from the Tuileries on June 21, and were taken here on the 22nd, 1791, and conducted back to Paris, mainly through Drouet the post-master at an intermediate town, who recognised the king.

VARNA, a fortified town and seaport in Bulgaria, European Turkey. A great battle was fought near this place, Nov. 10, 1444, between the Turks under Amurath II. and the Hungarians under their king, Ladislaus, and John Hunniades. The latter were defeated with great slaughter: the king was killed, and Hunniades made prisoner. The Christians had previously broken a recent truce.—The emperor Nicholas of Russia arrived before Varna, the head-quarters of his army, then besieging the place, Aug. 5, 1828. The Turkish garrison made a vigorous attack on the besiegers, Aug. 7; and another on the 21st, but were repulsed. Varna surrendered, after a sanguinary conflict, to the Russian arms, Oct. 11, 1828. It was restored at the peace in 1829; its fortifications were dismantled, but have since been restored.—The allied armies disembarked at Varna, May 29, 1854, and remained there till they sailed for the Crimea, Sept. 3 following. While at Varna they suffered severely from cholera.

VASSY (N.E. France). The massacre of the Protestants at this place by the duke of Guise on March 1, 1562, led to the civil wars which desolated France to the end of the century.

VASSALAGE. See *Feudal Laws* and *Slavery*.

VATICAN HILL (Rome) became the seat of the papal government about 800. The pope's palace is said to contain 7000 rooms, rich in works of art, ancient and modern. The library, founded by pope Nicholas V., 1448, is exceedingly rich in printed books and MSS.—Pistolesi's description of the Vatican, with numerous plates, was published 1829-38.—The phrase "Thunders of the Vatican" was first used by Voltaire, 1748.—The ancient Vatican Codex of the Old and New Testament in Greek was published at Rome in 1857.

VAUDOIS. See *Waldenses*.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE, constructed of iron under the direction of Mr. Walker, at an expense of about 150,000*l.* (to be defrayed by a toll). The first stone was laid May 9, 1811, by prince Charles, eldest son of the duke of Brunswick; and the bridge was opened on June 4, 1816.

VAUXHALL GARDENS, London, were so denominated from the manor of Vauxhall, or Faukeshall; but the tradition, that this house or any other adjacent was the property of Guy Fawkes, is erroneous. The premises were the property of Jane Vaux in 1615, and the mansion-house was then called Stockden's. From her it passed through various hands, till it became the property of Mr. Tyers in 1752. There is no certain account of the time when these premises were first opened for the entertainment of the public: but the Spring Gardens at Vauxhall are mentioned in the *Spectator* as a place of great resort (1711). Some writers of accounts of London suppose 1730 to be the first year of the opening of Vauxhall Gardens, which succeeded Ranelagh Gardens. The greatest season of Vauxhall was in 1823, when 133,279 persons visited the gardens, and the receipts were 29,590*l.* The greatest number of persons in one night was Aug. 2, 1833, when 20,137 persons paid for admission. The number on the then *supposed* last night, Sept. 5, 1839, was 1089 persons. Vauxhall was sold by auction, Sept. 9, 1841, for 20,200*l.* The last performances at Vauxhall took place on July 25, 1859. The ground has been sold for building purposes.

VEDAS, the sacred books of the Hindoos, in Sanskrit, were probably written about 1000 B.C. Veda means knowledge. These books comprise hymns, prayers, and liturgical formulæ. The edition by professor Max Müller, printed under the patronage of the East India Company, appeared in 1849-62.

VEGETABLES for the table were brought from Flanders, about 1520. See *Gardening*.

VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, whose members restrict themselves to a vegetable diet, held their fifteenth anniversary in London, on Sept. 4, 1862.

VEHMIC TRIBUNAL (*Vehmgerichte* or *Fehmgerichte*), secret tribunals established in Westphalia to maintain religion and the public peace, had their origin in the time of Charlemagne, and rose to importance about 1182, when Westphalia became subject to the archbishop of Cologne. Persons of the most exalted rank were subjected to their decisions, being frequently seized, tried, and executed. The emperors endeavoured to suppress them, but did not succeed till the 16th century. Sir W. Scott has described them in "Anne of Geierstein." A remnant of this tribunal was abolished by Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, in 1811.

VEII, an independent Latin city near Rome. Between the Romans and Veientes frequent wars occurred, till Veii was utterly destroyed, 388, B.C. The Roman family, the Fabii, who had seceded from Rome for political reasons, were surprised and destroyed at the river Cremera, by the Veientes, 477 B.C. A siege of Veii by the Romans lasted from 405 to 396 B.C.

VELLORE (S.E. India), became the residence of the family of the dethroned sultan of Mysore, and was strongly garrisoned by English troops. The revolt of the Sepoys, in which the family of the late Tippoo took an active part, took place July 10, 1806. The insurgents were subdued by colonel Gillespie, and mostly put to the sword: 800 Sepoys were killed.

VELOCIPEDES, vehicles of German construction, first appeared in England in April, 1818, and obtained the name from being impelled by the feet with great celerity, the mover of the vehicle sitting astride upon it as upon a rocking-horse.

VENDEE. See *La Vendée*.

VENEZUELA, the seat of a South American republic. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village named Cora, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain; and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. This state in July, 1814, declared in congressional assembly the sovereignty of its people, which was recognised in 1818. It formed part of the republic of Columbia till 1831, when it separated from the federal union, and declared itself sole and independent. General D. T. Monagas was elected in 1855 president, and continued so till March, 1858, when a revolution broke out, and Don Jose Castro became president, who also was compelled to resign in Aug. 1859; and Dr. Pedro Gual assumed the government. A new constitution was promulgated in Dec. 1858. General José Paez was elected president, Sept. 8, 1861. He resigned on June 17, 1863, and Juan E. Falcon succeeded him, June 17. General Febres Cordero protested and set up a rival government at Porto-Cabello, which broke up in October following. Marshal J. E. Falcon was sworn as president, June 8, 1865. The population in 1859 was about one million and a half. See *Columbia*.

VENI, VIDI, VICI,—“I came, I saw, I conquered.” See *Zela*.

VENICE (N. Italy). The Veneti inhabited its site when it was made a kingdom by the Gauls, who conquered it about 356 B.C. Marcellus reconquered it for the Roman republic, and slew the Gaulish king, 221 B.C. Population of the city of Venice in 1857, 118,172.

Venice, founded by families from Aquileia and Padua fleeing from Attila, about . . . A.D. 452
First doge (or duke) chosen, Anastaso Paulullo, . . . 697
Bishopric founded . . . 733
The Rialto made the seat of government . . . 811
Venice becomes independent of the eastern empire, and acquires the maritime cities of Dalmatia and Istria . . . 997
Its navy and commerce increases . . . 1000-1100
Bank of Venice established . . . 1157
Crete purchased . . . 1205
The Venetians defeat the Genoese near Negropont . . . 1263
War with Genoa, 1293; the Venetian fleet is destroyed, and peace concluded . . . 1299
The doge Andrea Dandolo defeats Louis of Hungary at Zara . . . 1346
Venice helps in the Latin conquest of Constantinople, and obtains power in the East, 1204; severe contest with Genoa. . . . 1350-81

The doge Marino Faliero is accused of conspiracy and beheaded . . . 1355
The Venetians lose Istria and Dalmatia . . . 1358
War with the Genoese, who defeat the Venetians at Pola, and advance against Venice, which is vigorously defended . . . 1377
The Genoese fleet is captured at Chiozza . . . 1380
And peace concluded . . . 1381
Venice takes an active part in the Italian war, 1425-54
The city suffers from the plague . . . 1447
War with the Turks; Venice loses many of its eastern possessions . . . 1461-77
The Venetians take Athens, 1466; and Cyprus 1475
Venice helps to overcome Charles VIII. of France . . . 1495
Injured by the discovery of America (1492), and the passage to the Indies . . . 1497
The Venetians excite the Turks against the emperor Charles V. . . . 1504
And are nearly ruined by the league of Cambray 1508

VENICE, *continued.*

They assist in defeating the Turks at Lepanto	1571	The whole of Venice annexed to the kingdom of Italy by the treaty of Presburg	1806
The Turks retake Cyprus	"	All Venice transferred to the empire of Austria,	1814
Destructive fire at Venice	1577	Venice declared a free port	Jan. 24, 1830
The Rialto bridge and the Piazza di San Marco erected	1592	Insurrection begins March 22, 1848; the city surrenders to the Austrians after a long siege	Aug. 22, 1849
Paul V.'s interdict on Venice contemptuously disregarded	1607	[In consequence of the Italian war in 1859, the country has been much disorganised, and large numbers of persons emigrated in 1860-1.]	
Naval victories over the Turks; at Scio, 1651; and in the Dardanelles	1655	Venetian deputies will not attend the Austrian parliament at Vienna	May, 1861
The Turks take Candia	1669	[Venice has had 122 doges: Anafesto 697 to Luigi Manin, 1797.]	
Venice recovers part of the Morea	1683-99		
But loses it again	1715-39		
Venice occupied by Bonaparte, who, by the treaty of Campo Formio, gives part of its territory to Austria, and annexes the rest to the Cisalpine republic	1797		

VENTILATORS were invented by the rev. Dr. Hales, and described to the Royal Society of London, May 1741; and the ventilator for the use of ships was announced by Mr. Triewald, in November, same year. The marquess of Chabanne's plan for warming and ventilating theatres and houses for audiences was applied to those of London in 1819. The systems of Dr. Reid (about 1830) and others followed. Dr. Arnott's work on this subject was published in 1838. A commission on warming and ventilation issued a report in 1859.

VENTRILOQUISM (speaking from the belly). The phenomena are evidently described in *Isaiah* xxix. 4. Among eminent ventriloquists were baron Mengen and M. St. Gille, about 1772 (whose experiments were examined by a commission of the French academy); Thomas King (about 1716); Charles Matthews (1824); and M. Alexandre (1822).

VENUS. Her transit over the sun on Nov. 24, 1639, was first ascertained by Horrox in 1633. The astronomer-royal Maskelyne observed her transit at St. Helena, June 6, 1761. Capt. Cook made his first voyage in the *Endeavour*, to Otaheite, to observe a transit of Venus, June 3, 1769. See *Cook's Voyages*. The diurnal rotation of Venus was discovered by Cassini in 1667. The transit on Dec. 9, 1874, may be observed in Eastern Europe and in Asia.

VERA CRUZ (Mexico), built about 1600; was taken by the Americans in 1847, and by the allies in 1861 during the intervention.

VERMONT, a Northern State in North America, was settled by the French 1724-31; and ceded to Great Britain in 1763; and freed from the authority of New York, and admitted as a state of the Union in 1791.

VERNEUIL (N. W. France), the site of a battle fought Aug. 17, 1424, between the Burgundians and English under the regent duke of Bedford, and the French, assisted by the Scots, commanded by the count de Narbonne, the earls of Douglas and Buchan, &c. The French at first were successful; but some Lombard auxiliaries, who had taken the English camp, commenced pillaging. Two thousand English archers came then fresh to the attack; and the French and Scots were totally defeated, and their leaders killed.

VERNON GALLERY. The inadequate manner in which modern British art was represented in the National Gallery was somewhat remedied in 1847 by the munificent present to the nation by Mr. Robert Vernon, of a collection of 157 pictures, all but two being by first-rate British artists. They were first exhibited at Mr. Vernon's house in Pall Mall, next in the vaults beneath the National Gallery, afterwards at Marlborough House, and are now (1865) at the South Kensington Museum. In 1857, Mr. John Sheepshanks followed Mr. Vernon's example. See *Sheepshanks' Donations*.

VERONA (N. Italy) was founded by the Gauls or Etruscans. The amphitheatre was built by Titus, A.D. 82. Verona has been the site of many conflicts. On Sept. 27, 489, Theodoric defeated Odoacer king of Italy. About 1259 Mastino della Scala was elected podestà; and his descendants (the Scaligeri) ruled, till subdued by the Visconti, dukes of Milan. Verona was conquered by the Venetians, 1405, and held by them with some intermissions till its capture by the French general Massena, June 19, 1796. Near to it Charles Albert of Sardinia defeated the Austrians, May 4, 1848. Verona is one of the four strong Austrian fortresses termed the Quadrangle, or Quadrilateral, and here the emperor Francis Joseph, on July 12, 1859, in an order of the day announced to his army that he must yield to circumstances unfavourable to his policy, and thanked his people and army for their support.

VERSAILLES, PALACE OF (near Paris). In the reign of Louis XIII. Versailles was only a small village, in a forest thirty miles in circuit; and here this prince built a hunting-seat, about 1632. Louis XIV. between 1661 and 1687 enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which became the usual residence of the kings of France. Here was held the military festival of the royal guards, Oct. 1, 1789, which was immediately followed (on the 5th and 6th) by the attack of the mob, who massacred the guards and brought the king back to Paris. It was afterwards the residence of Louis-Philippe, and is still a royal palace. The historical gallery was opened in 1837. By the treaty of peace between Great Britain and British North America, signed at Paris, the latter power was admitted to be a sovereign and independent state, Sept. 3, 1783. On the same day a treaty was signed at Versailles between Great Britain, France, and Spain, by which Pondicherry and Carical, with other possessions in Bengal, were restored to France, and Trincomalee restored to the Dutch.

VERSE. See *Poetry*. Surrey's translation of part of *Virgil's Æneid* into blank verse, is the first English composition of the kind, omitting tragedy, extant in the English language (published in 1547). The verse previously used in our grave compositions was the stanza of eight lines, the *ottava rima*, (as adopted with the addition of one line by Spenser (in his *Faëry Queen*), who probably borrowed it from Ariosto and Tasso. Boccaccio introduced it into Italy in his *Teseide*, having copied it from the old French *chansons*. Trissino is said to have been the first introducer of blank verse among the moderns, about 1508. *Vossius*.

VESPERS. See *Sicilian Vespers*. In the house of the French ambassador at Blackfriars, in London, a Jesuit was preaching to upwards of three hundred persons in an upper room, the floor of which gave way with the weight, when the whole congregation was precipitated to the street, and the preacher and more than a hundred of his auditory, chiefly persons of rank, were killed. This catastrophe, termed the *Fatal Vespers*, occurred Oct. 26, 1623. *Stow*.

VESTA. The planet Vesta (the ninth) was discovered by Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, on March 29, 1807. She appears like a star of the sixth magnitude.

VESTALS were priestesses of Vesta, who took care of the perpetual fire consecrated to her worship. The mother of Romulus was a vestal. Numa, in 710 B.C. appointed four, and Tarquin added two. After the expulsion of the Tarquins, the high-priest was entrusted with the care of them. Minutia was buried alive for breaking her virgin vow, 337 B.C.; Sextalia, 274 B.C.; and Cornelia Maximiliana, A.D. 92.

VESUVIUS. By an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum (*which see*) were overwhelmed A.D. 79, and more than 250,000 persons perished, among them Pliny the naturalist. Numerous other disastrous eruptions have occurred. In 1631 the town of Torre del Greco, with 4000 persons, and a great part of the surrounding country, were destroyed. One of the most dreadful eruptions ever known took place suddenly, Nov. 24, 1759. The violent burst in 1767 was the 34th from the time of Titus. One in 1794 was most destructive: the lava flowed over 5000 acres of rich vineyards and cultivated land, and the town of Torre del Greco was a second time burned; the top of the mountain fell in, and the crater is now nearly two miles in circumference. Eruptions in May 1855, May and June 1858, and June 1859, caused great destruction, and in the spring and summer of 1860. A series of violent eruptions causing much damage occurred in Dec. 1861, and in Feb. 1865. Torre del Greco was again destroyed in 1861.

VETERINARY COLLEGE, London, was established at Camden-town, 1791; and Albert Veterinary College was opened in 1865.

VICE, THE. An instrument of which Archytas of Tarentum, disciple of Pythagoras, is said to have been the inventor, along with the pulley and other implements, 420 B.C.

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, an equity judge, appointed by parliament, first took his seat, May 5, 1813. A new court was erected about 1816, contiguous to Lincoln's-inn-hall. Two additional vice-chancellors were appointed under act 5 Vict. Oct. 1841. The office of vice-chancellor of England ceased in August, 1850, and a *third* vice-chancellor was appointed in 1851, when two more equity judges, styled *lords justices*, were appointed.

VICE-CHANCELLORS OF ENGLAND.

1813. Sir Thomas Plumer, April 13.
1818. Sir John Leach, Jan. 13.

1827. Sir Anthony Hart, May 4.
1827-50. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Nov. 1, THE LAST.

VICKSBURG. See *United States*, 1863.

VICTORIA, formerly PORT PHILLIP (Australia), situated between New South Wales and South Australia, the most successful colony in that region. In 1798, Bass, in his whale-boat expedition, visited Western Port, one of its harbours; and, in 1802, Flinders sailed into Port Phillip Bay.

Colonel Collins lands with a party of convicts with the intention of founding a settlement at Port Phillip, but afterwards removed to Van Diemen's Land . . . 1804
Messrs. Hume and Hovell, two stock-owners from New South Wales, explore part of the country, but do not discover its great advantages . . . 1824
Mr. Henty imports some sheep from Van Diemen's Land . . . 1834
Mr. John Batman enters between the heads of Port Phillip, and purchases a large tract of land from the aborigines for a few gewgaws and blankets. He shortly after, with fifteen associates from Hobarton, took possession of 600,000 acres in the present Geelong country, May, 1835
The Launceston Associates and Mr. John Pascoe Fawkener ascend the Yarra-Yarra (or ever-flowing) river, and encamp on the site of Melbourne . . .
The colonists (450 in number) possess 140,000, sheep, 2500 cattle, and 150 horses; sir R. Bourke, governor of New South Wales, visits the colony, determines the sites of towns, and causes the land to be surveyed and resold, setting aside many contending claims; he appoints captain Lonsdale chief-magistrate. See Melbourne . . . 1837
The colony named Victoria . . . 1839
Its prosperity brings great numbers to it, and induces much speculation and consequent embarrassment and insolvency . . . 1841-2
Mr. C. J. La Trobe appointed lieutenant-governor under sir G. Gipps . . . 1839
The province declared independent of New South Wales; a reward of 200*l.* offered for

the discovery of gold in Victoria, which was soon after found near Melbourne, and was profitably worked . . . Aug. 1851
7000 persons were at Ballarat, Oct.; 10,000 round Mount Alexander . . . Nov. "
From Sept. 30 to Dec. 31, 1851, 30,311 ounces of gold were obtained from Ballarat; and from Oct. 29 to Dec. 31, 94,524 ounces from Mount Alexander—total 124,835 ounces.
The production was still very great . . . 1859
Immense immigration to Melbourne. See Melbourne . . . 1852
A representative constitution granted . . . 1855
Sir Henry Barkly appointed governor . . . 1856
The parliament was opened . . . Nov. 26, 1857
Four administrations had been formed in 1857-1860
Exhibition of the products of the colony opened by the governor . . . Oct. 1, 1861
Sir Charles Darling appointed governor, May; arrives . . . Sept. 10, 1863
Great opposition to reception of convicts in any part of Australia; a ship containing them sent back . . . Oct. 1864
Important land act passed . . . March 22, 1865
The assembly passes the new government tariff, Jan., which is rejected by the legislative council; the governor raises money for the public service irregularly . . . July, "
The crisis still continues; appeal to the queen proposed . . . Oct. "
Parliament prorogued . . . Dec. "
Population of the colony in 1836, 224; in 1841, 11,738; in 1846, 32,879; in 1851, 77,345; Dec. 31, 1852, about 200,000; in March 1857 there were 258,116 males and 145,403 females; in all 403,519. In 1859, in all 517,366; in 1861, 540,322.

VICTORIA. See *Hong Kong* and *Vancouver's Island*.

VICTORIA CROSS, a new order of merit, instituted to reward the gallantry of persons of all ranks in the army and navy, Feb. 5, 1856. It is a Maltese cross made of Russian cannon from Sebastopol. The queen conferred the honour on 62 persons (of both services) on Friday, June 26, 1857; and on many of the Indian army, Aug. 2, 1858.

VICTORIA PARK (E. London), was originated by an act passed in 1841, which enabled her majesty's commissioners of woods and forests to purchase certain lands for a royal park, with the sum of 72,000*l.* raised by the same act, by the sale of York-house to the duke of Sutherland. The act described the land to be so purchased, containing 290 acres, situate in the parishes of St. John, Hackney; St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; and St. Mary, Stratford-le-bow, at the east end of London. The park was completed, and opened to the public in 1845.

VICTORIA RAILWAY-BRIDGE, on the tubular principle, over the St. Lawrence, Montreal, erected by Mr. James Hodges, under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. A. M. Ross, engineers, was completed and formally opened, Aug. 25, 1860. It forms part of the Grand Trunk railway, which connects Canada and the seaboard states of North America. The length is about sixty yards less than two English miles, and about 7½ times longer than Waterloo bridge, and ten times longer than new Chelsea bridge; the height sixty feet between the summer level of the river and the under surface of the central tube. It is supported by 24 piers. The cost was 1,700,000*l.* On Jan. 5, 1855, while constructing, the bridge was carried away by floating ice, but the stonework remained firm.

VICTORIA, STEAM-PACKET. Injured on the Thames on her first voyage by explosion of the boiler, April 1837. Sailed from Hull, for St. Petersburg, on Nov. 1, 1852, and having encountered a dreadful gale of wind, in which she damaged her machinery and rigging, was obliged to return to Hull, where her injuries were repaired, and whence she

again sailed on the 7th of same month. She had scarcely put to sea when another storm arose, more violent than the first, whereby she was a second time severely crippled, and in that state, the tempest continuing to rage with unabated fury, she neared the Wingo Beacon, off Gottenburg, on the rocks round which she struck, and was instantly wrecked. Many of the crew and passengers were drowned; the remainder with difficulty saved their lives, Nov. 8-9, 1852. She was a splendid ship, and her disastrous fate excited the deepest sorrow in England, Gottenburg, and St. Petersburg. The storm in which this vessel was lost, was perhaps the most terrible of the many that made the winter of 1852-3 memorable.

VICTORIA REGIA, the magnificent water-lily, brought to this country from Guiana by sir Robert Schomburgk, in 1838, and named after the queen. Fine specimens are at the Botanic Gardens at Kew, Regent's Park, &c. It was grown in the open air in 1855, by Messrs. Weeks, of Chelsea.

VICTORY, MAN-OF-WAR, of 100 guns, the finest first-rate ship in the navy of England, was lost in a violent tempest near the race of Alderney, and its admiral sir John Balchen, and 100 gentlemen's sons, and the whole crew, consisting of 1000 men, perished, October 8, 1744.—The *Victory*, the flag-ship of Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, is kept in fine preservation at Portsmouth.

VICTUALLERS, an ancient trade in England. The Vintners' company of London was founded 1437; their hall rebuilt in 1823.

None shall sell less than one full quart of the best beer or ale for *rd.* and two quarts of the smaller sort for *rd.* 1603

The power of licensing public-houses was granted to sir Charles Mompesson and sir Francis Mitchel 1621

The number in England then was about 13,000. „

In Great Britain about 76,000 public-houses 1790

England, 59,335; Scotland 15,081; Ireland, 14,080; total, 88,496 in 1850

Public-houses allowed to be opened on Sundays from the hour of half-past twelve till half-past

two in the day-time and from six till ten in the evening. 1848 and 1854

The prescribed time enlarged 1855

127,352 licences were issued for the sale of beer, cider, and perry in the United Kingdom, producing a revenue of 304,688*l.*; and 93,936

licences for the sale of spirits: revenue, 560,557*l.* 1858

Licensed Victuallers' School established 1803

Licensed Victuallers' Asylum established, Feb 22, 1827

VICTUALLING OFFICE (London), managed the victualling of the royal navy; was instituted December, 1663. The number of commissioners was five, afterwards seven, and then reduced to six. The various departments on Tower-hill, St. Katherine's, and Rotherhithe, were removed to Deptford in Aug., 1785, and the office to Somerset-house, 1783. In 1832, the office of commissioners was abolished, and the victualling office made one of five departments under the lords of the admiralty.

VIENNA (the Roman *Vindebona*), was capital of the margraviate of Austria, 984; capital of the German empire, 1278; and since 1806 the capital of the Austrian dominions only. Population in 1857, 476,222; in 1865, about 560,000. See *Austria*.

Vienna made an imperial city in 1136

Walled and enlarged with the ransom paid for Richard I. of England, 40,000*l.* 1194

Besieged by the Turks under Solymán the Magnificent, with an army of 300,000 men; but he was forced to raise the siege with the loss of 70,000 of his best troops 1529

Besieged July—Sept. 1683

The siege raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who totally defeats the Turkish army of 100,000 Sept. 12, „

Vienna taken by the French under prince Murat, Nov. 14, 1805

Evacuated Jan. 12, 1806

Again captured by the French May 13, 1809

Restored on the conclusion of peace Oct. 14, „

Congress of sovereigns at Vienna Nov. 1814

The revolt in Hungary induces an insurrection in Vienna March 13, 1848

The emperor retires, May 17; but returns, Aug. „

A second insurrection: count Latour, the war minister, is murdered Oct. 6, „

The emperor again takes flight Oct. 7, „

Vienna is bombarded by Windischgrätz and Jellachich, Oct 28; its capitulation Oct. 30, „

Conferences respecting the Russo-Turkish war held at Vienna * 1853-5

The fortifications demolished, and the city enlarged and beautified 1857-8

The imperial parliament (Reichsrath) assembles here May 31, 1860

* A conference of the four great powers, England, France, Austria, and Prussia, was held July 24, when a note was agreed on and transmitted for acceptance to St. Petersburg and Constantinople, July 31. This note was accepted by the czar, Aug. 10, but the sultan required modifications, which were rejected by Russia, Sept. 7. The sultan's note (Dec. 31) contained four points:—1. The promptest possible evacuation of the principalities. 2. Revision of the treaties. 3. Maintenance of religious privileges to the communities of all confessions. 4. A definite settlement of the convention respecting the holy places. It was approved by the four powers, and the conferences closed on Jan. 16, 1854.—A new conference of plenipotentiaries from

VIENNA, *continued.*

TREATIES OF VIENNA.

The treaty between the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain, by which they confirmed to each other such parts of the Spanish dominions as they were respectively possessed of; and by a private treaty the emperor engaged to employ a force to procure the restoration of Gibraltar to Spain, and to use means for placing the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain. Spain guaranteed the Pragmatic Sanction. April 30, 1725.

Treaty of alliance between the emperor of Germany, Charles VI., George II., king of Great Britain, and the states of Holland, by which the Pragmatic Sanction was guaranteed, and the disputes as to the Spanish succession terminated. (Spain acceded to the treaty on the 22nd of July.) Signed March 16, 1731.

Treaty of Peace between the emperor Charles VI. of Germany and the king of France, Louis XV., by which the latter power agreed to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction, and Lorraine was ceded to France. Signed Nov. 18, 1738. See *Pragmatic Sanction*.

Treaty between Napoleon I. of France and Francis (II. of Germany) I. of Austria, by which Austria

ceded to France the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and other territories, which were shortly afterwards declared to be united to France under the title of the Illyrian Provinces, and engaged to adhere to the prohibitory system adopted towards England by France and Russia. Oct. 14, 1809.

Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, confirming the principles on which they had acted by the treaty of Chaumont, March 1, 1814. Signed March 23, 1815.

Treaty between the king of the Netherlands on the one part, and Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia on the other, agreeing to the enlargement of the Dutch territories, and vesting the sovereignty in the house of Orange. May 31, 1815.

Treaty by which Denmark ceded Swedish Pomerania, and Rugen to Prussia, in exchange for Lauenburg. June 4, 1815.

Commercial treaty for twelve years between Austria and Prussia. Signed at Vienna, Feb. 19, 1853.

Treaty for the maintenance of Turkey signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, and Russia, signed April 9, 1854.

Treaty between Austria and Prussia and Denmark, by which Denmark ceded the duchies, Oct. 30, 1864.

VIGO (N.-W. Spain) was attacked and burned by the English in 1589. Sir George Rooke, with the combined English and Dutch fleets, attacked the French fleet and the Spanish galleons in the port of Vigo, when several men of war and galleons were taken, and many destroyed, and abundance of plate and other valuable effects fell into the hands of the conquerors, Oct. 12, 1702. Vigo was taken by lord Cobham in 1719, but relinquished after raising contributions. It was again taken by the British, March 27, 1809.

VILLA FRANCA (in Portugal), here the British cavalry, under sir Stapleton Cotton, defeated the French cavalry of marshal Soult (April 10, 1812) and freed Estremadura.—VILLA FRANCA, a small port on the Mediterranean, near Genoa, was bought for a steam-packet station by a Russian company, about Aug. 1858, which caused some political excitement.—At VILLA FRANCA, in Lombardy, the emperors of France and Austria met on July 11, 1859 (after the battle of Solferino), and on July 12 signed the preliminaries of peace, the basis of the treaty of Zurich (*which see*).

VILLAIN. See *Slavery in England*.

VIMEIRA (in Portugal), where the British under sir Arthur Wellesley defeated the French and Spanish forces under marshal Junot, duke of Abrantes, Aug. 21, 1808. The attack made with great bravery, was gallantly repulsed; it was repeated by Kellerman at the head of the French reserve, which was also repulsed; and the French being charged with the bayonet, withdrew on all points in confusion, leaving many prisoners.

VINCENT, CAPE ST. (S.-W. Portugal). Admiral Rooke, with twenty men-of-war, and the Turkey fleet under his convoy, was attacked by admiral Tourville, with a force vastly superior to his own, off Cape St. Vincent, when twelve English and Dutch men-of-war, and eighty merchantmen, were taken or destroyed by the French, June 16, 1797. Near here admiral Rodney destroyed several Spanish ships, Jan. 16, 1780. (See *Rodney's Victories*.) The celebrated battle was fought Feb. 14, 1797, between the Spanish and British fleets off the Cape. The latter commanded by admiral sir John Jervis, who took (after a well-fought battle) four line-of-battle ships, and considerably damaged the rest of the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14, 1797. Two of the captured ships were of 100 guns each, and the other two each of 74. From this Cape the earl had his title.

VINCENT'S, St. (West Indies), long a neutral island; but at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English. The latter soon after engaged in a war against the Caribs, on the windward side of the island, who were obliged to

Great Britain (lord John Russell), France (M. Drouyn de l'Huys), Austria (count Buol), Turkey (Arif Effendi), and Russia (count Gortschakoff), took place March, 1854. Two points, the protectorate of the principalities and the free navigation of the Danube, were agreed to; but the proposals of the powers as to the reduction of the Russian power in the Black Sea were rejected by the czar, and the conference closed, June 5, 1855. The English and French envoys' assent to the Austrian propositions was not approved of by their governments, and they both resigned their official positions.

consent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of land to the British crown. In 1779 the Caribs greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it in 1783. In 1795 the French landed some troops, and again instigated the Caribs to an insurrection, which was not subdued for several months. The great eruption of the Scouffrier mountain, after the lapse of nearly a century, occurred in 1812. Population in 1861, 31,755.

VINCENT DE PAUL, ST., CHARITABLE SOCIETY, founded in 1833, in France, by twelve young men. It extends its extremely beneficial operations even into Britain. Its power excited the jealousy of the French government, which suppressed its central committee at Paris, in Oct, 1861.

VINE.* The vine was planted by Noah 2347, B.C. *Gen.* ix. 20. A colony of vine-dressers from Phoea, in Ionia, settled at Marseilles, and instructed the South Gauls in tillage, vine-dressing, and commerce, about 600 B.C. Some think the vines are the aborigines of Languedoc, Provence, and Sicily, and that they grew spontaneously on the Mediterranean shores of Italy, France, and Spain. The vine was carried into Champagne, and part of Germany, by the emperor Probus, about A.D. 279. The vine and sugar-cane were planted in Madeira in 1420. The vine was planted in England in 1552; and in the gardens of Hampton-court-palace is an old and celebrated vine, said to surpass any known vine in Europe. See *Grapes* and *Wine*. The Tokay vines were planted in 1350.

VINEGAR. Known nearly as early as wine. The ancients had several kinds of vinegar, which they used for drink. The Roman soldiers were accustomed to take it in their marches. The Bible represents Boaz, a rich citizen of Bethlehem, as providing vinegar for his reapers (1312 B.C.), a custom still prevalent in Spain and Italy.

VINEGAR-HILL (near Enniscorthy, in Wexford, S.-E. Ireland). Here a sanguinary conflict took place between the British troops, commanded by Lake, and the Irish insurgent forces, June 21, 1798. The rebels suffered a severe defeat, though they claimed the victory from their having killed so many of the king's troops.

VINTNERS. See *Viticulturers*.

VIOL AND VIOLIN. The lyre of the Greeks became our harp, and the viol of the middle ages became the violin. The violin is mentioned as early as 1200, in the legendary life of St. Christopher. It was introduced into England, some say, by Charles II. Stradivarius (or Stradivarius) of Cremona was a renowned violin-maker (1700 to 1722).

VIRGIN MARY. The Assumption of the Virgin is a festival in the Greek and Latin churches, in honour of the miraculous ascent of Mary into Heaven, according to their belief, Aug. 15, A.D. 45. The Presentation of the Virgin is a feast celebrated Nov. 21, said to have been instituted among the Greeks in the 11th century; its institution in the West is ascribed to pope Gregory XI. 1372.† See *Annunciation* and *Conception*, *Immaculate*.

VIRGINIA. See *Rome*, 449 B.C.

VIRGINIA, the first British settlement in North America, was discovered by John Cabot in 1497, and was taken possession of and named by Raleigh, after the virgin-queen Elizabeth, July 13, 1584. Vain attempts were made to settle it in 1585.* Two expeditions were formed by patent in 1606, and others in 1610. In 1626, it reverted to the crown; and a more permanent colony was established soon afterwards. George Washington was delegate for Virginia in the congress of 1774. Eastern Virginia seceded from the Union, April 25, 1861, but Western Virginia declared for the Union, Feb. 13, and elected a governor, Feb. 20, 1861. Virginia was the chief seat of the war. See *United States* and *Richmond*.

* *Vine Disease*. In the spring of 1845, Mr. E. Tucker, of Margate, observed a fungus (since named *Oidium Tuckeri*) on grapes in the hot-houses of Mr. Slater, of Margate. It is a whitish mildew, and totally destroys the fruit. The spores of this *oidium* were found in the vinerias at Versailles in 1847. The disease soon reached the trellised vines, and in 1850 many lost all their produce. In 1852, it spread over France, Italy, Spain, Syria, and in Zante and Cephalonia attacked the currants, reducing the crop to one-twelfth of the usual amount. Through its ravages, the wine manufacture in Madeira ceased for several years. Many attempts have been made to arrest the progress of the disease, but without much effect. Sulphur dust is the most efficacious remedy. The disease had much abated in France, Portugal, and Madeira (1863). In 1862 Californian vines were introduced into the two latter.

† "The Indian incarnate god Chrishna, the Hindoos believe, had a virgin-mother of the royal race, and was sought to be destroyed in his infancy, about 900 years B.C. It appears that he passed his life in working miracles and preaching, and was so humble as to wash his friends' feet: at length dying, but rising from the dead, he ascended into heaven in the presence of a multitude. The Cingalese relate nearly the same things of their Buddha." *Sir William Jones*.

VISCONTI, the name of a noble Italian family, which ruled in Milan from 1287 to 1447; the heiress of the family was married to Francesca Sforza, afterwards duke of Milan.

VISCOUNT (*Vice Comes*), anciently the name of an office under an earl, who being oftentimes required at court, was his deputy, to look after the affairs of the county. The first viscount in England created by patent was John, lord Beaumont, whom Henry VI. created viscount Beaumont, giving him precedence above all barons, Feb. 10, 1440. *Ashmole*. This title, however, is of older date in Ireland and France. John Barry, lord Barry, was made viscount Buttevant, in Ireland, 9 Rich. II. 1385. *Bealson*.

VISIER, GRAND, an officer of the Ottoman Porte, first appointed about 1326. The office was abolished in 1838.

VISIGOTHS, separated from the Ostragoths about 330. See *Goths*. The emperor Valens, about 369, admitted them into the Roman territories upon the condition of their serving when wanted in the Roman armies; and Theodosius the Great permitted them to form distinct corps commanded by their own officers. In 400, under Alaric, they invaded Italy, and in 410 took Rome. They founded their kingdom of Toulouse, 414; conquered the Alani, and extended their rule into Spain, 414; expelled the Romans in 468; and finally were themselves conquered by the Saracens under Muza, in 711, when their last king Roderic, was defeated and slain. See *Spain* for a list of the Visigothic kings. Their rule in France ended with their defeat by Clovis at Vouglé, in 507.

VITTORIA (N. Spain), the site of a brilliant victory obtained by Wellington over the French army commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, king of Spain, and marshal Jourdan, June 21, 1813. The hostile armies were nearly equal, from 70,000 to 75,000 each. After a long and fearful battle, the French were driven, towards evening, through the town of Vittoria, and in their retreat were thrown into irretrievable confusion. The British loss was twenty-two officers and 479 men killed; 167 officers and 2640 men wounded. Marshal Jourdan lost 151 pieces of cannon, 451 waggons of ammunition, all his baggage, provisions, cattle, and treasure, with his bâton as a marshal of France. Continuing the pursuit on the 25th, Wellington took Jourdan's only remaining gun.

VIVARIUM. See *Aquavivarium*.

VIVISECTION, physiological experiments upon living animals, having much increased, the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Dresden and Paris in 1859 requested the opinion of a committee of eminent scientific men on the merits of the knowledge thus acquired. Their judgment was not unanimous. The London Society took up the question in 1860; and printed a pamphlet by Mr. G. Macilwain against vivisection. In Aug. 1862 an international conference to discuss the question was held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.*

VOLCANOES. In different parts of the earth there are above 200 volcanoes which have been active in modern times. See *Etna*, *Vesuvius*, and *Iceland*. In Mexico a plain was filled up into a mountain more than a thousand feet in height by the burning lava from a volcano, in 1759. A volcano in the isle of Ferro broke out Sept. 13, 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water, that discoloured the sea for several leagues. A new volcano appeared in one of the Azore islands, May 1, 1808.

VOLSCI, an ancient Latin people, frequently at war with the Romans. From their capital, Corioli, Caius Martius (who defeated them about 490 B.C.) derived his name Coriolanus. The story of his banishment by his ungrateful countrymen; of his revenge on them by bringing the Volsci to the gates of Rome, yet afterwards sparing the city at the entreaties of his mother, Volumnia (487 B.C.), is considered by many as a poetical legend. The Volsci were finally subdued and incorporated into the Roman people about 338 B.C.

VOLTAIC PILE, OR BATTERY, was constructed in consequence of the discoveries of Galvani (see *Galvanism* in article *Electricity*). The principle was discovered by Alessandro Volta, of Como (born 1745), for thirty years professor of natural philosophy at Pavia, and announced by him to the Royal Society of London in 1793. The battery was first set up in 1800. Volta was made an Italian count and senator by Napoleon Bonaparte, and was otherwise greatly honoured. While young he invented the electrophorus, electric pistol, and hydrogen lamp. He died in 1826, aged 81. The form of the Voltaic battery has been greatly improved by the researches of modern philosophers. The nitric acid battery of Mr. W. R. Grove was constructed in 1839; the carbon battery of Professor Robert Bunsen in 1842. The former is very much used in this country; that of Bunsen on the continent.

* Sir Charles Bell's opinion of vivisection was, that it either obscured the subject it was meant to illustrate, or misled men into practical errors of the most serious character.

VOLTURNO, a river in S. Italy, near Capua, near to which Garibaldi and his followers held a strong position. This was furiously assailed by the royal troops on Oct. 1, 1860, who were finally repulsed after a desperate struggle, the fiercest in which Garibaldi had yet been engaged. He was aided greatly by a band of Piedmontese from Naples. On Oct. 2 general Bixio completed the victory by capturing 2500 fresh Neapolitan troops and dispersing others.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS. Public contributions for the support of the British government against the policy and designs of France amounted to two millions and a half sterling in 1798. About 200,000*l.* were transmitted to England from India in 1799. Sir Robert Peel, of Bury, among other contributions of equal amount, subscribed 10,000*l.* *Annual Register.* See *Patriotic Fund.* In 1862 nearly a million pounds were subscribed in the British empire for the relief of the Lancashire cotton spinners. See *Cotton.*

VOLUNTEERS. This species of force was formed in England in consequence of the threatened invasion of revolutionary France, March 1794. Besides our large army, and 85,000 men voted for the sea, we subsidised 40,000 Germans, raised our militia to 100,000 men, and armed the citizens as volunteers. Between the years 1798 and 1804, when this force was of greatest amount, it numbered 410,000, of which 70,000 were Irish.* On Oct. 26, 1803, king George III. reviewed in Hyde Park 12,401 London volunteers, and on Oct. 28, 14,676 more. The English volunteers were, according to official accounts, 341,600 on Jan. 1, 1804. See *Naval Volunteers.* In May, 1859, in consequence of the prevalence of the fear of a French invasion, the formation of volunteer corps of riflemen commenced under the auspices of the government, and by the end of the year many thousands were enrolled in all parts of the kingdom.

[The first Middlesex volunteers were formed in 1803 as the duke of Cumberland's sharpshooters. They retained their organisation as a rifle club, when other volunteers were disbanded. In 1835 they were permitted by the duchess of Kent to take the name of the Royal Victoria Rifle Club.]

National Volunteer Association for promoting the practice of Rifle-shooting, was established in London, under the patronage of the queen and prince consort, Mr. Sidney (afterwards lord) Herbert, secretary at war, president, and the earl of Derby and other noblemen vice-presidents. (Annual subscription one guinea, or a composition for life of ten guineas.)

Nov. 18, 1859
2500 Volunteer officers presented to the queen; a dinner followed, with the duke of Cambridge in the chair: and a ball. March 7, 1860
The queen reviews about 18,450 volunteers in Hyde-park. June 23, "

[Mr. Tower, of Wealdhall, Essex, aged 80, was present as a private; he had been present as an officer in a volunteer review in 1803.]

First meeting of the National Association for rifle shooting held at Wimbledon; captain Edwd. Ross obtained the queen's prize of 250*l.* and the gold medal of the association, July 2-7, 1860

[M. Thorel, a Swiss, obtained a prize.]
Successful sham-fight at Bromley, Kent, July 14, "

Above 20,000 volunteers reviewed by the queen at Edinburgh. Aug. 7, "

Above 10,000 Lancashire volunteers reviewed by the earl of Derby at Knowsley. Sept. 1, "
Lord Herbert stated that the association had a capital of 3000*l.* and an annual income of 1500*l.* Feb. 16, 1861

Volunteers in Britain estimated at about 160,000 May, 1861
Second meeting at Wimbledon; Mr. Jopling gains the queen's prize and the association medal July 4-10, "
Review of 11,504 volunteers at Wimbledon, July 13; of 9000 at Warwick. July 24, "
Registered number of volunteers 162,681, April 1, 1862
20,000 volunteers reviewed by lord Clyde at Brighton. April 21, "
Third meeting at Wimbledon; Mr. Pixley gains the queen's prize, &c. July 1-14, "
A commission recommends that an annual grant of either 20*s.*, 30*s.*, or 34*s.* be given to each volunteer according to circumstances. Oct. "
Fourth meeting at Wimbledon, July 7, &c.; queen's prize, &c., won by sergeant Roberts of the 12th Shropshire rifle volunteers, July 14, "
An act to amend and consolidate the acts relating to the volunteer force of Great Britain was passed July 21, 1863
22,000 volunteers reviewed by the prince of Wales in Hyde-park (great improvement noticed). May 28, "
Fifth meeting at Wimbledon, July 11, &c.; the queen's prize, &c., won by private John Wyatt of the London rifle brigade July 23, 1864
Volunteers estimated at 165,000 in 1864.
Reviews and sham fights on Easter Mondays, near Brighton, April 5, 1863; near Guildford, March 28, 1864; near Brighton. April 17, 1865
Sixth meeting at Wimbledon, began July 11; the queen's prize was won by private Sharmar of the 4th West York Rifle Volunteers, July 18: the meeting ended with a review by the duke of Cambridge. July 22, "

* The first regiment of Irish volunteers was formed at Dublin, under command of the duke of Leinster, Oct. 12, 1779. They armed generally to the amount of 20,000 men, and received the unanimous thanks of the houses of lords and commons in Ireland, for their patriotism and spirit, for coming forward and defending their country. At the period when the force appeared, Irish affairs bore a serious aspect: manufactures had decreased, and foreign trade had been hurt by a prohibition of the export of salted provisions and butter. No notice of the complaints of the people had been taken in the English parliament, when, owing to the alarm of an invasion, ministers allowed the nation to arm, and an immense force was soon raised. The Irish took this occasion to demand a free trade, and government saw there was no trifling with a country with arms in its hands. The Irish parliament unanimously addressed the king for a free trade, and it was granted, 1779.

VOSSEM, PEACE OF, between the elector of Brandenburg and Louis XIV. of France ; the latter engaged not to assist the Dutch against the elector ; signed June 6, 1673.

VOUGLÉ, or VOUILLE, S.-W. France (near Poitiers), where Alaric II. king of the Visigoths, was defeated and slain by Clovis, king of France, 507. Clovis immediately after subdued the whole country from the Loire to the Pyrenees, and thus his kingdom became firmly established. A peace followed between the Franks and Visigoths, who had been settled above one hundred years in that part of Gaul called Septimania. Clovis soon afterwards made Paris the capital of his kingdom. *Henault.*

VOYAGES. By order of Pharaoh-necho, of Egypt, some Phœnician pilots sailed from Egypt down the Arabian Gulf, round what is now called the Cape of Good Hope, entered the Mediterranean by the Straits of Gibraltar, coasted along the north of Africa, and at length arrived in Egypt, after a navigation of about three years, 604 B.C.—*Herodotus.* The first voyage round the world was made by a ship, part of a Spanish squadron which had been under the command of Magellan (who was killed at the Philippine Islands in a skirmish) in 1519-20. See *Circumnavigators* and *North-West Passage.*

VULGATE (from *Vulgatus*, published) a term applied to the Latin version of the Scriptures, which is authorised by the council of Trent (1546), and which is attributed to St. Jerome, about 384. The older version, called the Italic, is said to have been made in the beginning of the 2nd century. Critical editions of the Vulgate were printed by order of pope Sixtus V. in 1590, and of pope Clement V. in 1592 and 1593. (The former was suppressed as imperfect.) The Latin Bible called the Mentz Bible was printed in 1460.

W.

WADHAM COLLEGE, OXFORD. Founded by Nicholas Wadham, esq. and Dorothy, his wife, in 1613. In this college, in the chambers of Dr. Wilkins (over the gateway), the Royal Society frequently met prior to 1658.

WAGER OF BATTLE. See *Appeal.*

WAGES IN ENGLAND. The wages of sundry workmen were first fixed by act of parliament 25 Edw. III. 1350. Haymakers had but one penny a day. Master carpenters, masons, tilers, and other coverers of houses, had not more than 3d. per day (about 9d. of our money) ; and their servants 1½d. *Viner's Statutes.*

By the 23rd Hen. VI. the wages of a bailiff of husbandry was 23s. 4d. per annum, and clothing of the price of 5s. with meat and drink ; chief hind, carter, or shepherd, 20s., clothing, 4s. ; common servant of husbandry, 15s., clothing, 40d. ; woman-servant, 10s., clothing 4s. 1444

By the 11th Hen. VII. a like rate of wages with a little advance: as, for instance, a free

mason, master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, master tiler, plumber, glazier, carver or joiner, was allowed from Easter to Michaelmas to take 6d. a day without meat and drink ; or, with meat and drink, 4d. : from Michaelmas to Easter, to abate 1d. A master having under him six men was allowed 1d. a day extra 1495

WAGES OF HARVEST-MEN IN ENGLAND AT DIFFERENT PERIODS :

Year.	s. d.	Year.	s. d.	Year.	s. d.
In 1350 per diem	0 1	In 1716 per diem	0 9	In 1800 per diem	2 0
In 1460 "	0 2	In 1740 "	0 10	In 1811 "	2 1½
In 1568 "	0 4	In 1760 "	1 0	In 1850 "	3 0
In 1632 "	0 6	In 1788 "	1 4	In 1857 "	5 0
In 1688 "	0 8	In 1794 "	1 6		

WAGGONS were rare in the last century. They, with carts, &c., not excepting those used in agriculture, were taxed in 1783. The carriers' waggons are now nearly superseded by the railways.

WAGHORN'S NEW OVERLAND ROUTE to INDIA. Lieut. Waghorn devoted a large portion of his life to connect India with England. On Oct. 31, 1845, he arrived in London, by a new route, with the Bombay mail of the 1st of that month. His despatches reached Suez on the 19th, and Alexandria on the 20th, whence he proceeded by steamboat to a place twelve miles nearer London than Trieste. He hurried through Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Prussia, and Belgium, and reached London at half-past four on the morning of the

first-mentioned day. The authorities of the different countries through which he passed eagerly facilitated his movements. The ordinary express, *via* Marseilles, reached London Nov. 2 following.* Mr. Waghorn subsequently addressed a letter to *The Times* newspaper, in which he stated that in a couple of years he would bring the Bombay mail to London in 21 days. He died January 8, 1850.

WAGRAM, a village near Vienna, the site of a battle fought July 5-6, 1809, between the Austrian and French armies, in which the latter was completely victorious. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful : 20,000 Austrians were taken by the French, and the defeated army retired to Moravia. An armistice was signed on the 12th ; and on Oct. 24, by a treaty of peace, Austria ceded all her sea-coast to France ; the kingdoms of Saxony and Bavaria were enlarged at her expense ; part of Poland in Galicia was ceded to Russia ; and Joseph Bonaparte was recognised as king of Spain.

WAHABEES, or WAHABITES, a warlike Mahometan reforming sect, considering themselves the only true followers of the prophet, arose in Arabia about 1750, under the rule of Abd-el-Wahab. His grandson, Saoud, in 1801, defeated an expedition headed by the caliph of Bagdad. In 1803 this sect seized Mecca and Medina, and continued their conquests, although their chief was assassinated in the midst of his victories. His son, Abdallah, long resisted Mahommed Ali, pacha of Egypt, but in 1818 he was defeated and taken prisoner by Ibrahim Pacha, who sent him to Constantinople, where he was put to death. The sect now flourishing is well described by Mr. W. Gifford Palgrave in his *Journey and Residence in Arabia* in 1862-3, published in 1865.

WAITS, the night minstrels who perform shortly before Christmas. The name was given to the musicians attached to the king's court. We find that a company of waits was established at Exeter in 1400 to "pipe the watch." The waits in London and Westminster were long officially recognised by the corporation.

WAKEFIELD (W. Yorkshire), the site of a battle between Margaret, the queen of Henry VI., and the duke of York, in which the latter was slain, and 3000 Yorkists fell upon the field, Dec. 31, 1460. The death of the duke, who aspired to the crown, seemed to fix the good fortune of Margaret ; but the earl of Warwick espoused the cause of the duke's son, the earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., and the civil war was continued. An art and industrial exhibition was opened at Wakefield, Aug. 30, 1865.

WALBROOK CHURCH (London), reputed the masterpiece of sir Christopher Wren, completed in 1679. There was a church here in 1135, and a new church was erected in 1429.

WALCHEREN EXPEDITION. This unfortunate expedition of the British to the island of Walcheren at the mouth of the Scheldt in Holland in 1809 consisted of 35 ships of the line, and 200 smaller vessels, principally transports, and 40,000 land forces, the latter under the command of the earl of Chatham, and the fleet under sir Richard Strachan. For a long time the destination of this expedition remained secret ; but before July 28, 1809, when it set sail, the French journals had announced that Walcheren was the point of attack. Perhaps a more powerful and better appointed armament had never previously left the British ports, or ever more completely disappointed public expectation. Flushing was invested in August ; a dreadful bombardment followed, and the place was taken Aug. 15 ; but no suggestion on the part of the naval commander, nor urging on the part of the officers, could induce the earl to vigorous action, until the period of probable success was gone, and necessity obliged him to return with as many of the troops as disease and an unhealthy climate had spared. The place was evacuated, Dec. 23, 1809. The house of commons instituted an inquiry, and lord Chatham resigned his post of master-general of the ordnance, to prevent greater disgrace ; but the policy of ministers in planning the expedition was, nevertheless, approved. The following epigram appeared at the time :—

"Lord Chatham, with his sword undrawn, Stood waiting for sir Richard Strachan ;
Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em, Stood waiting for the earl of Chatham."

WALDECK, a German principality, established in 1682. The reigning family claim descent from the Saxon hero, Witikind, who flourished about 772. The reigning prince, George Victor (born Jan. 14, 1831), succeeded his father, George, on May 15, 1845. Population, in Dec. 1861, 58,604.

* The Overland Mail, which had left Bombay on Dec. 1, 1845, arrived early on the 30th in London, by way of Marseilles and Paris. This speedy arrival was owing to the great exertions made by the French government to show that the route through France was shorter and better.

WALDENSES, a sect (also called Valdenses and Vaudois) inhabiting the Cottian Alps, derives its name, according to some authors, from Peter de Waldo, of Lyons (1170). They had a translation of the Bible, and allied themselves to the Albigenes, and were much vilified and persecuted, which led to the establishment of the Holy Office or Inquisition. Pope Innocent III. commissioned some monks to preach against the heresies of the Waldenses in Narbonne and Provence; but the French bishops were at first jealous of this mission, armed as it was with great power, and the feudal chiefs refused to obey the orders of the legates, 1203-4. One of the monks, the first inquisitor, Peter Chateauneuf, having been assassinated, the aspiring pontiff called on all the neighbouring powers to march into the heretical district. All obstinate heretics were placed at the disposal of Simon de Montfort, commander of this crusade, and the whole race of the Waldenses and Albigenes were ordered to be pursued with fire and sword. See *Albigenes*. They settled in the valleys of Piedmont about 1375, but were frequently dreadfully persecuted, especially in the 17th century, when Charles I. of England interceded for them (1627-9), and Oliver Cromwell (1655-6), obtained them some degree of toleration. They were permitted to have a church at Turin, Dec. 1853.

WALES, called by the Romans, *Britannia Secunda*. After the Roman emperor Honorius quitted Britain, Vortigern was elected king of South Britain. He invited over the Saxons, to defend his country against the Picts and Scots; but the Saxons perfidiously sent for reinforcements, consisting of Saxons, Danes, and Angles, by which they made themselves masters of South Britain. Many of the Britons retired to Wales, and defended themselves against the Saxons, in their inaccessible mountains, about 447. In this state Wales remained unconquered till Henry II. subdued South Wales in 1157; and in 1282 Edward I. entirely reduced the whole country, putting an end to its independence by the death of Llewelyn, the last prince.* The Welsh, however, were not entirely reconciled to this revolution, till the queen gave birth to a son at Caernarvon in 1284, whom Edward styled prince of Wales, which title the heir to the crown of Great Britain has borne almost ever since. Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of parliament, 1536. See *Britain*.

The supreme authority in <i>Britannia Secunda</i> intrusted to Suetonius Paulinus	58	The joint Irish and Scots forces defeated with great slaughter	1021
Conquests by Julius Frontinus	"	Jestyn, lord of Glamorgan, rebelling, is defeated and slain	1089
The Silures totally defeated	"	Part of Wales laid waste by the forces of Harold Rhys overthrown and slain	1055
The Roman, Julius Agricola, commands in Britain	78	William I. claims feudal authority over Wales	1070
Bran ab Llŷr, surnamed the Blessed, dies about Reign of Caswallon	80	Rhys ab Owain slain	1074
The ancient Britons defeat the Saxons	447-448	Ravaging invasion of the earl of Chester	1079
The renowned Arthur elected king	517	Invasion of the Irish and Scots	1080
Dynwal Moelmud, a great monarch, comes from Armorica, and becomes king of the Cymry, about	640	William I. invades Wales	1081
Reign of Roderic the Great	843	Battle of Llechryd	1087
He unites the petty states of Wales into one principality; his death	877	[In this conflict the sons of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn were slain by Rhys ab Tewdwr, the reigning prince.]	
Division of Wales—into north, south, and central (or Powys-land)	"	Rhys ab Tewdwr slain	1087
The Welsh princes submit to Alfred	885	The Welsh destroy many Norman castles	1092
The Danes land in Anglesey	900	The formidable insurrection of Payne Tuber-ville	1094
Laws enacted by Howel Dha, prince of all Wales, about	911	Invasion of the English under the earls of Chester and Shrewsbury	1096
He acknowledges the supremacy of Athelstan	926	The settlement in Wales of a colony of Flemings	1106
Civil wars at his death, about	948	Violent seizure of Nest, wife of Gerald de Windsor, by Owain, son of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn	1107
Great battle between the sons of Howel Dha and the sons of Edwal Voel; the latter victorious	952	[This outrage entailed dreadful retribution on Cadwgan's family.]	
Edgar invades Wales	963	Cardigan conquered by Strongbow	"
Danes again invade Wales, and lay Anglesey waste	980	Cadwgan assassinated	1110
Devastations committed by Edwin, the son of Eineon	990	Gruffydd ab Rhys lays claim to the sovereignty	1113
The country reduced by Aedan, prince of North Wales	1000	Another body of Flemings settle in Pembroke-shire	"
Aedan, the usurper, slain in battle by Llewelyn Rhun, the fierce Scot, defeated near Caernarthen	1015	[The posterity of these settlers are still distinguished from the ancient British population by their language, manners, and customs.]	
	1020	Henry I. erects castles in Wales	1114

* The statute of Wales, enacted at Rhuddlan March 19, 1284, alleges that—"Divine Providence has now removed all obstacle, and transferred wholly and entirely to the king's dominion the land of Wales and its inhabitants, heretofore subject unto him in feudal right." The ancient laws were to be preserved in civil causes; but the law of inheritance was to be changed, and the English criminal law to be put in force. *Annals of England*.

WALES, *continued.*

Revolt of Owen Gwynned on the death of Henry I.; part of South Wales laid waste . . . 1135
 The Welsh ravage the borders . . . 1136
 Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, invested with the powers of a count palatine in Pembroke . . . 1138
 Henry II. invades Wales, which he subsequently subdues, after a stout resistance by Owen Gwynned . . . 1157
 Confederacy of the princes of Wales for the recovery of their lost rights and independence . . . 1164
 Prince Madoc said to have emigrated to America, about . . . 1169
 Anglesey devastated . . . 1173
 The crusades preached in Wales by Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury . . . 1188
 Powys castle besieged . . . 1191
 The earl of Chester makes an inroad into North Wales . . . 1210
 King John invades Wales, laying waste a great part of the principalities . . . 1211-12
 Revolt of the Flemings . . . 1220
 Llewelyn, prince of North Wales, commits great ravages . . . 1230
 Death of Maelgwy ap Rhys . . . 1233
 Powys castle taken by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth's forces . . . 1234
 William, earl of Pembroke, slain . . . 1234
 Prince David ravages the marshes, &c. . . 1244
 Invasion of Henry III. . . 1245
 Anglesey again devastated . . . 1246
 Llewelyn ap Griffith, the last prince . . . 1246
 Convention of the Welsh nobility against the English . . . 1258
 Hay and Brecknock castles taken by prince Edward . . . 1265
 Peace with the English . . . 1267
 Edward I. summons Llewelyn to Westminster; on his refusal to come, deposes him; and invades Wales . . . 1277
 Edward encamps a powerful army on Saltney marsh . . . 1281
 The sons of Gruffydd treacherously drowned in the river Dee, by the earl Warrenne and Roger Mortimer . . . 1281
 Hawarden castle taken by surprise by Llewelyn and his brother David; they destroy Flint and Rhuddlan castles . . . 1282
 Great battle between Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, the last prince, and the English: Llewelyn slain, after the battle, by De Franctan, Dec. 11, " . . . 1283
 Wales finally subdued by Edward I., after a severe contest . . . 1283
 Prince David surrenders, and is executed as a traitor . . . 1283
 The first English prince of Wales, son of Edward, born at Caernarvon castle (see *Princes of Wales*, p. 772) . . . April 25, 1284
 The insurrection of Llewelyn ap Madoc; checked, 1294; suppressed . . . 1316
 Great rebellion of Owain Glyndwr, or Owen

Glendower (grandson of the last prince, Llewelyn), commences . . . 1400
 Radnor and other places taken by Owain Glyndwr . . . 1401
 He besieges Caernarvon . . . 1402
 And seizes Harlech castle . . . 1404
 Harlech castle retaken by the English forces . . . 1408
 Owain Glyndwr dies . . . 1415
 Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI., takes refuge in Harlech castle . . . 1459
 Town of Denbigh burnt . . . 1460
 The earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., lands in Pembroke, and is aided by the Welsh . . . Aug. 1485
 Palatine jurisdiction in Wales abolished by Henry VIII. . . 1535
 Monmouth made an English county by the same king . . . 1535
 The counties of Brecknock, Denbigh, and Radnor formed . . . 1535
 Act for "laws and justice to be administered in Wales in same form as in England," 27 Henry VIII. . . 1536
 Wales incorporated into England by parliament, Divided into twelve counties . . . 1543
 Dr. Ferrars, bishop of St. David's, burnt at the stake for heresy . . . 1555
 Lewis Owain, a baron of the exchequer, attacked and murdered while on his assize tour The bible and prayer-book ordered to be translated into Welsh, and divine service to be performed in that language . . . 1563
 First congregation of dissenters assembled in Wales; Vavasour Powel apprehended while preaching . . . 1620
 Beaumaris castle garrisoned for king Charles I. Powys castle taken by sir Thomas Myddelton, Oct. 1644
 Dr. Laud, formerly bishop of St. David's, beheaded on Tower-hill . . . Jan 10, 1645
 Surrender of Hawarden castle to the parliament general Mytton . . . 1647
 Charles I. takes refuge in Denbigh . . . 1647
 Rhuddlan castle surrenders . . . 1647
 Harlech castle surrenders to Cromwell's army under Mytton . . . 1647
 Battle of St. Fagan's; the Welsh totally defeated by col. Horton, Cromwell's lieutenant, May 8, 1648
 Beaumaris castle surrenders to Cromwell . . . 1649
 Pembroke castle taken; colonel Poyer shot, April 25, 1649
 The French land in Pembrokeshire, and are made prisoners . . . Feb. 1797
 Rebecca or "Becca" riots broke out against toll-gates, Feb.; an old woman, a toll-keeper, was murdered Sept. 10; many persons were tried and punished . . . Oct. 1843
 Subscriptions begun for establishing a university in Wales . . . Dec. 1863

SOVEREIGNS OF WALES.

640. Dywifwal Moelmud, king of the Cymry.
 688. Idwallo.
 720. Rhodri, or Roderic.

755. Conan.
 818. Mervyn.
 843. Roderic, surnamed the Great.

* At the commencement of the civil war, Pembroke castle was the only Welsh fortress in the possession of the parliament, and it was entrusted to the command of col. Langharne. In 1647, he, and colonels Powel and Poyer, embraced the cause of the king, and made Pembroke their head quarters; after the defeat at St. Fagan's, retired to the castle, followed by an army led by Cromwell. They capitulated, after having endured great sufferings from want of water. Langharne, Powel, and Poyer were tried by a court-martial, and condemned to death; but Cromwell having been induced to spare the lives of two of them, it was ordered that they should draw lots for the favour, and three papers were folded up, on two of which were written the words, "Life given by God;" the third was left blank. The latter was drawn by colonel Poyer, who was shot accordingly on the above mentioned day. *Pennant.*

WALES, *continued.*

PRINCES OF NORTH WALES.

877. Anarawd.
 913. Edwal Voel.
 939. Howel Dha the Good, prince of all Wales.
 948. Jevaf, or Jevav, and Iago.
 972. Howel ap Jevaf.
 984. Cadwallon ap Jevaf.
 985. Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dha.
 992. Edwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel.
 998. Aedan, a usurper.
 1015. Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt.
 1021. Iago ap Edwal ap Meyric.
 1038. Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt.
 1061. Bleddyn and Rygwallon.
 1073. Trahaern ap Caradoc.
 1079. Griffith ap Conan.
 1137. Owain Gwynedd.
 1169. David ap Owain Gwynedd.
 1194. Llewelyn the Great.
 1240. David ap Llewelyn.
 1246. Llewelyn ap Griffith, last prince of the blood ; slain after battle, in 1282.

PRINCES OF SOUTH WALES.

877. Cadeth or Cadell.
 907. Howel Dha the good.
 948. Owain ap Howel Dha, his son.
 987. Meredith ap Owain.
 993. Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt.
 1021. Rytherch ap Jestyn, a usurper.
 1031. Hywel and Meredydd.
 1042. Rhyderch and Rhys, the sons of the usurper.
 1061. Meredydd ap Owain ap Edwyn.
 1073. Rhys ap Owain, and Rhydderch ap Caradoc.
 1077. Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr.
 1092. Cadwgan ap Bleddyn.
 1115. Griffith ap Rhys.
 1137. Rhys ap Gruffydd, or Griffith.
 1196. Gruffydd ap Rhys.
 1202. Rhys ap Gruffydd.
 1222. Owain ap Gruffydd.
 1235. Meredith ap Owain ; he died in 1267.

PRINCES AND LORDS OF POWYS-LAND.

877. Mervyn.
 900. Cadeth ; also prince of South Wales.
 927. Howel Dha the Good.
 * * * * *
 985. Meredydd ap Owain.
 * * * * *
 1061. Bleddyn ap Cynvyn.
 1073. Meredydd ap Bleddyn.
 1087. Cadwgan ap Bleddyn.
 1132. Madoc ap Meredydd.
 1160. Griffith ap Meredydd.
 * * * * *

1256. Gwenwinwin, or Gwenwynwyn.
 " Owain ap Gruffydd.

ENGLISH PRINCES OF WALES.*

1301. Edward Plantagenet (afterwards king Edward II.), son of Edward I., born in Caernarvon Castle on the 25th April, 1284. It is asserted that immediately after his birth he was presented by his father to the Welsh chieftains as their future sovereign, the king holding up the royal infant in his arms, and saying, in the Welsh language, "*Eich Dyn*," literally in English, "This is your man," but signifying "This is your countryman and king." See however "*Ich Dien*."
 1343. Edward the Black Prince.
 1376. Richard, his son (afterwards Richard II.)
 1399. Henry (afterwards Henry V.), son of Henry IV.
 1454. Edward, son of Henry VI. ; slain at Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471.
 1471. Edward (afterwards Edward V.), son of Edward IV.
 1483. Edward, son of Richard III. ; died in 1484.
 1489. Arthur, son of Henry VII. ; died in 1502.
 1503. Henry his brother (afterwards Henry VIII).
 1537. Edward, his son (afterwards Edward VI.) was duke of Cornwall, and not prince of Wales.
 1610. Henry Frederic, son of James I. ; died Nov. 6, 1612.
 1616. Charles, his brother (afterwards Charles I.).
 1630. Charles, his son (afterwards Charles II.), never created prince of Wales.
 1714. George Augustus (afterwards George II.).
 1729. Frederic Lewis, his son ; died March 20, 1751.
 1751. George, his son (afterwards George III.).
 1762. George, his son (afterwards George IV.).
 1841. Albert-Edward, son of queen Victoria. Travelled on the continent, and studied at Oxford and Edinburgh in 1859. Visited Canada, with the dignity of a viceroy, and the United States, 1860. Entered the university of Cambridge in Jan. ; attended the camp at Dublin, July to Sept. ; opened New Middle Temple Library, Oct. 31 ; 1861. Ordered to be prayed for as Albert-Edward, instead of Albert, Jan. 8 ; visited the continent, Syria, and Egypt, March-June ; Germany and Italy, Aug.—Dec. 1862. Admitted to the house of peers, Feb. 5 ; a privy councillor, Dec. 8, 1863. Married to princess Alexandra of Denmark, March 10, 1863. Visited Denmark and Sweden, Sept.—Oct. 1864. Issue : Albert-Victor, born Jan. 1864 ; George-Frederick, born June 3, 1865.

WALHALLA (the Hall of Glory), a temple near Ratisbon, erected by Louis, king of Bavaria, to receive the statues and memorials of the great men of Germany, commenced Oct. 18, 1830, and inaugurated Oct. 18, 1842. The name is derived from the fabled meeting-place of Scandinavian heroes after death.

WALKING. See *Pedestrianism*.

WALLACHIA. See *Danubian Principalities*. On Dec. 23, 1861, the union of Wallachia and Moldavia, under the name of Roumania, was proclaimed at Jassy and Bucharest.

* WALES, PRINCESS OF. This title was held, some authors say, during the early period of her life, by the princess Mary of England, eldest daughter of Henry VIII., and afterwards queen Mary I. She was created, she state, by her father princess of Wales, in order to conciliate the Welsh people and keep alive the name, and was, they add, the first and only princess of Wales in her own right ; a rank she enjoyed until the birth of a son to Henry, who was afterwards Edward VI., born in 1537. This is however denied by Banks.

WALLIS'S VOYAGE. Captain Wallis sailed from England on his voyage round the world, July 26, 1766 ; and returned to England, May 19, 1768.

WALLOONS, a people who fled to England from the persecution of the cruel duke of Alva, the governor of the Low Countries for Philip II. of Spain, 1566. A church was given to them by queen Elizabeth.

WALLS. See *Roman Walls*.

WALNUT-TREE has long existed in England.* The black walnut-tree (*Juglans nigra*) was brought to these countries from North America before 1629.

WALPOLE'S ADMINISTRATIONS. Mr. Walpole (afterwards sir Robert, and earl of Orford), was born in 1676 ; became secretary-at-war in 1708 ; was expelled the house of commons on a charge of misappropriating the public money, 1711 ; committed to the Tower, Jan. 17, 1712 ; became first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer in 1715. He resigned, on a disunion of the cabinet, in 1717, bringing in the sinking-fund bill on the day of his resignation. On the earl of Sunderland retiring in 1721, he resumed his office and held it till 1742. He died March 18, 1745.

SECOND WALPOLE ADMINISTRATION (1721).

Sir Robert Walpole, *first lord of the treasury*.
Thomas, lord Parker, created earl of Macclesfield, *lord chancellor*.
Henry lord Carleton (succeeded by William, duke of Devonshire), *lord president*.
Evelyn, duke of Kingston (succeeded by lord Trevor), *privy seal*.
James, earl of Berkeley, *first lord of the admiralty*.

Charles (viscount Townshend), and John, lord Carteret (the latter succeeded by the duke of Newcastle), *secretaries of state*.
Duke of Marlborough (succeeded by the earl of Cadogan), *ordnance*.
George Treby (succeeded by Henry Pelham), *secretary-at-war*.
Viscount Torrington, &c.

WALTZ, the popular German national dance, was introduced into England by baron Neuman and others in 1813. *Raikes*.

WANDSWORTH, near London. Here was opened Wandsworth meeting-house, the first place of worship for dissenters in England, Nov. 20, 1572. In Garrett-lane, near this place, a mock election of a mayor of Garratt was formerly held, after every general election of parliament, to which Foote's dramatic piece, *The Mayor of Garratt* (1763), gave no small celebrity.

WAR, called by Erasmus "the malady of princes." Osymandyas of Egypt, the first warlike king ; he passed into Asia, and conquered Bactria, 2100 B.C. *Usher*. He is supposed by some to be the Osiris of the priests. It is computed that, to the present time, no less than 6,860,000,000 of men have perished in the field of battle. See *Battles*.

FOREIGN WARS OF GREAT BRITAIN SINCE THE CONQUEST.

War with		Peace.	War with		Peace.	War with		Peace.
Scotland	. . .	1068	. . .	1092	France	. . .	1422	. . . 1471
France	. . .	1116	. . .	1118	France	. . .	1492	same year.
Scotland	. . .	1138	. . .	1139	France	. . .	1512	. . . 1514
France	. . .	1161	. . .	1186	France	. . .	1522	. . . 1527
France	. . .	1194	. . .	1195	Scotland	. . .	1522	. . . 1542
France	. . .	1201	. . .	1216	Scotland	. . .	1542	. . . 1546
France	. . .	1224	. . .	1234	Scotland	. . .	1547	. . . 1550
France	. . .	1294	. . .	1299	France	. . .	1549	. . . 1550
Scotland	. . .	1296	. . .	1323	France	. . .	1557	. . . 1559
Scotland	. . .	1327	. . .	1328	Scotland	. . .	1557	. . . 1560
France	. . .	1339	. . .	1360	France	. . .	1562	. . . 1564
France	. . .	1368	. . .	1420	Spain	. . .	1588	. . . 1604
Spain	. . .	1624	. . .	1629	France	. . .	1627	. . . 1629
Holland	. . .	1651	. . .	1654	Holland	. . .	1666	. . . 1668
Spain	. . .	1655	. . .	1660	Denmark	. . .	1666	. . . 1668
France	. . .	1666	. . .	1668	Holland	. . .	1666	. . . 1668
Algers	. . .	1669	. . .	1671	Holland	. . .	1672	. . . 1674
France	. . .	1689	. . .	1697	France	. . .	1689	. . . 1697
Peace of Ryswick, Sept. 20, 1697								

GREAT MODERN WARS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

War of the <i>Succession</i> , commenced May 4, 1702.	War with France, March 31, 1744. Closed also on April 30, 1748.
Peace of Utrecht, March 13, 1713.	War; the <i>Seven Years' War</i> , June 9, 1756. Peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763.
War with Spain, Dec. 16, 1718. Peace concluded, 1721.	War with Spain, Jan. 4, 1762. General peace, Feb. 10, 1763.
War; <i>Spanish War</i> , Oct. 23, 1739. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, April 30, 1748.	

* Near Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, there was the largest walnut-tree on record ; it was felled in 1627, and from it were cut nineteen loads of planks ; and as much was sold to a gunsmith in London as cost 10*l*. carriage ; besides which there were thirty loads of roots and branches. When standing it covered 76 poles of ground ; a space equal to 2299 square yards, statute measure.

WAR, *continued.*

War with the United States of North America, July 14, 1774. Peace of Paris, Nov. 30, 1782.
 War with France, Feb. 6, 1778. Peace of Paris, Jan. 20, 1783.
 War with Spain, April 17, 1780. Closed same time Jan. 20, 1783.
 War with Holland, Dec. 21, 1780. Peace signed, Sept. 2, 1783.
 War of the *Revolution*, Feb. 1, 1793. Peace of Amiens, March 27, 1802.

War against Bonaparte, April 29, 1803. Finally closed June 18, 1815.
 War with America, June 18, 1812. Peace of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814.
 War with Russia, March 27, 1854. Peace of Paris, March 31, 1856.
 For the wars with India, China, and Persia, see those countries respectively.

WAR AFFAIRS. On account of the war with Russia, the duke of Newcastle, previously colonial secretary, was appointed a secretary for war affairs, and a cabinet minister, June 9, 1854. See *Secretaries*.

WARBECK'S INSURRECTION. Perkin Warbeck, the son of a Florentine Jew, to whom Edward IV. had stood godfather, was persuaded by Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, sister to Richard III., to personate her nephew, Richard, Edward V.'s brother, which he did first in Ireland, where he landed, 1492. The imposture was discovered by Henry VII. 1493. Some writers consider that Warbeck was not an impostor.

Made an attempt to land at Kent, with 600 men, when 150 were taken prisoners, and executed, 1495.

Recommended by the king of France to James IV. of Scotland, who gave him his kinswoman, lord Huntley's daughter, in marriage, the same year. James IV. invaded England in his favour, 1496. Left Scotland, and went to Bodmin, in Cornwall,

where 3000 joined him, and he took the title of Richard IV., 1497.

Taken prisoner by Henry VII., 1498.

Set in the stocks at Westminster and Cheapside, and sent to the Tower, 1499.

Plotted with the earl of Warwick to escape out of the Tower, by murdering the lieutenant, for which he was hanged at Tyburn, Nov. 28, 1499.

WARDIAN CASES. In 1829, Mr. N. B. Ward observed a small fern and grass growing in a closed glass bottle, in which he had placed a chrysalis covered with moist earth. From this circumstance he was led to construct his well-known *closely glazed* cases, which afford to plants light, heat, and moisture, and exclude deleterious gases, smoke, &c. They are particularly adapted for ferns. In 1833 they were first employed for the transmission of plants to Sydney, &c., with great success; and professor Faraday lectured on the subject in 1838.

WARDMOTES, meetings of the citizens of London in their wards, where they elect annually their common councilmen. The practice is said to have begun in 1386. They had previously assembled in Guildhall.

WARRANTS, GENERAL, do not specify the name of the accused. They were declared to be illegal and unconstitutional by lord chief justice Pratt, Dec. 6, 1763, in relation to the seizure and committal of Mr. Wilkes to the Tower for a libel on the king. After the decision of the court of common pleas in favour of Wilkes, he brought an action against lord Halifax, then secretary of state, and recovered 400*l.* damages. Wilkes laid his damages at 20,000*l.*, Nov. 10, 1769.

WARRIOR. See under *Navy of England*.

WARSAW, the metropolis of Poland. The diet was transferred to this city from Cracow in 1566, and it became the seat of government in 1689. Population in 1859, 162,777. See *Poland*, 1861-5, for recent events.

Alliance of Warsaw, between Austria and Poland, against Turkey, in pursuance of which John Sobieski assisted in raising the siege of Vienna (on the 18th of September following), signed. March 31, 1683

Warsaw surrenders to Charles XII. 1703

Treaty of Warsaw, between Russia and Poland, Feb. 24, 1768

The Russian garrison placed here in 1794; expelled by the citizens with the loss of 2000 killed and 500 wounded, and 36 pieces of cannon April 17, 1794

The Poles defeated by the Russians at Maciejowice Oct. 4, "

The king of Prussia besieges Warsaw, July; compelled to raise the siege, Sept.; it is taken by the Russians Nov. "

Suwarrow, the Russian general, after the siege and destruction of Warsaw, cruelly butchered

30,000 Poles, of all ages and conditions, in cold blood Nov. 4, 1794

Warsaw constituted a duchy and annexed to the house of Saxony Aug. 1807

The duchy overrun by the Russians; Warsaw made the residence of a Russian viceroy 1813

The last Polish revolution commences at Warsaw Nov. 29, 1830

Battle of Grochow, near Warsaw, in which the Russians were defeated, and forced to retreat with the loss of 7000 men Feb. 25, 1831

Battle of Warsaw, when, after two days' hard fighting, the city capitulated, and was taken possession of by the Russians; and great part of the Polish army retired towards Plock and Modlin Sept. 6-8, "

The czar meets the emperor of Austria and the regent of Prussia; no result Oct. 20-25, 1860

WASHINGTON (in Columbia district, partly in Virginia and Maryland, on the bank of the Potomac, N.-E. of Virginia), the capital of the United States, founded in 1791, and made the seat of government in 1800. The house of representatives was opened for the first time, May 30, 1808. Washington was taken in the late war by the British forces under general Ross, when all its superb national structures were consumed by a general conflagration, the troops not sparing even the national library, Aug. 24, 1814. General Ross was soon afterwards killed by some American riflemen, in a desperate engagement at Baltimore, Sept. 12, following.—Part of the capitol and the whole of the library of the United States' congress were destroyed by fire, Dec. 24, 1851. The prince of Wales was entertained by the president here in Sept. 1860. See *United States*. Washington was fortified in April, 1861, against the Confederates.

WASIUM (named from the royal house of Wasa or Vasa), a supposed new metal, discovered by F. Bahr, of Stockholm, in 1682. In Nov., 1863 Nicklès declared it to be a compound of didymium, yttrium, and terbium.

WASTE LANDS. The inclosure of waste lands and commons, in order to promote agriculture, first began in England about the year 1547, and gave rise to Ket's rebellion, 1549. Inclosures were again promoted by the authority of parliament, 1785. The waste lands in England were estimated in 1794 to amount to 14 millions of acres, of which there were taken into cultivation, 2,837,476 acres before June, 1801. In 1841, there were about 6,700,000 acres of waste land, of which more than half was thought to be capable of improvement. See *Agriculture*.

WATCH OF LONDON, at night, appointed 1253, proclaimed the hour with a bell before the introduction of public clocks. *Hardie*. The old watch was discontinued, and a new police (on duty day and night) commenced, Sept. 29, 1829. See *Police*.

WATCHES are said to have been first invented at Nuremberg, 1477, although it is affirmed that Robert, king of Scotland, had a watch about 1310.

Watches first used in astronomical observations by Purbach . . . 1500
 Authors assert that the emperor Charles V. was the first who had anything that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table-clock . . . 1530
 Watches first brought to England from Germany in . . . 1577
 A watch which belonged to queen Elizabeth is preserved in the library of the Royal Institution, London.
 Spring pocket-watches (watches properly so-called) have had their invention ascribed to Dr. Hooke by the English, and to M. Huy-

ghens by the Dutch. Dr. Derham, in his *Artificial Clockmaker*, says that Dr. Hooke was the inventor; and he appears certainly to have produced what is called the pendulum watch about 1658; manifest, among other evidences, from an inscription on one of the double-balance watches presented to Charles II., "Rob. Hooke, inven. 1658; T. Tompion fecit, 1675."

Repeating watches invented by Barlowe . . . 1676
 Harrison's first time-piece produced . . . 1735
 Watches and clocks were taxed in . . . 1797
 The tax was repealed in 1798. See *Clocks*.

WATER. Thales of Miletus, founder of the Ionic sect, considered water to be the original principle of everything, about 594 B.C. *Stanley*. In the Roman church, water was first mixed with the sacramental wine, A.D. 122. *Lenglet*. Cavendish and Watt, in 1781, demonstrated that water is composed of 8 parts of oxygen and 1 part of hydrogen. In freezing, water contracts till it is reduced to 42° or 40° Fahr.; it then begins to expand till it becomes ice at 32°.—Water was first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 21 Hen. III. 1237. *Stow*. It took nearly fifty years to complete it; the whole being finished, and Cheapside conduit erected, only in 1285. The New River water was brought to London from Amwell in Hertfordshire, at an immense expense, by sir Hugh Myddelton, in 1613. The city was supplied with its water by conveyances of wooden pipes in the streets and small leaden ones to the houses, and the New River Company was incorporated, 1620. So late as queen Anne's time there were water-carriers at Aldgate pump. London is now supplied by eight companies:—The New River, East London, Chelsea, Grand Junction, Southwark and Vauxhall, Kent, Lambeth, and West Middlesex. The water-works at Chelsea were completed, and the company incorporated, 1722. London-bridge ancient water-works were destroyed by fire, Oct. 29, 1779. An act to supply the metropolis with water, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 84, was passed July 1, 1852. The supply is now considered to be much improved in quality and quantity. In Jan. 1857, a company was formed to carry out Dr. Normandy's patent for converting salt water into fresh. See *Artesian Wells*.

WATER-CLOCKS. See *Clocks*.

WATER-COLOUR PAINTING was gradually raised from the hard dry style of the last

century, to its present brilliancy, by the efforts of Nicholson, Copley, Fielding, Varley, the great Turner, Pyne, Cattermole, Prout, &c., within the present century. The exhibition was founded in 1805.

WATER-GLASS, a name given to a liquid mixture of sand (silex) and one of the alkalies (potash or soda). Glauber (*De Lithiase*) mentions a similar mixture in 1644. Dr. Von Fuchs, the modern inventor, gave an account of his process in 1825; and Mr. Frederick Ransom of Ipswich, ignorant of Von Fuchs' discovery, patented a mode of preparing water-glass in 1845, which he has since greatly improved upon. In 1857, M. Kuhlmann of Lille published a pamphlet setting forth the advantageous employment of water-glass in hardening porous stone and in stereochromy (*which see*). It has been applied to the exterior of many buildings in France and England. The memoirs of Von Fuchs and Kuhlmann were translated and printed in England in 1859 by direction of the prince consort.

WATER-MILLS, used for grinding corn, are said to have been invented by Belisarius, the general of Justinian, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, 555. The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labour; yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water.

WATER TOFANA. See *Poisoning*.

WATERFORD (S. Ireland), built 879, was totally destroyed by fire in 981. Rebuilt and considerably enlarged by Strongbow in 1171, and still further in the reign of Henry VII., who granted considerable privileges to the citizens. Richard II. landed and was crowned here in 1399; in 1690, James II. embarked from hence for France, after the battle of the Boyne; and William III. resided here twice, and confirmed its privileges. Memorable storm here, April 18, 1792. The cathedral of Waterford, dedicated to the blessed Trinity, was first built by the Ostmen, and by Malchus, the first bishop of Waterford, after his return from England from his consecration, 1096. This see was united with that of Lismore in 1363. It was valued in the king's books, by an extent returned 29 Henry VIII., at 72*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* Irish per annum. By stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV. the see of Waterford and Lismore was united by the Irish Church Temporalities act with the see of Cashel and Emly, Aug. 14, 1833. The interior of the cathedral, organ, &c., were destroyed by fire, Oct. 25, 1815.

WATERLOO, in Belgium, the site of the great battle on the 18th of June, 1815, between the French army, of 71,947 men and 246 guns, under Napoleon, and the allies, commanded by the duke of Wellington; the latter, with 67,661 men and 156 guns, resisted the various attacks of the enemy from nine in the morning until five in the afternoon. About that time, 16,000 Prussians reached the field of battle; and by seven, the force under Blucher amounted to above 50,000 men, with 104 guns. Wellington then moved forward his whole army. A total rout ensued, and the carnage was immense. Of the British (23,991), 93 officers and 1916 men were killed and missing, and 363 officers and 4560 men wounded: total 6932; and the total loss of the allied army amounted to 4206 killed, 14,539 wounded, and 4231 missing, making 22,976 *hors de combat*. Napoleon, quitting the wreck of his flying army, returned to Paris; and finding it impossible to raise another, abdicated the throne of France. *P. Nicholas.**

WATERLOO BRIDGE, LONDON. A bridge over this part of the Thames was repeatedly suggested during the last century, but no actual preparations to carry it into effect were made till 1806, when Mr. G. Dodd procured an act of parliament, and gave the present site, plan, and dimensions of the bridge; but, in consequence of some disagreement with the committee, he was superseded by Mr. Rennie, who completed this noble structure. It was commenced Oct. 11, 1811, and finished June 18, 1817, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, when the prince regent, the duke of Wellington, and other distinguished personages, were present at the opening. Its length within the abutments is 1242 feet: its width within the balustrades is 42 feet; and the span of each arch, of which there are nine, is 120 feet.†

* It is an historical fact, that the British forces have been twice signally successful over those of France on the same ground—Waterloo; and that by the side of the very chapel of Waterloo, which was remarked for being uninjured by shot or shell on the memorable 18th of June, 1815, did Marlborough cut off a large division of the French forces opposed to him on the 17th of August, 1705. It is no less a fact, that the conquerors of each of those days, on the same field, are the only commanders in the British service whose military career brought them to the summit of the peerage—to dukedoms.

† On Oct. 9, 1857, two youths, named Kilsby, found on one of the abutments of the bridge a carpet bag, containing human bones and flesh, which had been cut up, salted, and boiled, and some foreign clothes. After much investigation no clue could be found respecting the name of the individual, and the remains were interred in Woking cemetery.

WATERSPOUT. Two waterspouts fell on the Glatz mountains in Germany, and caused dreadful devastation to Hautenbach and many other villages; many persons perished, July 13, 1827. A waterspout at Glanflesk, near Killarney, in Ireland, passed over a farm of Mr. John Macarthy, destroying farm-houses and other buildings; seventeen persons perished, Aug. 4, 1831. The estimated length of one seen near Calcutta, Sept. 27, 1855, was 1000 feet. It lasted ten minutes, and was absorbed upwards. One seen on Sept. 24, 1856, burst into heavy rain.

WATLING STREET. See *Roman Roads*.

WAVE PRINCIPLE (in accordance with which the curves of the hull of a ship should be adapted to the curves of a wave of the sea) formed the subject of experiments begun by Mr. John Scott Russell in 1832, with the view of increasing the speed of ships. Colonel Beaufoy is said to have spent 30,000*l.* in researches upon this matter. It was also taken up by the British Association, who have published reports of the investigations. The principle has been adopted by naval architects.

WAVERLEY NOVELS. The publication of the series began with "Waverley; or, 'Tis Sixty Years Since," in 1814, and closed with "Tales of my Landlord," fourth series, in 1831. The authorship was acknowledged by sir Walter Scott, at a dinner, Feb. 23, 1827.

WAWZ, or WAWER (Poland). The Poles under Skrzynecki attacked the Russians at Wawz, and after two days' hard fighting, all the Russians' positions were carried by storm, and they compelled to retreat with the loss of 12,000 men and 2000 prisoners, March 31, 1831. The loss of the Poles was small; but their triumph was followed by defeat and ruin.

WAX came into use for candles in the 12th century; and wax candles were esteemed a luxury in 1300, being but little used. In China, candles of vegetable wax have been in use for centuries. See *Candleberry*. The wax tree, *Ligustrum lucidum*, was brought from China before 1794.—**SEALING-WAX** was not brought into use in England, until about 1556. Its use has been almost superseded by the introduction of adhesive envelopes, about 1844.

WE. Sovereigns generally use *we* for *I*, which style began with king John, 1199. *Coke*. The German emperors and French kings used the plural about 1200.

WEATHER. See *Meteorology*.

WEAVING appears to have been practised in China more than a thousand years before it was known in Europe or Asia. The Egyptians ascribed the art to Isis; the Greeks to Minerva; and the Peruvians to the wife of Manco Capac. Our Saviour's vest, or coat, had not any seam, being woven from the top throughout, in one whole piece. The print of a frame for weaving such a vest may be seen in *Calmet's Dictionary* under the word *Vestments*. Two weavers from Brabant settled at York, where they manufactured woollens, which, says king Edward, "may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects," 1331. Flemish dyers, cloth drapers, linen-makers, silk-throwsters, &c., settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Colchester, Southampton, and other places, on account of the duke of Alva's persecution, 1567. See *Loom* and *Electric Loom*.

WEDGWOOD WARE, pottery and porcelain, produced by Mr. Josiah Wedgwood of Staffordshire, in 1762. His potteries, termed Etruria, were founded in 1771. Previously to 1763, much earthenware was imported from France and Holland.

WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of the week, so called from the Saxon idol Woden or Odin, worshipped on this day. "Woden was the reputed author of magic and the inventor of all the arts, and was thought to answer to the Mercury of the Greeks and Romans." *Butler*.

WEEDON INQUIRY (Northamptonshire). Commissioners were appointed to inquire into the accounts of Mr. Elliot, superintendent of the great military clothing establishment, at this place in July, 1858, and commenced sitting in September. Many of the statements, afterwards discussed, caused much dissatisfaction.

WEEK. The space of seven days, supposed to be first used among the Jews, who observed the sabbath every seventh day. They had three sorts of weeks, the first the common one of seven days, the second of years, which was seven years, the third of seven

times seven years, at the end of which was the jubilee. All the present English names are derived from the Saxon :—

<i>Latin.</i>		<i>English.</i>	<i>Saxon.</i>
Dies Solis,	Day of the Sun,	Sunday,	Sun's day.
Dies Luna,	Day of the Moon,	Monday,	Moon's day.
Dies Martis,	Day of Mars,	Tuesday,	Tiw's day.
Dies Mercurii,	Day of Mercury,	Wednesday,	Woden's day.
Dies Jovis,	Day of Jupiter,	Thursday,	Thor's day.
Dies Veneris,	Day of Venus,	Friday,	Friga's day.
Dies Saturni,	Day of Saturn,	Saturday,	Saterne's day.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. These and the stamping of gold and silver money, were invented by Pheidon, tyrant of Argos, 895, B.C. *et seq.* *Arundelian Marbles*. Weights were originally taken from grains of wheat, the lowest being still called a grain. *Chalmers*.

The standard measure was originally kept at Winchester by the law of king Edgar, 972.

Standards of weights and measures were provided for the whole kingdom of England by the sheriffs of London, 9 Rich. I. 1197.

A public weighing-machine was set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city-officer, called the weigh-master, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, stat. 3 Edw. II. (Stow) 1309.

Edward III. ordered that there should be "one weight, measure and yard," throughout the kingdom, 1353.

First statute, directing the use of *avoirdupois* weight, of 24 Hen. VIII. 1532.

Weights and measures ordered to be examined by the justices at quarter-sessions, 35 Geo. III. 1794.

Again regulated, 1800.

Statute for establishing a uniformity of weights and measures, 1824, took place throughout the United Kingdom, Jan. 1, 1826.

New acts relating thereto passed in 1834, 1835, 1855, and lastly in 1859.

16 & 17 Vict. c. 29, regulates the weights to be used in the sale of bullion, and adopts the use of the Troy ounce, 1853.

A committee of the house of commons recommended that the decimal system should be legalised, but not made compulsory until sanctioned by general approval, 1862.

See *Standard*; and *Metrical System*.

WEIMAR (termed the Athens of Germany), capital of the grand-duchy of Saxe Weimar, is celebrated as having been the residence of the German classic writers, Schiller, Goethe, Herder, and Wieland: the grand-dukes having been eminent patrons of literature. The city became important in the 15th century, and suffered in the German wars.

WELLINGTON ADMINISTRATION, succeeded that of Viscount Goderich, Jan. 1828, and resigned Nov. 16, 1830.

Duke of Wellington, *first lord of the treasury*.

Mr. Henry Goulburn, *chancellor of the exchequer*.

Earl Bathurst, *president of the council*.

Lord Ellenborough, *privy seal*.

Mr. (afterwards sir) Robert Peel, earl Dudley, and Mr. Wm. Huskisson, *home, foreign, and colonial secretaries*.

Viscount Melville, *board of control*.

Mr. Charles Grant, *board of trade*.

Lord Palmerston, *secretary-at-war*.

Mr. Herries, *master of the mint*.

Earl of Aberdeen, *duchy of Lancaster*.

Lord Lyndhurst, *lord chancellor*.

Mr. Huskisson, earl Dudley, viscount Palmerston, and Mr. Grant quitted the ministry, and various changes followed in May and June same year.

The earl of Aberdeen and sir George Murray became, respectively, *foreign and colonial secretaries*.

Sir Henry Hardinge, *secretary-at-war*.

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald (afterwards lord Fitzgerald), *India board*.

Lord Lowther, *first commissioner of land revenues, &c.*, May and June, 1828.

Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, &c.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE, Sandhurst, was erected by subscription in memory of the great duke of Wellington. It was instituted for the support and education of the orphan children of soldiers. The first stone was laid by the queen on June 2, 1856; and the building was opened by her majesty on June 29, 1859. Out of the 159,000*l.* subscribed, 55,000*l.* were expended on the building and the rest invested for the maintenance of the institution.

WELLINGTONIA GIGANTEA, the largest tree in the world, a native of California, was discovered by Mr. Lobb in 1853, and first described by Dr. John Lindley. When full grown it is about 450 feet high, and 116 feet in circumference.

WELLINGTON'S VICTORIES, &c. For details, see separate articles.

Arthur Wellesley was born, according to some authorities in March; to others May 1, 1769
Appointed to command in the Mahratta war in India; takes Poonah and Ahmednuggur, Aug. 12; and gains his first victory at Assaye, Sept. 23; defeats Scindiah at Argaum, Nov.; and at Gawalghur . . . Dec. 13, 1803

Becomes secretary for Ireland . . . 1807
Takes the command in Portugal, defeats Junot at Vimeira . . . Aug. 21, 1808
Defeats Victor at Talavera, July 28; created viscount Wellington . . . Sept. 4, 1809
Repulses Massena at Busaco, Sept. 27; and occupies the lines at Torres Vedras Oct. 10, 1810

WELLINGTON'S VICTORIES, *continued.*

Defeats Massena at Fuentes d'Onore, May 5; takes Almeida	May 10, 1811	designed by Stothard, commemorating all the above-mentioned victories, presented to the duke by the merchants and bankers of London. (It was manufactured by Green and Ward, and cost 11,000 <i>l.</i>)	Feb. 16, 1822
Storms Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 19; and Badajoz, April 6; defeats Marmont at Salamanca, July 22; enters Madrid	Aug. 12, 1812	The duke appointed commander-in-chief, Jan. 22; resigns	April 30, 1827
Defeats Joseph Bonaparte and Jourdan at Vittoria, June 21; storms St. Sebastian, Aug. 31; enters France	Oct. 8, 1813	Becomes first minister	Jan. 1828
Defeats Soult at Orthez, Feb. 27; and at Toulouse	April 10, 1814	Aids in carrying the Catholic Emancipation bill,	April, 1829
Created duke of Wellington, with an annuity of 13,000 <i>l.</i> and a grant of 300,000 <i>l.</i>	May, 1814	Asserts that no reform in parliament is needed, Nov. 2; resigns	Nov. 16, 1830
Commands the army in the Netherlands; repulses an attack of Ney at Quatre Bras, June 16; defeats Napoleon at Waterloo, June 18; invests Paris	July 3, 1815	Transacts all the business of the country after the resignation of lord Melbourne, till the arrival of sir R. Peel from Italy, Nov.; and becomes foreign secretary under sir R. Peel, Dec. 1834; resigns	April, 1835
Commands the army of occupation in France, 1815 till Nov.	1818	Dies at Walmer castle	Sept. 14, 1852
His assassination attempted by Cantillon, who escapes	Feb. 10, "	His body removed to Chelsea hospital, where it lay in state	Nov. 10, "
Appointed master-general of the ordnance	1819	Removed to the Horse Guards	Nov. 17, "
The Wellington shield and supporting columns		Public funeral at St. Paul's cathedral*	Nov. 28, "

WELLS BISHOPRIC (in Somerset). The cathedral church was built by Ina, king of the West Saxons, 704, and by him dedicated to St. Andrew. Several other of the West Saxon kings endowed it, and it was erected into a bishopric in 909, during the reign of king Edward the Elder. The present church was begun by Robert, the 18th bishop of this see, and completed by his immediate successor. The first bishop of Wells was Æthelm or Adelmus (afterwards bishop of Canterbury). *Beatson*. The see was united with Bath (*which see*) in 1088.

WENDS, a branch of the Slavonic family which spread over Germany in the 6th century, and settled especially in the north-eastern parts.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS, a large Christian sect founded by John Wesley (born 1703, died 1791) and his brother Charles, who in 1727 with a few other students formed themselves into a small society for the purpose of mutual edification in religious exercises. On account of their strictness of life they were called *Methodists*, in 1729 (as living according to the methods laid down in the Bible). John Wesley went to Georgia in America, in 1735, with a view of converting the Indians. On his return to England, in 1738, he commenced itinerant preaching, and gathered many followers. On finding the churches shut against him, he built spacious meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. For some time he was united with George Whitefield; but differences arising on account of the doctrine of election, which Wesley rejected, they separated in 1741. (See *Whitefield*.) Wesley was almost continually engaged in travelling through the United Kingdom. His society was well organised, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. "His genius for government was not inferior to that of Richelieu." *Macaulay*. In 1851 there were 428 circuits in Great Britain, with between 13,000 and 14,000 local or lay preachers, and about 920 itinerant preachers, and 6579 chapels.† The 117th annual conference met in London on July 26, 1860.

* A multitude of all ranks, estimated at a million and a half of persons, were congregated in the line of route, a distance of three miles, to witness and share in the imposing spectacle. The military consisted of the household regiments of horse and foot guards, the 2nd battalion of the Rifles, a battalion of the Royal Marines, the 33rd regiment, the 17th Lancers, and the 18th Light Dragoons, with the regiment of Scots Greys. There were besides, a body of Chelsea pensioners, and men of different arms of the East India Company. The body was placed, early in the morning of the 18th, by means of machinery, upon a lofty and sumptuous funeral car (which science had contributed to complete), drawn by twelve horses richly caparisoned, and the coffin was thus seen by the whole of the crowd. The procession moved about seven o'clock, and it was three o'clock before the body was lowered into the vault beside the remains of Nelson, under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. In 1857 a number of models for the tomb were exhibited in Westminster Hall; none was chosen. The stone sarcophagus, completed in 1858, cost 1100*l.*

† The Conference, the highest Wesleyan court, is composed of 100 ministers, who meet annually. It was instituted by John Wesley in 1784. At the centenary of the existence of Methodism, 216,000*l.* were collected, to be expended in the objects of the society. Out of the original connection have succeeded:—

<i>Chapels in 1851.</i>		<i>Chapels in 1851.</i>	
New Connection (in 1796)	301	Wesleyan Methodist Association (1834)	329
Primitive Methodists (1810)	2871	Wesleyan Methodist Reformers (1849)	2000
Bible Christians, or Bryanites (1815)	403		

The last arose out of the publication of "Fly Sheets," advocating reform in the body. The suspected authors and their friends were expelled. By these disruptions the main body is thought to have lost 100,000 members. —This sect in America numbered about a million in 1844, when a division took place on the slavery question.

WESSEX. See *Britain*.

WEST INDIES, islands discovered by Columbus, St. Salvador being the first land he made in the New World, and first seen by him in the night between the 11th and 12th Oct. 1492. The largest are Cuba, Hayti (or St. Domingo), Jamaica, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Guadeloupe. See *the Islands respectively*.

WEST SAXONS. See *Wessex in Britain*.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, formerly SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT, which was projected by colonel Peel in 1828. Regulations issued from the colonial office, and captain Stirling, appointed lieutenant governor, Jan. 17, 1829, arrived at the appointed site in August following. The three towns of Perth, Freemantle, and Guildford were founded same year. In March 1830, fifty ships, with 2000 emigrants, with property amounting to 1,000,000*l.*, had arrived before hardly any dwellings had been erected or land surveyed. The more energetic settlers left for home or the neighbouring colonies, and the colony languished for twenty years for want of suitable inhabitants—the first settlers, from their previous habits and rank in life, proving unable for the rough work of colonisation. In 1848, the colonists requested that convicts might be sent out to them, and in 1849 a band arrived, who were kindly received and well treated. The best results ensued. By 1853, 2000 had arrived, and the inhabitants of Perth had requested that 1000 should be sent out annually. The reception of convicts is to cease in after years, in consequence of the energetic opposition of the other Australian colonies (1865).—The settlement at King George's Sound was founded in 1826 by the government of New South Wales. It was used as a military station for four years. In 1830, the home government ordered the settlement to be transferred to Swan River. Since the establishment of steam communication, the little town of Albany here, employed as a coaling station, has become a thriving sea-port. It possesses an excellent harbour, used by whalers. A journal called the *Freemantle Gazette* was published here in March 1831. Population of West Australia in 1859, 14,837; Dec. 1861, 15,555. Governor, John Stephen Hampton, appointed 1861.

WESTERN CHURCH (called also the LATIN or ROMAN) broke off communion with the Greek or Eastern Church, 653. (See *Greek Church*.) The history of the Western Church is mainly comprised in that of the Popes and of the several European kingdoms. (See *Popes*.) This church was disturbed by the Arian heresy about 345 and 500; and by the Pelagian about 409; by the introduction of image-worship about 600; by the injunction of the celibacy of the clergy and the rise of the monastic orders about 649; by the contests between the emperors and the popes respecting ecclesiastical investitures between 1073 and 1173; by the rise and progress of the Reformation in the 15th and 16th centuries; by the contests between the Jesuits and Jansenists in the 17th and 18th centuries; and by the progress of modern philosophy and rationalism in the 19th. See *Roman Catholics*.

WESTERN EMPIRE. The Roman empire was first divided into Eastern and Western by Diocletian in A.D. 296; but was reunited under Constans in 340. It was again divided into Eastern and Western by Valentinian and Valens, of whom the former had the Western portion, or Rome, properly so called, 364. See *Eastern Empire, Italy and Rome*.

RULERS OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE.

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| <p>364. Valentinian, son of Gratian, takes the Western, and his brother Valens the Eastern empire.</p> <p>367. Gratian, a youth, son of Valentinian, made a colleague in the government by his father.</p> <p>375. Valentinian II., another son, also very young, is, on the death of his father, associated with his brother in the empire. Gratian is assassinated by his general, Andragathius, in 383. Valentinian murdered by one of his officers, Arbogastes, in 392.</p> <p>392. Eugenius, a usurper, assumes the imperial dignity; he and Arbogastes are defeated by Theodosius the Great, who becomes sole emperor.</p> <p>[Andragathius throws himself into the sea, and Arbogastes dies by his own hand.]</p> <p>395. Honorius, son of Theodosius, reigns, on his father's death, in the West, and his brother Arcadius in the East. Honorius dies in 423.</p> <p>[Usurpation of John, the Notary, who is defeated and slain near Ravenna.]</p> <p>425. Valentinian III., son of the empress Placidia,</p> | <p>daughter of Theodosius the Great: murdered at the instance of his successor,</p> <p>455. Maximus: he marries Eudoxia, widow of Valentinian, who, to avenge the death of her first husband and the guilt of her second, invites the African Vandals into Italy, and Rome is sacked. Maximus stoned to death.</p> <p>455. Marcus Mæcilius Avitus: forced to resign, and dies in his flight towards the Alps.</p> <p>457. Julius Valerius Majorianus: murdered at the instance of his minister, Ricimer, who raises</p> <p>461. Libius Severus to the throne, but holds the supreme power. Severus is poisoned by Ricimer.</p> <p>465. [Interregnum. Ricimer retains the authority, without assuming the title of emperor.]</p> <p>467. Anthemius, chosen by the joint suffrages of the senate and army: murdered by Ricimer, who dies soon after.</p> <p>472. Flavius-Ancilius Olybrius: slain by the Goths soon after his accession.</p> <p>473. Glycerius: forced to abdicate by his successor,</p> |
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WESTERN EMPIRE, *continued.*

474. Julius Nepos : deposed by his general, Orestes, and retires to Salona.
475. Romulus (called Augustulus, or Little Augustus), son of Orestes. Orestes is slain, and the emperor deposed by
476. Odoacer, king of the Heruli : takes Rome, assumes the style of king of Italy, and completes the fall of the Western empire. See *Italy, Rome, and Germany.*

WESTMINSTER. A city so called on account of its western situation in respect to St. Paul's cathedral, or from there being formerly a monastery named East Minster, on the hill now called Great Tower-hill. This city joins London at Temple-bar. Formerly Westminster was called Thorney, or Thorney Island : and in ancient times Canute had a palace here, which was burnt in 1263. Westminster and London were one mile asunder so late as 1603, when the houses were thatched, and there were mud walls in the Strand. It is said that the great number of Scotsmen who came over after the accession of James I. occasioned the building of Westminster, and united it with London. *Howel's Londinopolis.* See *Palace of Westminster and Parliament.*

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. The miraculous stories concerning this pile of buildings were questioned by sir Christopher Wren, who was employed to survey the present edifice, and who, upon close examination, found nothing to countenance the belief that it was erected on the ruins of a pagan temple. Historians have fixed the era of the first abbey in the 6th century, and ascribed to Sebert the honour of erecting it.

The church becoming ruinous was splendidly rebuilt by Edward the Confessor (1055-65) and filled with monks from Exeter. (Pope Nicholas II. constituted it the place for the inauguration of the kings of England.) Dedicated Dec. 28, 1065

The church once more built in a magnificent and beautiful style by Henry III. about . . . 1220

In the reigns of Edward II. Edward III. and Richard II. the great cloisters, abbot's house, and the principal monastic buildings, were erected.

The western parts of the nave and aisles rebuilt between . . . 1340 and 1483

The west front and the great window were built by the rival princes Richard III. and Henry VII. ; and it was the latter monarch who commenced the beautiful chapel which bears his name, the first stone of which was laid . . . Jan. 24, 1502-3

The abbey dissolved and made a bishopric, 1541; finally made a collegiate church by Elizabeth . . . 1560

Made a barrack for soldiers, July 1643. *Mercurius Rusticus.*

The great west window and the western towers rebuilt in the reigns of George I. and II. 1714-60

The choir injured by fire . . . July 9, 1803

Mr. Wyatt commenced restoring the dilapidated parts at an expense of 42,000*l.* in . . . 1809

A fire, without any serious injury . . . April 27, 1829

The evening services for the working classes, when a sermon was preached by the dean, Dr Trench, commenced on . . . Jan. 3, 1858

The 800th anniversary of the foundation celebrated Dec. 28, 1865

WESTMINSTER BISHOPRIC AND DEANERY. At the dissolution of monasteries, Westminster abbey was valued at 3977*l.* per annum ; king Henry VIII. in 1539. erected it into a deanery ; and in 1541 he erected it into a bishopric, and appointed John Thirleby prelate. But he, having wasted the patrimony allotted by the king for the support of the see, was translated to Norwich in 1550, and with him ended the bishopric of Westminster ; Middlesex was the diocese, being restored to London. The dean continued to preside until the accession of Mary, who restored the abbot ; but Elizabeth displaced the abbot, and erected the abbey into a collegiate church of a dean and twelve prebendaries, as it still continues. On the revival of the order of the Bath, in 1725, the dean of Westminster was appointed dean of that order, which honour has been continued. Dr. Nicholas Wiseman was created archbishop of Westminster by the pope Pius IX. in Sept. 30, 1850. See *Papal Aggression.*

WESTMINSTER BRIDGES. The old bridge was accounted one of the most beautiful bridges in the world. It was begun (after a design of M. Labelye), Sept. 13, 1738 ; the first stone was laid Jan. 29, 1738-9 ; and it was opened for passengers Nov. 17, 1750 ; cost 426,650*l.* It was built of Portland stone, and crosses the river where the breadth is 1223 feet. Owing to the sinking of several of its piers, most of the balustrade on both sides was removed, to relieve the structure of its weight. — By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 46 (Aug. 4, 1853), the estates of its commissioners were transferred to her majesty's commissioners of works, who were empowered to remove the then existing bridge, and build a NEW BRIDGE (near the old one), which was shortly after begun. The contract required the completion of the works by June 1, 1857. The driving of the first elm pile commenced on July 3, and the driving of the iron piles and plates in September. The works were suspended for a time, in consequence of the failure of Messrs. Mare the contractors. The government eventually undertook the building, which they entrusted to Mr. Thomas Page, the engineer. One half of the new bridge was opened for use early in 1860 ; the whole on May 24, 1862.

WESTMINSTER CONFESSION OF FAITH AND CATECHISMS were drawn up by the "Assembly of Divines," (partly consisting of laymen) who sat by authority of parliament in Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster, from 1643 to 1647. These have ever since been the doctrinal standards of Scotch Presbyterians.

WESTMINSTER HALL, London. One of the most venerable remains of English architecture, first built by William Rufus in 1097, for a banqueting-hall; and here in 1099, on his return from Normandy, "he kept his feast of Whitsuntide very royally." The hall became ruinous before the reign of Richard II. who repaired it in 1397, raised the walls, altered the windows, and added a new roof, as well as a stately porch and other buildings. In 1236, Henry III. on New-year's day caused 6000 poor persons to be entertained in this hall, and in the other rooms of his palace, as a celebration of queen Eleanor's coronation; and here Richard II. held his Christmas festival in 1397, when the number of the guests each day the feast lasted was 10,000. *Slow*. The courts of law were established here by king John. *Idem*. Westminster hall was stated to be the largest room in Europe unsupported by pillars: it is 270 feet in length, 74 feet broad. The hall underwent a general repair in 1802. Concurrently with the erection of the palace of Westminster, many improvements and alterations have lately been made in this magnificent hall. The Volunteer Rifle corps were drilled in the hall in the winter of 1859.

WESTMINSTER PALACE. See under *Palace of Westminster* and *Parliament*.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, London, was founded by queen Elizabeth in 1560, for the education of forty boys, denominated the Queen's scholars, who are prepared for the university. It is situated within the walls of the abbey, and is separated into two schools or divisions, comprising seven forms or classes. Besides the scholars on the foundation, many of the nobility and gentry send their sons to Westminster for instruction. A proposal in 1860 to remove the school was disapproved of in 1861.

WESTMORELAND. This county and Cumberland were granted as a fief to Malcolm of Scotland by Edward the Elder in 945; and resumed by Henry III. in 1237. Neville, earl of Westmoreland, revolted against Elizabeth in 1569, and was attainted in 1570.

WESTPHALIA (Germany). This duchy belonged in former times to the dukes of Saxony, and afterwards became subject to the archbishop of Cologne. On the secularisation of 1802, it was made over to Hesse Darmstadt; and in 1814, was ceded for an equivalent to Prussia. The kingdom of Westphalia, one of the temporary kingdoms of Bonaparte, composed of conquests from Prussia, Hesse-Cassel, Hanover, and the smaller states to the west of Elbe, was created Dec. 1, 1807, and Jerome Bonaparte appointed king. Hanover was annexed to it, March 1, 1810. The kingdom of Westphalia was abolished in 1813, and the countries restored to their former rulers.

WESTPHALIA, or **MUNSTER**, **PEACE OF**, signed at Munster and at Osnaburg, between France, the emperor, and Sweden; Spain continuing the war against France. By this peace the principle of a balance of power in Europe was first recognised; Alsace given to France, and part of Pomerania and some other districts to Sweden; the Elector Palatine restored to the Lower Palatinate; the religious and political rights of the German States established; and the independence of the Swiss Confederation recognised by Germany, Oct. 24, 1648.

WHALE-FISHERY, it is said, was first carried on by the Norwegians so early as 837. *Leangleet*. Whales were killed at Newfoundland and Iceland for their oil only till 1578; the use of their fins and bones was not yet known, consequently (a writer quaintly adds) no stays were worn by the ladies. The English whale-fishing commenced at Spitzbergen in 1598; but the Dutch had been previously fishing there. The fishery was much promoted by an act of parliament passed in 1749. From 1800 to 2000 whales have been killed annually on the coast of Greenland, &c. The quantity of whale-oil imported in 1814 was 33,567 tons. The quantity in 1826, when gas-light became general, was reduced to 25,000 tons; so that the consumption of oil had become, on this account, greatly diminished. In 1840 the quantity was about 22,000 tons; in 1850, 21,360 tons; in 1861, 19,176 tons; in 1864, 14,701 tons.

WHEAT. The Chinese ascribe to their emperor, Ching-Noung, who succeeded Fohi, the art of husbandry, and method of making bread from wheat, about 2000 years before the Christian era. Wheat was introduced into Britain in the 6th century, by Coll ap Coll Frewi. *Roberts*. The first wheat imported into England of which we have a note was in 1347. Various statutes have regulated the sales of wheat, and restrained its importation, thereby to encourage its being raised at home. Imported into the United Kingdom in 1854, 2,656,455 qrs. of wheat, and 6,329,038 cwt. of flour; in 1861, 6,912,815 qrs. of wheat, and

6,152,938 cwt. of flour; in 1864, 23,196,714 cwt. of wheat, and 4,975,935 cwt. of flour. See *Corn Laws and Bread*. In 1862 attention was drawn to the probable utility of considering the pedigree of wheat.

WHEEL, BREAKING ON THE. A barbarous mode of death, of great antiquity, ordered by Francis I. for robbers, 1515. See *Ravaillac, &c.*

WHEEL-WORK. See *Spinning, Looms, Automaton*s.

WHIGS. In the reign of Charles II. the name *Whig* was a term of reproach given by the court party to their antagonists for holding the principles of the "whigs," or fanatical covenanters in Scotland; and the name *Tory* was given to the court party, comparing them to the Tories, or Popish robbers in Ireland. *Baker*. This distinction arose out of the discovery of the Meal-tub plot (*which see*) in 1678. Upon bringing up the Meal plot before parliament, two parties were formed: the ones who doubted the plot styled those who believed in it, *Whigs*; these styled their adversaries *Tories*. In time these names, given as marks of opprobrium, became honoured distinctions. *Hume*. The Whigs brought about the revolution of 1688-9, and established the Protestant succession. They were instrumental in obtaining the abolition of the slave trade and slavery, the repeal of the Test and Corporation act, Catholic emancipation, parliamentary and municipal reform, and the repeal of the Corn laws. The Whig Club was established by Charles James Fox; one of its original members was the great Francis, duke of Bedford, who died in 1802. For the principal Whig ministries, see *Godolphin, Halifax, Walpole, Rockingham, Grenville, Grey, Melbourne, Russell, Palmerston*.

WHISKY, the distilled spirit produced from malt and other corn in Scotland and Ireland, of which about eight millions of gallons have been distilled annually in the former, and upwards of nine millions of gallons in the latter. The duty upon this article has produced an annual revenue of about three millions. The distillation of whisky in these countries is referred to the 16th century; but some authors state it to have been earlier. See *Distillation*. In 1855 the duties on spirits distilled in Scotland and Ireland were equalised with those distilled in England.

WHITE-BAIT DINNER, when the cabinet ministers meet at the end of each session, is said to have begun at the end of the last century, through sir Robert Preston and sir George Rose inviting Mr. Pitt and his colleagues to dine at Dagenham, and afterwards at Greenwich. Another account dates the origin in 1721.

WHITEBOYS, a body of ruffians in Ireland, so called on account of their wearing linen frocks over their coats. They committed dreadful outrages in 1761, but were suppressed by a military force and their ringleaders executed in 1762. They rose into insurrection again and were suppressed 1786-7. Whiteboys have appeared at various times since, committing the most frightful crimes. The insurrection act was passed on their account in 1822.

WHITEFIELD, GEORGE, the founder of the "*Calvinistic Methodists*," was the son of an innkeeper at Gloucester, where he received his first education. He was admitted a servitor at Oxford in 1732, and became a companion of the Wesleys there, and aided them in establishing Methodism. He parted from them in 1741, on account of their rejection of the doctrine of election. He was the most eloquent preacher of his day. His first sermon was preached in 1736; and he commenced field preaching in 1739. He is said to have delivered 18,000 sermons during his career of 34 years. His followers are termed "the countess of Huntingdon's Connection," from his having become her chaplain in 1748. There were 109 chapels of this connection in 1851; but many of his followers have joined the Independents. He was born in 1714, and died in 1770. See *Tabernacle*.

WHITE FRIARS. See *Carmelites*.

WHITE HATS, a party in the Low Countries formed about 1377, against Louis, count of Flanders. The struggle lasted till 1384, when it was settled by Philip, duke of Burgundy.

WHITE SHEEP, a name given to the Turcomans who conquered Persia about 1468; and persecuted the Shiites, but were expelled by Ismail, who founded the Sophi dynasty in 1501.

WHITEHALL (London), built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, before the middle of the 13th century. It afterwards devolved, by bequest, to the Black Friars of Holborn, who sold it to the archbishop of York, whence it received the name of York-place, and continued to be the town residence of the archbishops till purchased by Henry VIII. of cardinal

Wolsey, in 1530. At this period it became the residence of the court. Queen Elizabeth, who died at Richmond, in 1603, was brought from thence to Whitehall, by water, in a grand procession. It was on this occasion, Camden informs us, that the following quaint panegyric on her majesty was written :

“ The queen was brought by water to Whitehall, At every stroke the oars did *tears* let fall.
More clung about the barge : fish under water Wept out their *eyes of pearl*, and swam blind after.
I think the bargemen might, with easier thighs, Have rowed her thither in her people's eyes ;
For howsoe'er thus much my thoughts have scann'd, She had come by *water*, had she come by *land*.”

In 1697, Whitehall was destroyed by an accidental fire, except the banqueting-house, which had been added to the palace of Whitehall by James I., according to a design of Inigo Jones, in 1619. In the front of Whitehall, Charles I. was beheaded, Jan. 30, 1649. George I. converted the hall into a chapel 1723-4. The exterior of this edifice underwent repair between 1829 and 1833.

WHITE HOUSE (Washington), built of freestone, gives name to the United States government, as St. James's palace does to that of Great Britain.

WHITE PLAINS (N. America), where a battle was fought Oct. 28, 1776, between the revolted Americans and the British forces under sir William Howe. It terminated in the defeat of the Americans, who suffered considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

WHITE TOWER, the keep or citadel in the Tower of London, a large square, irregular building, erected in 1070, by Gandulph, bishop of Rochester. It measures 116 feet by 96, and is 92 feet in height ; the walls, which are 11 feet thick, having a winding staircase continued along two of the sides, like that in Dover castle. It contains the sea armoury, and the volunteer armoury—the latter for 30,000 men. Within this tower is the ancient chapel of St. John, originally used by the English monarchs. The turret at the N.E. angle, the highest of the four by which the White Tower is surmounted, was used for astronomical purposes by Flamsteed previously to the erection of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

WHITSUNTIDE. The festival appointed to commemorate the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles : the newly-baptized persons or catechumens, used to wear white garments on Whitsunday. This feast is moveable, being always exactly seven weeks after Easter. Rogation week (*which see*) is the week before Whitsunday. Whitsunday in 1866, May 20 ; in 1867, June 9 ; in 1868, May 31.

WHITTINGTON'S CHARITIES. Sir Richard Whittington, a citizen and mercer of London, served the office of lord mayor three times, the last time in 1419. Many stories connected with his name are destitute of truth. His munificent charities are little known and seldom praised. He founded his college, dedicated to the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary, in 1424 ; and his almshouses in 1429 ; the latter stand on Highgate-hill, near the supposed site of the famous stone which commemorated the legend of his return to London, after leaving it in despair, the church bells chiming him back by the promise of his future greatness.

WICKLIFFITES, the followers of John Wickliffe (born 1324), a professor of divinity in the university of Oxford and rector of Lutterworth in Leicestershire. He was the father of the Reformation of the English church from popery, being among the first who opposed the authority of the pope, transubstantiation, the celibacy of the clergy, &c. Wickliffe was protected by John of Gaunt, Edward's son and Richard's uncle, yet virulently persecuted by the church, and rescued from martyrdom by a paralytic attack, which caused his death, December 31, 1384, in his 60th year. The council of Constance, in 1428, decreed his bones to be disinterred and burnt, which was done by the bishop of Lincoln, and his dust was cast into the river Swift. Wickliffe's English version of the Bible was commenced in 1380 : an edition of it was printed at Oxford in 1850.

WIDOWS. The Jewish law required a man's brother to marry his widow (1490 B.C.). For the burning of widows in India, see *Suttees*. Among the numerous associations in London for the relief of widows, are, one for the widows of musicians, instituted in 1738 ; one for widows of naval men, founded in 1739 ; one for widows of medical men, 1788 ; a law society, for widows of professional gentlemen, 1817 ; and a society for artists' widows, 1827. WIDOWERS were taxed in England as follows : a duke, 12*l.* 10*s.* ; lower peers, smaller sums ; a common person, 1*s.* 7 Will. III. 1695.

WIG. See *Peruke*.

WIGAN (Lancashire). In the civil war the king's troops commanded by the earl of Derby, were defeated and driven out of the town in 1643 by the parliamentary forces under sir John Smeaton. The earl was again defeated by colonel Ashton, who razed the fortifications of Wigan to the ground, same year; and once more by a greatly superior force commanded by colonel Lilburne, 1651. In this last engagement, sir Thomas Tildersley, an ardent royalist, was slain; a pillar was erected to his memory in 1679.

WIGHT, ISLE OF, the Roman *Vecta* or *Vectis*, was conquered by Vespasian in the reign of Claudius. It was conquered by the Saxons under Cerdic about 530; in 787 by the Danes; and in 1001, when they held it for several years. It was taken by the French, July 13, 1377, and has several times suffered from invasions by that people. In the year 1442, Henry VI. alienated the isle of Wight to Henry de Beauchamp, first premier earl of England and then duke of Warwick, with a precedence of all other dukes but Norfolk, and lastly crowned him king of the Isle of Wight, with his own hands; but this earl dying without heirs male, his regal title died with him, and the lordship of the isle returned to the crown. Charles I., after his flight from Hampton-court, was a prisoner in Carisbrook castle, in 1647. In the time of Charles II. timber was so plentiful, that it is said a squirrel might have travelled on the tops of the trees for many leagues together; but it is now much reduced, through supplying the dockyards for the British navy. The queen has a marine residence here called Osborne-house.

WILKES' NUMBER, 45, from the 45th number of the *North Briton*, published by Mr. Wilkes, an alderman of London. He commenced a paper warfare against the earl of Bute and his administration, and in this number, printed April 23, 1763, made so free a use of royalty itself that a general warrant was issued against him by the earl of Halifax, then secretary of state, and he was committed to the Tower, April 30. His warfare not only deprived him of liberty, but exposed him to two duels; yet he obtained 4000*l.* damages and full costs of suit for the illegal seizure of his papers. He was afterwards condemned for libel; but was, however, elected a fifth time for Middlesex in Oct. 1774, and served the office of lord mayor. He was elected chamberlain of London in 1779, and died in 1797. See *North Briton*, and also *Warrants, General*.

WILLS AND TESTAMENTS are of very high antiquity. See *Genesis* xlviii. Solon introduced them at Athens, 578 B.C. There are many regulations respecting wills in the Koran. Trebatius Testa, the civilian, was the first person who introduced codicils to wills at Rome, 31 B.C. The power of bequeathing lands by the last will and testament of the owner was confirmed to English subjects 1 Henry I. 1100; but with great restrictions and limitations respecting the feudal system, which were taken off by the statute of 32 Henry VIII. 1541. *Blackstone's Commentaries*. The first will of a sovereign on record is stated (but in error) to be that of Richard II. 1399; Edward the Confessor made a will, 1066. Various laws have regulated the wills and testaments of British subjects. All previous statutes were repealed by 1 Vict. c. 26, 1837, and the laws with relation to wills thereby amended.* The present PROBATE COURT (*which see*) was established in 1857. An office for the reception of the wills of living persons was opened in Jan. 1861. See *Thellusson's Will*.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAST WILL OF NAPOLEON I., EMPEROR OF FRANCE.†

[He died May 5, 1821, eleven days after he had signed these documents. The original in French occupies about twenty-six pages in Peignot's "Testamens Remarquables," 1829.]

"This day, April 24, 1821, at Longwood, in the Island of St. Helena. This is my testament, or act of my last will:

"I leave to the comte de Montholon 2,000,000 francs, as a proof of my satisfaction for the attentions he has paid to me for these six years, and to indemnify him for the losses which my residence in St. Helena has occasioned him. I leave to the comte Bertrand 500,000 francs. I leave to Marchand, my first valet-de-chambre, 400,000 francs;

the services he has performed for me are those of a friend. I desire that he may marry a widow, sister, or daughter of an officer or soldier of my old guard. To St. Denis, 100,000 francs. To Novarre, 100,000 francs. To Pijeron, 100,000 francs. To Archambaud, 50,000 francs. To Cuvier, 50,000 francs. To Chandelle, *idem*.

"To the Abbé Vignali, 100,000 francs. I desire that he may build his house near Ponte Novo de Rossino. To the comte Las Casas, 100,000 francs.

* By this act the testator must be above 21, not a lunatic or idiot, not deaf and dumb, not drunk at the time of signing, not an outlawed or unpardoned felon. All kinds of property may be devised. The will must be written legibly and intelligibly, and signed by the testator, or by his direction, in the presence of two or more witnesses, who also must sign. A married woman may bequeath only her pin-money or separate maintenance, without the consent of her husband.

† These documents, dated from April 15-24, which had been deposited since 1821 in England, have been, at the request of the French government, given up to the authorities at Paris, to be deposited among the archives of that capital.

WILLS, *continued.*

To comte Lavalette, 100,000 francs. To the surgeon in chief, Larrey, 100,000 francs. He is, the most virtuous man I have known. To general Brayer, 100,000 francs.

"To general Lefevre Desnouettes, 100,000 francs. To general Drouot, 100,000 francs. To general Cambroune, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Muton Duvernais, 100,000 francs. To the children of the brave Labédoyère, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Girard, killed at Ligny, 100,000 francs. To the children of general Chartrand, 100,000 francs. To the children of the virtuous general Travost, 100,000 francs. To general Lallemand, the elder, 100,000 francs. To general Clausel, 100,000 francs. To Costa Bastilica, also 100,000 francs. To the baron de Meneville, 100,000 francs. To Arnault, author of *Marius*, 100,000 francs.

"To colonel Marbot, 100,000 francs: I request him to continue to write for the defence and glory of the French armies, and to confound the calumniators

and the apostates. To the Baron Bignon, 100,000 francs: I request him to write the history of French Diplomacy from 1792 to 1815. To Poggi de Talaro, 100,000 francs. To the surgeon Emmery, 100,000 francs.

"These sums shall be taken from the six millions which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1815, and from the interest at the rate of 5 per cent. since July 1815; the account of which shall be adjusted with the bankers by the counts Montholon and Bertrand, and by Marchand.

"These legacies, in case of death, shall be paid to the widows and children, and in their default, shall revert to the capital. I institute the counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand my testamentary executors. This present testament, written entirely by my own hand, is signed and sealed with my arms.

"NAPOLEON.

"April 24, 1821, Longwood."

The following are part of the eight *Codicils* to the preceding will of the emperor:—

"On the liquidation of my civil list of Italy—such as money, jewels, plate, linen, coffers, caskets of which the viceroy is the depositary, and which belong to me, I dispose of two millions, which I leave to my most faithful servants. I hope that without their showing any cause, my son Eugene Napoleon will discharge them faithfully. He cannot forget the forty millions which I have given him in Italy, or by the right (*parage*) of his mother's inheritance.

"From the funds remitted in gold to the empress Maria Louisa, my very dear and well-beloved spouse, at Orleans, in 1814, there remain due to me two millions, which I dispose of by the present codicil, in order to recompense my most faithful servants, whom I beside recommend to the protection of my dear Maria Louisa. I leave 200,000 francs to count Montholon, 100,000 francs of which he shall pay into the chest of the treasurer (Las Casas) for the same purpose as the above, to be employed according to my depositions in legacies of conscience.

"10,000 francs to the sub-officer Cantillon, who has undergone a prosecution, being accused of a desire to assassinate lord Wellington, of which he

has been declared innocent. Cantillon had as much right to assassinate that oligarch, as the latter had to send me to perish on the rock of St. Helena, &c., &c., &c.

LETTER TO M. LAFITTE.

"MONSIEUR LAFITTE,—I remitted to you in 1815, at the moment of my departure from Paris, a sum of nearly six millions, for which you gave me a double receipt. I have cancelled one of these receipts, and I have charged comte de Montholon to present to you the other receipt, in order that you may, after my death, deliver to him the said sum with interest at the rate of five per cent., from the 1st of July, 1815, deducting the payments with which you have been charged in virtue of my order. I have also remitted to you a box containing my medallion. I beg you will deliver it to comte Montholon.

"This letter having no other object, I pray God, Monsieur Lafitte, that He may have you in His holy and worthy keeping.

"NAPOLEON.

"Longwood, in the island of St. Helena, April 25, 1821."

WILMINGTON ADMINISTRATION. Feb. 1742.

Earl of Wilmington, *first lord of the treasury.*

Lord Hardwicke, *lord chancellor.*

Earl of Harrington, *president of the council.*

Earl Gower, *lord privy seal.*

Mr. Sandys, *chancellor of the exchequer.*

Lord Carteret and the duke of Newcastle, *secretaries of state.*

Earl of Winchelsea, *first lord of the admiralty.*

Duke of Argyll, *commander of the forces and master general of the ordnance.*

Mr. Henry Pelham, *paymaster of the forces.*

With several of the household lords.

[On lord Wilmington's death, July 26, 1743, Mr. Pelham became prime minister; and in Nov. 1744, he formed the "Broad-bottom" administration. See Pelham.]

WINCHESTER (Hampshire), a most ancient city, whose erection may reasonably be ascribed to the Celtic Britons, though the alleged date of its foundation, 892 B.C. is manifestly unworthy of attention. It became the capital of the West Saxon kingdom under Cerdic, 530 A.D.; was the residence of Alfred 879-901; and under the rule of Egbert, was the metropolis of England. In the reign of William I., though Winchester was still a royal residence, London began to rival it, and acquire the pre-eminence; and the destruction of religious houses by Henry VIII. almost ruined it. Several kings resided at Winchester, and many parliaments were held there. Memorials of its ancient superiority exist in the national denomination of measures of quantity, as Winchester ell, Winchester bushel, &c., the use of which has but recently been replaced by imperial measures. The bishopric is of great antiquity. The cathedral church was first founded and endowed by Kingil, or Kenegilsus, the first Christian king of the West Saxons. The church first built becoming ruinous, the present fabric was begun by Walkin, the 34th bishop, 1073; but not finished till the time of William of Wykeham, who founded the college about 1373. The church was first dedicated to St. Amphibalus, then to St. Peter, and afterwards to St. Swithin, once

bishop here. St. Birine was the first bishop of the West Saxons, 635. The see is valued in the king's books at 2,793*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* annually. Present income, 10,500*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF WINCHESTER,

Prelates of the Order of the Garter.

1781. Brownlow North, died July 12, 1820.	1827. Charles Richard Sumner (PRESENT bishop, 1865).
1820. George Pretymann Tomline, died 1827.	

WINDING-UP ACTS (to facilitate the winding up the affairs of joint-stock companies which are unable to meet their engagements) were passed in 1848, 1857, and 1862.

WINDMILLS are of great antiquity, and some writers state them to be of Roman invention; but certainly we are indebted for the windmill to the Saracens. They are said to have been originally introduced into Europe by the knights of St. John, who took the hint from what they had seen in the crusades. *Baker*. Windmills were first known in Spain, France, and Germany, in 1299. *Anderson*. Wind saw-mills were invented by a Dutchman, in 1633, when one was erected near the Strand, in London.

WINDOWS. See *Glass*. There were windows in Pompeii, A.D. 79, as is evident from its ruins. It is certain that windows of some kind were glazed so early as the 3rd century, if not before, though the fashion was not introduced until it was done by Bennet, 633. Windows of glass were used in private houses, but the glass was imported, 1177. *Anderson*. In England, in 1851, about 6000 houses had fifty windows and upwards in each; about 275,000 had ten windows and upwards; and 725,000 had seven windows, or less than seven.

Window-tax first enacted in order to defray the expense of and deficiency in the re-coinage of gold 1695

The tax increased, Feb. 5, 1746-7; again in 1778; and again on the commutation-tax for tea,

Oct. 1, 1784
The tax again increased in 1797, 1802, and 1808

Reduced 1823

The revenue derived from windows was in 1840 about a million and a-quarter sterling; and in 1850 (to April 5), 1,832,684*l.*

The tax repealed by act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 36 (which act imposed a duty upon inhabited houses in lieu thereof) July 24, 1851

WINDSOR CASTLE (Berkshire),* a residence of the British sovereigns, begun by William the Conqueror, and enlarged by Henry I. about 1110. Edward III., who was born here, caused the old building, with the exception of three towers at the west end, to be taken down, and re-erected the whole castle, under the direction of William of Wykeham, 1356, and built St. George's chapel. He assessed every county in England to send him workmen. James I. of Scotland was imprisoned here 1406-23. Several additions were made by Henry VIII. Elizabeth made the grand north terrace; and Charles II. repaired and beautified it, 1680. *Camden*; *Mortimer*. The chapel was repaired and opened, Oct. 1790. The castle was repaired and enlarged, 1824-8; and George IV. took possession of it, Dec. 8, 1828. Our sovereigns have here entertained many royal personages: as the emperor and empress of the French, in April 1855. A serious fire occurred at the castle, in the prince of Wales's tower, owing to some defect in the heating apparatus, March 19, 1853.

WINE. "Noah planted a vineyard, and drank of the wine," 2347 B.C. (*Gen.* ix. 20). See *Vine*. Ching-Noung, emperor of China, is said to have made rice wine, 1998 B.C. The art of making wine is said to have been brought from India by Bacchus. Christ changed water into wine at the marriage in Cana of Galilee, A.D. 30. *John* ii. 3, 10. Wine was sold in England by apothecaries as a cordial in 1300, and so continued for some time after, although there is mention of "wine for the king" so early as 1249. In 1400, the price was twelve shillings the pipe. A hundred and fifty butts and pipes condemned, for being adulterated, to be staved and emptied into the channels of the streets, by Rainwell, mayor of London, 1427. *Stow's Chron.* The first importation of claret wine into Ireland was on June 17, 1490. The first act for licensing sellers of wine in England passed April 25, 1661. Wine duties to be 2*s.* 9*d.* per gallon on Cape wine, and 5*s.* 6*d.* on all other wines, 1831. In

* *Windsor Forest*, situated to the south and west of the town of Windsor, was formerly 120 miles in circumference; in 1607, it was 77½ miles round, but it has since been reduced in its bounds to about 56 miles. It was surveyed in 1789, and found to contain 59,600 acres. Virginia Water and the plantations about it were taken out of the forest. The marshes were drained and the trees planted for William, duke of Cumberland, about 1746; and much was done by George IV., who often resided at the lodge. On the south side is Windsor Great Park, which was fourteen miles in circumference, but it has been much enlarged by the Inclosure act; it contains about 3,800 acres. The Little Park, on the north and east sides of the castle, contains about 500 acres. The gardens are elegant, and have been considerably improved by the addition of the house and gardens of the duke of St. Alban's, purchased by the crown.

1856, the customs duties on wines produced 2,073,694*l.*; in 1858, 1,721,742*l.*; in 1859, 1,982,302*l.*; in 1863, 1,212,971*l.* By the French treaty of commerce about 1860, the duty on wines was much reduced. Wine licences are granted to refreshment houses by an act passed in 1860.

IMPORTATION OF WINE OF ALL KINDS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1800	3,307,460 gallons.	1854	10,875,855 gallons.
1815	4,306,528 "	1857	10,336,485 "
1830	6,879,558 "	1859	8,195,513 "
1839	9,909,056 "	1861	11,052,436 "
1845	8,469,776 "	1864	15,451,622 "
1850	9,304,312 "		

WINTER. See *Frosts*.

WIRE. The invention of drawing wire* is ascribed to Rodolph of Nuremberg, about 1410. Mills for this purpose were first set up at Nuremberg in 1563. The first wire-mill in England was erected at Mortlake in 1663. *Mortimer*.

WIRTEMBERG. See *Wurtemberg*.

WISCONSIN, a N. W. state of N. America, was organised as a territory in 1836; and received into the Union, May 29, 1848.

WITCHCRAFT. The punishment of witchcraft was commanded in the Jewish law (*Exodus* xxii. 18) 1491 B.C., "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." Saul, after banishing or condemning witchcraft, incurred the wrath of God by consulting the witch of Endor, 1056 B.C. (1 *Sam.* xxviii.) Bishop Hutchinson's important historical "Essay on Witchcraft" was published in 1718. The church of Rome subjected persons suspected of the crime to the most cruel torments; and pope Innocent VIII. issued a bull against witchcraft in 1484. Thousands of victims, often innocent, were burned alive, while others were killed by the tests applied.

Joan of Arc was burnt at Rheims as a witch, May 30, 1431.

About five hundred witches were burnt in Geneva, in three months, 1515.

One thousand were burnt in the diocese of Comô in a year, about 1524.

An incredible number in France, about 1520, when one sorcerer confessed to having 1200 associates.

Nine hundred were burnt in Lorraine between 1530 and 1595.

One hundred and fifty-seven were burnt at Wurtzburg between 1627 and 1629, old and young, clerical, learned, and ignorant.

At Lindheim, thirty were burnt in four years, out of a population of 600; and more than 100,000 perished, mostly by the flames, in Germany.

Grandier, the parish priest at Loudon, was burnt on a charge of having bewitched a whole convent of nuns, 1634.

In Bretagne, twenty poor women were put to death as witches, 1654.

Disturbances commenced on charges of witchcraft in America, at Massachusetts, 1648-9; and persecutions raged dreadfully in Pennsylvania in 1683.

At Salem, in New England, nineteen persons were hanged (by the Puritans) for witchcraft, eight more were condemned, and fifty confessed themselves to be witches and were pardoned, 1692.

Maria Renata was burnt at Wurtzburg in 1749.

At Kalisk, in Poland, nine old women were charged

with having bewitched and rendered unfruitful the lands belonging to that palatinate, and were burnt, Jan. 17, 1775.

Five women were condemned to death by the Brahmins, at Patna, for sorcery, and executed, Dec. 15, 1802.

WITCHCRAFT IN ENGLAND.

Severe laws were in force against them in these countries in former times, by which death was the punishment, and thousands of persons suffered both by the public executioner and the hands of the people.

A statute was enacted declaring all witchcraft and sorcery to be felony without benefit of clergy, 33 Hen. VIII. 1541. Again, 5 Eliz. 1562, and 1. James, 1603.

The 73rd canon of the church prohibits the clergy from casting out devils, 1603.

Barrington estimates the judicial murders for witchcraft in England in 200 years at 30,000.

Matthew Hopkins, the "witch-finder," causes the judicial murder of about 100 persons in Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 1645-7.

Sir Matthew Hale burnt two persons for witchcraft in 1664.

Northamptonshire and Huntingdon preserved the superstition about witchcraft later than any other counties.

* The astonishing ductility which is one of the distinguishing qualities of gold, is no way more conspicuous than in gilt wire. A cylinder of 48 ounces of silver, covered with a coat of gold weighing only one ounce, is usually drawn into a wire, two yards of which only weigh one grain; so that 98 yards of the wire weigh no more than 49 grains, and one single grain of gold covers the whole 98 yards; and the thousandth part of a grain is above one-eighth of an inch long. *Halley*. Eight grains of gold, covering a cylinder of silver, are commonly drawn into a wire 13,000 feet long; yet so perfectly does it cover the silver, that even a microscope does not discover any appearance of the silver underneath. *Boyle*.

WITCHCRAFT, *continued.*

Seventeen or eighteen persons burnt at St. Osyth's, in Essex, about 1676.

Two pretended witches were executed at Northampton in 1705, and five others seven years afterwards.

In 1716, Mrs. Hicks, and her daughter, aged nine, were hanged at Huntingdon.

In Scotland, thousands of persons were burnt in the period of about a hundred years. Among the victims were persons of the highest rank, while all orders in the state concurred. James I. even caused a whole assize to be prosecuted for an

acquittal. The king published his *Dæmonologie* in Edinburgh, 1597.

The last sufferer in Scotland was at Dornach in 1722. *The laws against witchcraft* had lain dormant for many years, when an ignorant person, attempting to revive them, by finding a bill against a poor old woman in Surrey for the practice of witchcraft, they were repealed, 10 Geo. II. 1736.

Credulity in witchcraft still abounds in the country districts of England. On Sept. 4, 1863, a poor old paralyzed Frenchman died in consequence of having been ducked as a wizard at Castle Hedingham, Essex.

WITENA-MOT, or WITENA-GEMOT, the assembling of the wise men, the great council of the Anglo-Saxons. A witena-mot was called in Winchester by Egbert, 800, and in London, 833, to consult on the proper means to repel the Danes. See *Parliament*.

WITEPSK (in Russia), where a battle was fought between the French under marshal Victor, duke of Belluno, and the Russians commanded by general Wittgenstein. The French were defeated after a desperate engagement, with the loss of 3000 men, Nov. 14, 1812.

WITNESSES. The evidence of two witnesses required to attain for high treason, 25 Edw. III. 1352. In civil actions between party and party, if a man be subpoenaed as a witness on a trial, he must appear in court on pain of 100*l.* to be forfeited to the king, and 10*l.*, together with damages equivalent to the loss sustained by the want of his evidence to the party aggrieved. Lord Ellenborough ruled that no witness is obliged to answer questions which may tend to degrade himself, Dec. 10, 1802. New act relating to the examination of witnesses passed 13 Geo. III. 1773. Act to enable courts of law to order the examination of witnesses upon interrogations and otherwise, 1 Will. IV. March 30, 1831.

WIVES. See *Marriage*. By the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes act, passed in 1857, the condition of married women has been much benefited. When ill-used they can obtain a divorce or judicial separation; and while in the latter state any property they may acquire is secured to them personally, as if unmarried. By another act passed in 1857, they are enabled to dispose of reversionary interests in personal property or estates.

WIVES' POISON, or WATER TOFANO. See *Poisoning*.

WOLVES were once very numerous in England. Their heads were demanded as a tribute, particularly 300 yearly from Wales, by king Edgar, 961, by which step they were said to be totally destroyed. *Carte*. Edward I. issued his mandate for the destruction of wolves in several counties of England, 1289. Ireland was infested by wolves for many centuries after their extirpation in England; for there are accounts of some being found there so late as 1710, when the last presentment for killing wolves was made in the county of Cork. Wolves still infest France, in which kingdom 834 wolves and cubs were killed in 1828-9.

WONDERS OF THE WORLD. 1. The pyramids of Egypt. 2. The mausoleum or tomb built for Mausolus, king of Caria, by Artemisia, his queen. 3. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus. 4. The walls and hanging-gardens of the city of Babylon. 5. The vast brazen image of the sun at Rhodes, called the Colossus. 6. The ivory and gold statue of Jupiter Olympus. 7. The pharos or watch-tower, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt. See *separate articles*.

WOOD-CUTS. See *Engraving on Wood*.

WOOD'S HALF-PENCE, for circulation in Ireland and America, were coined by virtue of a patent, passed 1722-3. Against this project, Dr. Jonathan Swift, by his *Drapier's* letters raised such a spirit against Wood, that he was effectually banished the kingdom. The half-pence were assayed in England by sir Isaac Newton, and proved to be genuine, in 1724.

WOODEN PAVEMENT (expensive and perishable) seemed at one time likely to supersede stone in the principal thoroughfares of London. A wooden pavement was laid down at Whitehall in 1839; and in Oxford-street, the Strand, and other streets. It was soon taken up as inefficient.

WOODSTOCK (Oxfordshire). In Woodstock, now Blenheim-park, originally stood a royal palace, in which king Ethelred held a parliament, and Alfred the Great translated *Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ*, 888. Henry I. beautified the palace; and here resided

Rosamond, mistress of Henry II. 1191. In it were born Edmund, second son of Edward I., 1301, and Edward, eldest son of Edward III., 1330; and here the princess Elizabeth was confined by her sister Mary, 1554. A splendid mansion, built at the expense of the nation, for the duke of Marlborough, was erected here to commemorate the victory he obtained at Blenheim, in 1704. At that time every trace of the ancient edifice was removed, and two elms were planted on its site.

WOOL. From the earliest times down to the reign of queen Elizabeth the wool of Great Britain was not only superior to that of Spain, but accounted the finest in the universe; and even in the times of the Romans a manufacture of woollen cloths was established at Winchester for the use of the emperors. *Anderson.* In later times, wool was manufactured in England, and is mentioned 1185, but not in any quantity until 1331, when the weaving of it was introduced by John Kempe and other artizans from Flanders. This was the real origin of our now unrivalled manufacture, 6 Edw. III. 1331. *Rymer's Fœdera.*

Duties on exported wool were levied by Edw. I.	1275	Bill to prevent the running of wool from Ire-	
The exportation prohibited.	1337	land to France.	1738
Staples of wool established in Ireland, at Dub-		The duty on wool imported from Ireland taken	
lin, Waterford, Cork, and Drogheda, 18		off.	1739
Edw. III.	1343	Wool-combers' act, 35 Geo. III.	1794
Sheep were first permitted to be sent to Spain,		The non-exportation law was repealed, 5	
which has since injured our manufacture.		Geo. IV.	1824
<i>Stow</i>	1467	In 1851 we imported 83,311,975 lb. of wool and	
First legislative prohibition of the export of		alpaca; in 1856, 116,211,392 lb.; in 1859,	
wool from Ireland	1521	133,284,634 lb.; in 1861, 147,172,841 lb.; in	
The exportation of English wool, and the im-		1864, 206,473,645 lb.	
portation of Irish wool into England pro-		We imported from Australia, in 1842,	
hibited	1696	12,979,856 lb.; in 1856, 56,052,139 lb.; in	
The export forbidden by act passed	1718	1859, 53,700,542 lb.; in 1861, 68,506,222 lb.;	
		in 1864, 99,037,459 lb.	

WOOLLEN CLOTH. Woollen cloths were made an article of commerce in the time of Julius Cæsar, and are familiarly alluded to by him.

The Jews were forbidden to wear garments of		British and Irish woollens prohibited in France	1677
woollen and linen together.	B.C. 1451	All persons obliged to be buried in woollen, and	
70 families of cloth-workers (from the Nether-		the persons directing the burial otherwise to	
lands) settled in England by Edward III.		forfeit 5 <i>l.</i> , 29 Chas. II.	1678
<i>Rymer</i>	1331	The manufacture of cloth greatly improved in	
A kind of blankets were first made in England.		England by Flemish settlers	1688
<i>Candlen</i>	about 1340	Indudiciously restrained in Ireland, 11 Will. III.	1698
Woollens made at Kendal	1390	The exportation from Ireland wholly prohibited,	
No cloth but of Wales or Ireland to be imported		except to certain ports of England	1701
into England	1463	English manufacture encouraged by 10 Anne,	
The art of dyeing brought to England. See		1712, and 2 Geo. I.	1715
<i>Dyeing</i>	1608	Greater in Yorkshire in 1785 than in all England	
Medleys, or mixed broad-cloth, first made	1614	at the revolution. <i>Chalmers</i>	
Manufacture of fine cloth began at Sedan, in		Value of woollen manufactures of all kinds	
France, under the patronage of cardinal		exported: in 1847, 6,896,038 <i>l.</i> ; in 1854,	
Mazarine	1646	9,120,759 <i>l.</i> ; in 1861, 11,118,692 <i>l.</i> ; in 1864,	
Broadcloth first dressed and dyed in England,		18,566,078 <i>l.</i>	
by Brewer, from the Low Countries	1667		

WOOL-COMBERS in several parts of England have a procession on Feb. 3, in commemoration of bishop Blaize, who is reported to have discovered their art. He is said to have visited England; and St. Blazy, a village in Cornwall, is celebrated for having been his landing-place. He was bishop of Sebastia, in Armenia, and suffered martyrdom in the Diocletian persecution, 289.

WOOLSACK, the seat of the lord high chancellor of England in the house of lords, is so called from its being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth. Wool was the staple commodity of England in the reign of Edward III. when the woolsack first came into use.

WOOLWICH (Kent), the most ancient military and naval arsenal in England, and celebrated for its royal dockyard, where men-of-war have been built as early as the reign of Henry VIII. 1512, when the Harry Grace de Dieu was constructed. Here she also was burnt in 1552. The royal arsenal was formed about 1720, on the site of a rabbit-warren; it contains vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, powder, and other warlike stores; a foundry, with several furnaces, for casting ordnance; and a laboratory, where fireworks, cartridges, grenades, &c., are made for the public service. The Royal Military Academy was erected in

the royal arsenal, but the institution was not completely formed until 19th Geo. II. 1745. The arsenal, storehouses, &c., burnt, to the value of 200,000*l.* May 20, 1802. Another great fire occurred June 30, 1805. Fatal explosion of gunpowder, Jan. 20, 1813. The hemp-store burnt down, July 8, 1813. Another explosion by gunpowder, June 16, 1814. About 10,000 persons are now employed in Woolwich arsenal.

WORCESTER was successively an important Welsh, Roman, and Saxon town. It was burnt by the Danes 1041, for resisting the tribute called Danegelt. William I. built a castle 1090. The city was frequently taken and retaken during the civil wars of the middle ages. —The BISHOPRIC was founded by Ethelred, king of the Mercians, 680, and taken from the see of Lichfield, of which it composed a part. The married priests of the cathedral were displaced, and monks settled in their stead, 964. The church was rebuilt by Wolstan, 25th bishop, 1030. The see has yielded to the church of Rome four saints, and to the English nation five lord chancellors and three lord treasurers. It is valued in the king's books at 1049*l.* 16*s.* 3¼*d.* per annum. Present income, 5000*l.*

RECENT BISHOPS OF WORCESTER.

1781. Richard Hurd, died May 28, 1803.
1808. Folliott H. Cornwall, died Sept. 5, 1831.
1831. Robert James Carr, died April 24, 1841.

1841. Henry Pepys, died Nov. 13, 1860.
1860. Henry Philpott (PRESENT bishop).

WORCESTER, BATTLE OF, Sept. 3, 1651, when the Scots army which came to England to reinstate Charles II. was defeated by Cromwell, who called it his *crowning mercy*. Charles with difficulty escaped to France. More than 2000 of the royalists were slain, and of 8000 prisoners most were sold as slaves to the American colonists.

WORKING MEN'S CLUBS may be considered to have begun with the Working Men's Mutual Improvement and Recreation society, established in Lancaster by the instrumentality of the Rev. H. Solls, in 1860. The Westminster Working Men's club, in Duck-lane, originated with Miss Adeline Cooper, and was opened in Dec. 1860. The Working Men's Club and Institute Union was established by Lord Brougham and others, June 4, 1862.

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGES. The first was established in Sheffield, by working-men. The second, in London, by the rev. professor Frederic D. Maurice, as principal, in Oct. 1854; a third in Cambridge, and, in 1855, a fourth at Oxford; all, wholly for the working classes, and undertaking to impart such knowledge as each man feels he is most in want of. The colleges engage to find a teacher, wherever 10 or 12 members agree to form a class, and also to have lectures given. There were eleven classes at the one in London in 1856; Mr. Ruskin gave lessons in drawing. These colleges have been found to be self-supporting.

WORLD. See *Creation and Globe*.

WORMS, a city on the Rhine, in Hesse Darmstadt. Here Charlemagne resided in 806 B.C. Several imperial diets have been held at Worms, where was held the imperial diet before which Martin Luther was summoned, April 4, 1521, and by which he was proscribed. Luther was met by 2000 persons on foot and on horseback, at the distance of a league from Worms. Such was his conviction of the justice of his cause, that when Spalatin sent a messenger to warn him of his danger, he answered, "If there were as many devils in Worms as there are tiles upon the roofs of its houses, I would go on." Before the emperor, the archduke Ferdinand, six electors, twenty-four dukes, seven margraves, thirty bishops and prelates, and many princes, counts, lords, and ambassadors, Luther appeared, April 17th, in the imperial diet, acknowledged all his writings and opinions, and left Worms in fact a conqueror. Yet, to save his life, he had to remain in seclusion under the protection of the elector of Saxony for about a year.

WORSHIP. The first worship mentioned is that of Abel, 3872 B.C. *Gen.* iv. "Men began to call on the name of the Lord," 3769 B.C. *Gen.* iv. The Jewish order of worship was set up by Moses, 1490 B.C. Solomon consecrated the temple, 1004 B.C. To the corruptions of the simple worship of the patriarchs all the Egyptian and Greek idolatries owed their origin. Athotes, son of Menes, king of Upper Egypt, is supposed to be the *Copt* of the Egyptians, and the *Toth*, or *Hermes*, of the Greeks, the *Mercury* of the Latins, and the *Teutates* of the Celts or Gauls, 2112 B.C. *Usher*.

WORSHIP IN ENGLAND. The Druids were the priests here, at the invasion of the Romans (55 B.C.), who eventually introduced Christianity, which was almost extirpated by the victorious Saxons (455-820), who were pagans. The Roman Catholic form of Christianity was introduced by Augustine, 596, and continued till the Reformation, *which see*.

WORSHIP, *continued.*

PLACES OF WORSHIP IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1851.

Places of Worship.			Sittings.			Places of Worship.			Sittings.		
Church of England	14,077	5,317,915	New Church (Swedenborgians)	50	12,107						
Wesleyan Methodists	6,579	2,194,298	Moravians	32	9,305						
Independents	3,244	1,067,760	Catholic and Apostolic Church	32	7,437						
Baptists	2,789	752,343	(Irvingites)	3	291						
Roman Catholics	570	186,111	Greek Church	3	291						
Society of Friends	371	91,559	Countess of Huntingdon's	109	35,210						
Unitarians	229	68,554	Connection	828	198,242						
Scottish Presbyterians	160	86,692	Welsh Calvinistic Methodists	546	105,557						
Latter-day Saints (<i>Mormonites</i>)	222	30,783	Various small bodies, some								
Brethren (Plymouth)	132 (?)	18,529	without names								
Jews	53	8,438	See <i>Wesleyan Methodists</i> : note.								

WORSTED, spun wool, obtained its name from having been first spun at a town called Worsted, in Norfolk, in which the inventor lived, and where manufactures of worsted are still extensively carried on, 14 Edw. III. 1340. *Anderson*. "A Worsted-stocking Knave" is a term of reproach or contempt used by Shakspeare.

WORTHIES, NINE, a term long ago given to the following eminent men :

Jews.	Died.	Heathens.	Died.	Christians.	Died.
Joshua	B.C. 1426	Hector of Troy	B.C. 1184	King Arthur of Britain	A.D. 542
David	1015	Alexander the Great	323	Charlemagne of France	814
Judas Maccabeus	161	Julius Cæsar	44	Godfrey of Bouillon	1100

In Shakspeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, act v. sc. 2, Hercules and Pompey appear as worthies.

WOTHLYTYPE. See under *Photography*.

WOUNDING. Malicious wounding of another was adjudged death by the English statutes. The Coventry act was passed in 1671. See *Coventry Act*. By lord Ellenborough's act, persons who stab or cut with intent to murder, maim, or disfigure another were declared guilty of felony without benefit of clergy. Those guilty of maliciously shooting at another in any dwelling-house or other place, are also punishable under the same statute in the same degree, 43 Geo. III. 1802. This offence is met by some later statutes, particularly the act for consolidating and amending the acts relating to offences against the person, 9 Geo. IV. June, 1828. This last act is extended to Ireland by 10 Geo. IV. 1829. An act for the prevention of maliciously shooting, stabbing, &c., in Scotland, 6 Geo. IV. 1825; amended by 10 Geo. IV. June 4, 1829. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 30, 1853, was passed for the prevention and punishment of assaults on women and children.

WRECKS. The loss of merchant and other ships by wreck upon lee-shores, coasts, and disasters in the open sea, was estimated at Lloyd's, in 1800, to be about an average of 365 ships a year. In 1830, it appeared by *Lloyd's Lists*, that 677 British vessels were totally lost, under various circumstances in that year.

British vessels wrecked in 1848, were, sailing vessels, 501, steamers 13; tonnage, 96,920. In 1851 there were wrecked 611 vessels, of which number 11 were steamers; the tonnage of the whole being 111,976 tons. The year 1852-3, particularly the winter months (Dec. and Jan.), was very remarkable for the number of dreadful shipwrecks and fires at sea; but a few of them are recorded. Many vessels were lost in the great storms Oct. 25, 26, 1859, May 28, 1861, Oct. 19, 20, 1861, and Nov. 13, 14, 1862.

WRECKS OF VESSELS ON BRITISH COASTS.

Vessels.			Lives lost.			Vessels.			Lives lost.		
1852	1015	920	1854	897	1549						
1853	832	689	1855	1141	469						
Vessels wrecked or suffering other casualties.			Vessels totally wrecked.			Vessels wrecked or suffering other casualties.			Vessels totally wrecked.		
1856	1153	521	1861	668	884						
1857	1143	532	1862	1827	690						
1858	869	354	1863	2001	620						
1859	1415	1645	1864	1741	516*						
1860	1379	536									

* 3619 lives were saved by the use of rocket apparatus, life-boats, &c.

WRECKS OF SHIPPING, *continued.*

REMARKABLE CASES OF BRITISH VESSELS WRECKED OR BURNT.

<i>Mary Rose</i> , 60 guns, going from Portsmouth to Spithead, upset in a squall; all on board perished	July 20, 1545	<i>Hartuwell</i> , Indiaman, with immense wealth on board	May 24, 1787
<i>Coronation</i> , 90 guns, foundered off the Ram-head; crew saved: <i>Harwich</i> , 70 guns, wrecked on Mount Edgecumbe; crew perished, Sept. 1,	1691	<i>Charlemont Packet</i> , from Holyhead to Dublin; 104 drowned	Dec. 22, 1790
<i>Royal Sovereign</i> , 100 guns; burnt in the Medway, Jan 29,	1696	<i>Pandora</i> , frigate, on a reef; 100 souls perished,	Aug. 28, 1791
<i>Stirling Castle</i> , 70 guns, <i>Mary</i> , 70 guns, <i>Northumberland</i> , 70 guns, lost on the Goodwin; <i>Vanguard</i> , 70 guns, sunk at Chatham; <i>Fork</i> , 70 guns, lost near Harwich; all lost but four men; <i>Resolution</i> , 60 guns, coast of Sussex; <i>Newcastle</i> , 60 guns, at Spithead, 193 drowned; <i>Reserve</i> , 60 guns, at Yarmouth, 173 perished; in the night of	Nov. 26, 1703	<i>Union</i> , packet, of Dover, lost off the port of Calais; a similar occurrence had not happened for 105 years before	Jan. 28, 1792
<i>Association</i> , 70 guns, and other vessels, lost with admiral sir C. Shovel, off the Scilly isles (which see)	Oct. 22, 1707	<i>Winterton</i> , E. Indiaman: many perish, Aug. 20,	"
<i>Solebay</i> , 32 guns, lost near Boston neck; crew perished	Dec. 25, 1709	<i>Impétueux</i> , 74 guns, burnt at Portsmouth,	Aug. 24, "
<i>Edgar</i> , 70 guns, blew up at Spithead; all on board perished	Oct. 15, 1711	<i>Scorpion</i> , 74 guns, burnt at Leghorn.	Nov. 20, 1793
<i>Victory</i> , 100 guns, near the isle of Alderney; all perished	Oct. 5, 1744	<i>Ardent</i> , 64 guns, burnt off Corsica	April, 1794
<i>Colchester</i> , 50 guns, lost on Kentish Knock; 40 men perished	Sept. 21, "	<i>Boyne</i> , by fire, at Spithead (see <i>Boyne</i>)	May 4, 1795
<i>Namur</i> , 74 guns, foundered near Fort St. David, East Indies; all perished except 26 persons; <i>Pembroke</i> , 60 guns, near Porto Novo; 330 of her crew perished	April 13, 1749	<i>Courageux</i> , 74 guns, capt. B. Hallowell, near Gibraltar; crew, except 124, perished,	Dec. 18, 1796
<i>Prince George</i> , 80 guns, burnt in lat. 48 N., on her way to Gibraltar; about 400 perished	April 13, 1758	<i>La Tribune</i> , 36 guns, off Halifax; 300 souls perished	Nov. 16, 1797
<i>Lichfield</i> , 50 guns, lost on the coast of Barbary; 130 of the crew perished	Nov. 29, "	<i>Resistance</i> , blown up in the Straits of Banca,	July 24, 1798
<i>Tilbury</i> , 60 guns, lost off Louisbourg; most of the crew perished	Sept. 25, 1759	<i>Royal Charlotte</i> , East Indiaman, blown up at Culpeo	Aug. 1, "
<i>Ramilies</i> , 90 guns, lost on the Bolt-head; only 26 persons saved; <i>Conqueror</i> , lost on St. Nicholas's Island, Plymouth	Feb. 15, 1760	<i>Proserpine</i> frigate, in the Elbe; 15 lives lost,	Feb. 1, "
<i>Duc d'Aquitaine</i> , 64 guns, and <i>Sunderland</i> , 60 guns, lost off Pondicherry; all perished,	Jan. 1, 1761	<i>Luline</i> , 36 guns, wrecked off the Vlié island, coast of Holland; only two men saved,	Oct. 9, 1799
<i>Raisonné</i> , 64 guns, lost at the attack of Martinique	Feb. 3, 1762	<i>Impregnable</i> , 98 guns, wrecked between Langstone and Chichester	Oct. 19, "
<i>Repulse</i> , 32 guns, foundered off Bermuda; crew perished	1775	<i>Sceptre</i> , 64 guns, wrecked in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope; 291 of the crew perished	"
<i>Thunderer</i> , 74 guns; <i>Stirling Castle</i> , 64; <i>Defiance</i> , 64; <i>Phoenix</i> , 44; <i>La Blanche</i> , 32; <i>Laurel</i> , 28; <i>Shark</i> , 28; <i>Andromeda</i> , 28; <i>Deal Castle</i> , 24; <i>Penelope</i> , 24; <i>Scarborough</i> , 20; <i>Barbadoes</i> , 14; <i>Cameleon</i> , 14; <i>Endeavour</i> , 14; and <i>Victor</i> , 10 guns: all lost in the same storm, in the West Indies, in	Oct. 1780	<i>Nassau</i> , 64 guns, on the Haak Bank; 100 perished	Oct. 25, "
<i>Gen. Barker</i> , Indiaman, off Scheveling, Feb. 17,	1781	<i>Eltham</i> , frigate, 38 guns, on the Penmarks	Dec. 24, "
<i>Grosvener</i> , Indiaman, coast of Caffraria, Aug. 4,	1782	<i>Queen</i> , transport, on Trefusis Point; 360 souls perished	Jan. 14, 1800
<i>Sican</i> , sloop of war, off Waterford; 130 persons drowned	Aug. 4, "	<i>Mastiff</i> , gunbrig, on the Cockle Sands, Jan. 19,	"
<i>Royal George</i> , above 600 persons perished,	Aug. 29, "	<i>Repulse</i> , 64 guns, off Ushant	March 10, "
<i>Centaur</i> , 74 guns, foundered on her passage from Jamaica; capt. Inglefield and 11 of the crew saved	Sept. 21, "	<i>Queen</i> , W. Indiaman, by fire, off Brazil.	July 9, "
<i>Ville de Paris</i> , of 104 guns, one of admiral Rodney's prizes; the <i>Glorieux</i> , of 74 guns, lost in the West Indies	Oct. 5, "	<i>Invincible</i> , 74 guns, near Yarmouth; capt. John Rennie and the crew, except 126 souls, perished	March 16, 1801
<i>Superb</i> , 74 guns, wrecked in Tellicherry roads, East Indies	Nov. 5, 1783	<i>Margate</i> , Margate-hoy, near Reculver; 23 persons perished	Feb. 10, 1802
<i>Cato</i> , 50 guns, admiral sir Hyde Parker, on the Malabar coast; crew perished	"	<i>Bangalore</i> , E. Indiaman, Indian Sea, April 12,	"
<i>Count Belgioioso</i> , Indiaman, off Dublin Bay; 147 souls perished	March 13, "	<i>Active</i> , West Indiaman, in Margate Roads,	Jan. 10, 1803
<i>Menai</i> , ferry-boat, in the Strait; 60 drowned,	Dec. 5, 1785	<i>Hindustan</i> , East Indiaman, went to pieces on the Culvers	Jan. 11, "
<i>Halsewell</i> , E. Indiaman; 100 persons perished,	Jan. 6, 1786	<i>La Déterminée</i> , 24 guns, in Jersey Roads: many drowned	March 26, "
		<i>Resistance</i> , 36 guns, off Cape St. Vincent,	May 31, "
		<i>Lady Hobart</i> , packet, on an island of ice,	June 28, "
		<i>Seine</i> , frigate, 44 guns, off Schelling,	July 31, "
		<i>Antelope</i> , capt. Wilson, off Pellew Islands,	Aug. 9, "
		<i>Victory</i> , Liverpool ship, at Liverpool; 27 drowned	Sept. 30, "
		<i>Circe</i> , frigate, 32 guns, on Yarmouth coast,	Nov. 16, "
		<i>Nautilus</i> , E. Indiaman, on Ladrões	Nov. 18, "
		<i>Fanny</i> , in Chinese Sea; 46 souls perished,	Nov. 29, "
		<i>Suffrante</i> , sloop of war, 16 guns, off Cork,	Dec. 25, "
		<i>Apollo</i> , frigate, on coast of Portugal	April 1, 1804
		<i>Cumberland Packet</i> , on Antigua coast,	Sept. 4, "
		<i>Romney</i> , 50 guns, on Haak Bank, Texel,	Nov. 18, "
		<i>Venerable</i> , 74 guns, at Torbay; lost 8 men,	Nov. 24, "
		<i>Severn</i> , on a rock, near Grouville,	Dec. 21, "

WRECKS OF SHIPPING, *continued.*

<i>Doris</i> , frigate, on the Diamond Rock, Quiberon Bay	Jan. 12,	1805
<i>Abergavenny</i> , East Indiaman, on the Bill of Portland; more than 300 persons perish, Feb. 6,		"
<i>Naias</i> , transport, on Newfoundland coast,	Oct. 23,	"
<i>Æneas</i> , transport, off Newfoundland: 340 perished	Oct. 23,	"
<i>Aurora</i> , transport, on the Goodwin Sands; 300 perished	Dec. 21,	"
<i>King George</i> , packet, from Park-gate to Dublin, lost on the Hoyle bank; 125 persons, passengers and crew, drowned	Sept. 21,	1806
<i>Athénien</i> , 64 guns, near Tunis; 347 souls perished	Oct. 27,	"
<i>Glasgow</i> , packet, off Farm Island; several drowned	Nov. 17,	"
<i>Felix</i> , 12 guns, near Santander; 79 souls lost,	Jan. 22,	1807
<i>Blenheim</i> , 74 guns, admiral sir T. Troubridge, and <i>Java</i> , 32 guns, foundered near Isle of Rodriguez, East Indies	Feb. 1,	"
<i>Ajar</i> , 74 guns, by fire, off the island of Tenedos; 250 perished	Feb. 14,	"
<i>Blanche</i> , frigate, on the French coast; 45 men perished	March 4,	"
<i>Ganges</i> , East Indiaman, off the Cape of Good Hope	May 29,	"
<i>Prince of Wales</i> , Park-gate packet, and <i>Rochdale</i> , transport, on Dunleary point, near Dublin; nearly 300 souls perished	Nov. 19,	"
<i>Boreas</i> , man-of-war, upon the Hannonis rock in the Channel	Nov. 28,	"
<i>Anson</i> , 44 guns, wrecked in Mount's Bay; 60 lives lost	Dec. 29,	"
<i>Agatha</i> , near Memel; lord Royston and others drowned	April 7,	1808
<i>Astrea</i> , frigate, on Anagada coast	May 23,	"
<i>Frith</i> , passage-boat, in the Frith of Dornoch; 40 persons drowned	Aug. 13,	1809
<i>Foxhound</i> , 18 guns, foundered on passage from Halifax; crew perished	Aug. 31,	"
<i>Sirius</i> , 36 guns, and <i>Magicienne</i> , 36 guns, wrecked when advancing to attack the French, off Isle of France	Aug. 23,	1810
<i>Satellite</i> , sloop of war, 16 guns, upset, and all on board perished	Dec. 14,	"
<i>Minotaur</i> , of 74 guns, wrecked on the Haak Bank; 360 persons perished	Dec. 22,	"
<i>Pandora</i> , sloop-of-war, off Jutland, 30 persons perished	Feb. 13,	1811
<i>Saladna</i> , frigate, on the Irish coast; 300 persons perished	Dec. 4,	"
<i>St. George</i> , of 98, and <i>Defence</i> , of 74 guns, and the <i>Hero</i> , stranded on the coast of Jutland, adm. Reynolds and all the crews (about 2000 persons) perished except 18 seamen, Dec. 24,		"
<i>Manilla</i> , frigate, on the Haak Sand, 12 persons perished	Jan. 28,	1812
<i>British Queen</i> , packet, from Ostend to Margate, wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, and all on board perished	Dec. 17,	1814
<i>Duchess of Wellington</i> , at Calcutta, by fire,	Jan. 21,	1816
<i>Seahorse</i> , transport, near Tramore Bay; 365 persons, chiefly soldiers of the 50th regiment, and most of the crew, drowned	Jan. 30,	"
<i>Lord Melville</i> and <i>Boadicea</i> , transports, with upwards of 200 of the 82nd regiment, with wives and children, lost near Kinsale; almost all perished	Jan. 31,	"
<i>Harpooner</i> , transport, near Newfoundland; 100 persons drowned	Nov. 10,	"
<i>William and Mary</i> packet, struck on the Willeys rocks, near the Holmes lighthouse, English Channel, nearly 60 persons perished,	Oct. 24,	1817
<i>Queen Charlotte</i> , East Indiaman, at Madras; all on board perished	Oct. 24,	1818
<i>Ariel</i> , in the Persian Gulf; 79 souls perished,	March 18,	1820
<i>Earl of Moira</i> , on the Burbo Bank, near Liverpool; 40 drowned	Aug. 8,	1821
<i>Blendon Hall</i> , on Inaccessible Island; many perished	July 23,	"
<i>Juliana</i> , East Indiaman, on the Kentish Knock; 40 drowned	Dec. 25,	"
<i>Thames</i> , Indiaman, off Beachey Head; several drowned	Feb. 3,	1822
<i>Drake</i> , 10 guns, near Halifax; several drowned,	June 20,	"
<i>Ellesmere</i> , steamer; 11 persons lost	Dec. 14,	"
<i>Alert</i> , Dublin and Liverpool packet; 70 souls perished	March 26,	1823
<i>Robert</i> , from Dublin to Liverpool; 60 souls perished	May 16,	"
<i>Fanny</i> , in Jersey Roads; lord Harley and many drowned	Jan. 1,	1828
<i>Venus</i> , packet, from Waterford to Dublin, near Gorey; 9 persons drowned	March 19,	"
<i>Newry</i> , from Newry to Quebec, with 360 passengers; cast away near Bardsy, about 40 persons were drowned	April 16,	1830
<i>Lady Sherbrooke</i> , from Londonderry to Quebec; lost near Cape Ray; 273 souls perished; 32 only were saved	Aug. 19,	1831
<i>Experiment</i> , from Hull to Quebec; wrecked near Calais	April 15,	1832
<i>Earl of Wemyss</i> , near Wells, Norfolk: the cabin filled, and 11 ladies and children were drowned; all on deck escaped	July 13,	1833
<i>Amphitrite</i> , ship with female convicts to New South Wales; lost on Boulogne Sands; out of 131 persons, three only were saved	Aug. 30,	1833
<i>United Kingdom</i> , W. Indiaman, with rich cargo; run down by the <i>Queen of Scotland</i> steamer off Northfleet, near Gravesend	Oct. 15,	"
<i>Watervitch</i> , steamer, on the coast of Wexford; 4 drowned	Dec. 18,	"
<i>Lady Munro</i> , from Calcutta to Sydney; of 90 persons on board, not more than 20 were saved	Jan. 9,	1834
<i>Cameleon</i> , cutter; run down off Dover by the <i>Castor</i> frigate; 13 persons drowned	Aug. 27,	"
<i>Killarney</i> , steamer, off Cork; 29 persons perished	Jan. 26,	1838
<i>Forfarshire</i> , steamer, from Hull to Dundee; 38 persons drowned. Owing to the courage of Grace Darling and her father, 15 persons were saved. (See <i>Forfarshire</i>)	Sept. 6,	"
<i>Protector</i> , E. Indiaman; at Bengal; of 178 persons on board, 170 perished	Nov. 21,	"
<i>William Huskisson</i> , steamer, between Dublin and Liverpool; 93 passengers saved by capt. Clegg, of the <i>Huddersfield</i>	Jan. 11,	1840
<i>Lord William Bentinck</i> , off Bombay; 58 recruits, 20 officers, and 7 passengers perished: the <i>Lord Castlereagh</i> also wrecked; most of her crew and passengers lost	June 17,	"
<i>H.M.S. Fairy</i> , captain Hewitt; sailed from Harwich on a surveying cruise, and was lost next day in a violent gale, off the coast of Norfolk	Nov. 13,	"
<i>City of Bristol</i> , steam-packet, 35 souls perished,	Nov. 18,	"
<i>Thames</i> , steamer, captain Gray, from Dublin to Liverpool, wrecked off St. Ives; the captain and 55 persons perished	Jan. 4,	1841
<i>Governor Fenner</i> , from Liverpool for America; run down off Holyhead by the <i>Nottingham</i> steamer out of Dublin; 122 persons perished	Feb. 19,	"
<i>Amelia</i> , from London to Liverpool; lost on the Herne Sand	Feb. 26,	"
<i>President</i> , steamer, from New York to Liverpool, with many passengers on board; sailed on March 11, encountered a terrific storm two		

WRECKS OF SHIPPING, *continued.*

days afterwards, and has never since been heard of	March 13, 1841	<i>Orion</i> , steam-ship, off Portpatrick. (See <i>Orion</i> .)	June 18, 1850
[In this vessel were, Mr. Tyrone Power, the comedian; a son of the duke of Richmond, &c.]		<i>Rosalind</i> , from Quebec; a number of the crew drowned	Sept. 9, "
<i>William Browne</i> , by striking on the ice; 16 passengers who had been received into the long boat were thrown overboard by the crew to lighten her	April 19, "	<i>Edmund</i> , emigrant-ship, with nearly 200 passengers from Limerick to New York (of whom more than one-half perished), wrecked off the Western coast of Ireland	Nov. 12, "
<i>Isabella</i> , from London to Quebec; struck by an iceberg	May 9, "	<i>Amazon</i> , W. India mail-steamship. (See <i>Amazon</i> .)	Jan. 4, 1852
<i>Solway</i> , steamer, on her passage between Belfast and Port Carlisle; crew saved	Aug. 25, "	<i>Birkenhead</i> , troop-ship, iron paddle-wheeled, and of 556 horse-power, sailed from Queens-town, Jan. 7, 1852, for the Cape, having on board detachments of the 12th Lancers, 2nd, 6th, 12th, 43rd, 45th, and 60th Rifles, 75rd, 74th, and 91st regiments. It struck upon a pointed pinnacle rock off Simon's bay, South Africa, and of 638 persons, only 184 were saved by the boats; 454 of the crew and soldiers perished	Feb. 26, "
<i>Amanda</i> , off Metis: 29 passengers and 12 of the crew lost	Sept. 26, "	<i>Victoria</i> , steam-packet. (See <i>Victoria</i> .)	Nov. 8, 9, "
<i>James Cooke</i> , of Limerick, coming from Sligo to Glasgow	Nov. 21, "	<i>Lily</i> , stranded and blown up by gunpowder, on the Gulf of Man; by which more than 30 persons lost their lives	Dec. 24, "
<i>Abercrombie Robinson</i> and <i>Waterloo</i> transports, in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope: of 330 persons on board the latter vessel, 189, principally convicts, perished	Aug. 28, 1842	<i>St. George</i> , steam-ship, bound from Liverpool to New York, with 121 emigrant passengers (chiefly Irish), and a crew consisting of twenty-nine seamen (the captain inclusive), was destroyed by fire at sea. The crew and seventy of the passengers were saved by the American ship <i>Orlando</i> , and conveyed to Havre, in France; but the remainder, fifty-one souls, are supposed to have perished,	Dec. 24, "
<i>Spitfire</i> , war-steamship, on the coast of Jamaica, Sept. 10, "		<i>Queen Victoria</i> , steam-ship, bound from Liverpool, was wrecked off the Bailey lighthouse, near Dublin; she mistook her course in a snow-storm; 67 lives were lost out of 120,	Feb. 15, 1853
<i>Reliance</i> , East Indiaman, from China to London, off Morlemont, near Boulogne: of 116 persons on board, seven only were saved Nov. 13, "		<i>Independence</i> , on the coast of Lower California, and which afterwards took fire; 140 persons were drowned or burnt to death, a few escaping, who underwent the most dreadful additional sufferings on a barren shore, Feb. 16, "	
<i>Hamilton</i> , on the Gunfleet sands, near Harwich; 11 of the crew perished	Nov. 15, "	<i>Duke of Sutherland</i> , steamer from London to Aberdeen; wrecked on the pier at Aberdeen, and the captain (Hoskins) and many of the crew and passengers perished	April 2, "
<i>Conqueror</i> , East Indiaman, homeward bound, near Boulogne; crew and passengers lost,	Jan. 13, 1843	<i>Rebecca</i> , on west coast of Van Diemen's Land; capt. Shephard and many lives lost, April 20, "	
<i>Jessie Logan</i> , East Indiaman, on the Cornish coast; many lives lost	Jan. 16, "	<i>William and Mary</i> , an American emigrant-ship, near the Bahamas. She struck on a sunken rock; about 170 persons perished	May 3, "
<i>Solway</i> , royal mail-steamship, near Corunna; 28 lives lost, and the mail	April 7, "	<i>Aurora</i> , of Hull; sailed from New York, April 26, and foundered; about 25 lives lost, May 20, "	
<i>Catharine</i> , trader, blown up off the Isle of Pines: most of the crew were massacred by the natives, or afterwards drowned	April 12, "	<i>Bourneuf</i> , Australian emigrant vessel. Struck on a reef near Torres Straits. The captain (Bibby) and six lives lost	Aug. 3, "
<i>Amelia Thompson</i> , near Madras, part of crew saved	May 23, "	<i>Annie Jane</i> , of Liverpool, an emigrant vessel, driven on shore on the Barra Islands on west coast of Scotland; about 348 lives lost,	Sept. 29, "
<i>Albert</i> , troop-ship, from Halifax, with the 64th regiment on board, which was miraculously saved	July 13, "	<i>Harwood</i> , brig, by collision with the <i>Trident</i> steamer, near the Mouse light near the Nore; foundered with six of the crew, who perished,	Oct. 5, "
<i>Pegasus</i> , steam-packet, from Leith; off the Fern Islands; of 59 persons, 7 only were saved,	July 19, "	<i>Dalhousie</i> , foundered off Beachey Head. The captain (Butterworth), the passengers, and all the crew (excepting one), about 60 persons in all, perished. The cargo was valued at above 100,000 <i>l.</i>	Oct. 19, "
[Mr. Elton, a favourite actor, was among the sufferers.]		<i>Marshall</i> , screw-steamer, in the North Sea, ran into the barque <i>Woodhouse</i> ; about 48 persons supposed to have perished	Nov. 28, "
<i>Phoenix</i> , in a terrific snow-storm, off the coast of Newfoundland; many lives were lost, Nov. 26, "		<i>Tayleur</i> , emigrant ship, driven on the rocks off Landbay Island, north of Howth; about 380 lives lost	Jan. 20, 1854*
<i>Elberfeldt</i> , iron steam-ship, from Brielle, Feb. 22, 1844			
<i>Manchester</i> , steamer, from Hull to Hamburg, off the Vogel Sands, near Cuxhaven; about 30 lives lost	June 16, "		
<i>Margaret</i> , Hull and Hamburg steamer; many lives lost	Oct. 22, 1845		
<i>Great Britain</i> , iron steam-ship, grounded in Dundrum bay. (See <i>Great Britain</i> .)	Sept. 22, "		
[Recovered by Brunel, &c., Aug. 27, 1847.]			
<i>John Lloyd</i> , by collision, in the Irish sea: several lives lost	Sept. 25, "		
<i>Tweed</i> , W. India mail-packet; 72 souls perished,	Feb. 19, 1847		
<i>Carrick</i> , brig; a gale in the St. Lawrence; 170 emigrants perished	May 19, "		
<i>Avenger</i> , H.M. steam-frigate; off N. coast of Africa; officers and crew (nearly 200) lost;	Dec. 20, "		
<i>Exmouth</i> , emigrant-ship, from Londonderry to Quebec; of 240 persons on board, nearly all were drowned	April 28, "		
<i>Ocean Monarch</i> (which see)	Aug. 24, 1848		
<i>Caleb Grimsdahl</i> , emigrant-ship, by fire; 400 persons miraculously escaped	Nov. 12, 1849		
<i>Royal Adelaide</i> , steamer, wrecked on the Tongue Sands, off Margate, above 400 lives lost,	March 30, 1850		

* *Arctic*, U. S. mail-steamship, by collision in a fog with the *Vesta* French steamer off Newfoundland; above 300 lives lost, Sept. 27, 1854.

WRECKS OF SHIPPING, *continued.*

- Favourite*, in the Channel, on her way from Bremen to Baltimore, came into violent contact with the American barque *Hesper*, off the Start, and immediately went down; 201 persons were drowned . . . April 29, 1854
- Lady Nugent*, troop-ship, sailed from Madras, May 10, 1854; foundered in a hurricane; 350 rank and file of the Madras light infantry, officers and crew, in all 400 souls, perished, . . . May, "
- Forerunner*, African mail-steamer, struck on a sunken rock off St. Lorenzo, Madeira, and went down directly afterwards, with the total loss of ship and mails, and 14 lives . . . Oct. 25, 1854
- Nile*, iron screw-steamer, struck on the Godevry rock, St. Ives' Bay, and all perished, . . . Nov. 30, "
- City of Glasgow*, a Glasgow steamer, with 480 persons on board, disappeared in . . . "
- In the storm which raged in the Black Sea, Nov. 13—16, 1854, eleven transports were wrecked and six disabled. The new steamship *Prince* was lost with 144 lives, and a cargo worth 500,000*l.* indispensable to the army in the Crimea. The loss of life in the other vessels is estimated at 340 . . . "
- George Canning*, Hamburg and New York packet, near the mouth of the Elbe: 96 lives lost, and *Staley*, English schooner, near Newwreck, in a great storm . . . Jan. 1, 1855
- Mercury*, screw-steamer, by collision with a French ship: passengers saved . . . Jan. 11, "
- Janet Boyd*, bark, in a storm off Margate Sands; 28 lives lost . . . Jan. 20, "
- Will o' the Wisp*, screw-steamer, on the Burn Rock, off Lambay; 18 lives lost . . . Feb. 9, "
- Morva*, steamer, on rocks near the Isle of Man; 21 lives lost . . . Feb. 25, "
- John*, emigrant vessel, on the Muncles rocks off Falmouth; 200 lives lost . . . May 1, "
- Pacific*, Collins steamer, left Liverpool for New York, with 186 persons on board; never since heard of (supposed to have struck on an iceberg) . . . Jan. 23, 1856
- Josephine Willis*, packet-ship, lost by collision with the screw steamer *Mangerton* in the channel: about 70 lives lost . . . Feb. 3, "
- John Rutledge*, from Liverpool to New York, ran on an iceberg and was wrecked; many lives lost . . . Feb. 20, "
- Many vessels and their crews totally lost,* Jan. 1-8, 1857
- Violet*, royal mail-steamer, lost on the Goodwin; many persons perished . . . Jan. 5, "
- Tyne*, royal mail-steamer, stranded on her way to Southampton from the Brazils . . . Jan. 13, "
- St. Andrew*, screw-steamer, totally wrecked near Lakatia; loss about 145,000*l.* . . . Jan. 29, "
- Cuarlemagne*, iron clipper, wrecked by the coast of Can.cn: passengers saved; loss, about 110,000*l.* . . . March 20, "
- H.M.S. *1.aleigh*, 50 guns, wrecked on south-east coast of Macao . . . April 14, "
- Cath. ine Adamson*, Australian vessel, wrecked, twenty-five miles from Sydney, 20 lives lost, about June 3, . . . "
- H.M.S. *Transit*, wrecked on a reef in the Straits of Banca . . . July 10, "
- Dunbar*, clipper, wrecked on the rocks near Sydney; 121 persons, and cargo valued at 22,000*l.*, lost; one person only saved, who was on the rocks thirty hours . . . Aug. 20, "
- Sarah Sands*, an iron screw-steamer, sailed from Portsmouth for Calcutta, in Aug. 1857; 300 soldiers on board. On Nov. 11, the cargo (government stores) took fire. By the exertions of colonel Moffat and captain Castle, the master of the vessel, who directed the soldiers and the crew, the flames were subdued, although a barrel of gunpowder exploded during the conflagration. A new danger then arose—the prevalence of a strong gale—water was shipped heavily where the port quarter had been blown out. Nevertheless, after a fearful struggle, the vessel arrived at the Mauritius, Nov. 21, without losing a single life, . . . Nov. 11-21, 1857
- Windsor*, emigrant-ship, struck on a reef near the Cape de Verde Islands . . . Dec. 1, "
- Ava*, Indian mail-steamer, with ladies and others from Lucknow on board; wrecked near Ceylon . . . Feb. 16, 1858
- Eastern City*, burnt about the equator on her way to Melbourne; by great exertions all on board were saved . . . Aug. 23, 24, "
- Austria*, steam emigrant-ship, burnt in the middle of the Atlantic. Of 538 persons on board, only sixty-seven were saved. The disaster due to carelessness . . . Sept. 13, "
- St. Paul*, captain Pennard, from Hong Kong to Sydney, with 327 Chinese emigrants, wrecked on the island of Rossel, Sept. 30, 1858. The captain and 8 of the crew left the island in search of assistance, and were picked up by the *Prince of Denmark* schooner. The French steamer *Styze* was dispatched to the island, and brought away one Chinese, Jan. 25, 1859. All the rest had been massacred and devoured by the natives . . . "
- Czar*, steamer, wrecked off the Lizard, fourteen lives lost . . . Jan. 23, 1859†
- Eastern Monarch*, burnt at Spithead; out of 500, eight lives lost. The vessel contained invalid soldiers from India, who with the crew, behaved admirably . . . June 2, "
- Alma*, steamer, grounded on a reef near Aden, Red Sea, about 35 miles from Mocha; all persons saved; after 3½ days' exposure to the sun, without water, they were rescued by H.M.S. *Cyclops*: sir John Bowring, who was on board, lost valuable papers . . . June 12, "
- Admella*, steamer, running between Melbourne and Adelaide, struck on a reef; of about 72 persons, only 23 were saved; many perished through exposure to cold . . . Aug. 6, "
- Royal Charter*, screw-steamer, captain Taylor, totally wrecked off Moelfra, on the Anglesea coast; 446 lives lost. The vessel contained gold amounting in value to between 700,000*l.* and 800,000*l.*; much of this has been recovered . . . night of Oct. 25-26, "
- Indian*, mail-steamer, wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland; out of 116, 27 lives lost, . . . Nov. 21, "
- Blervie Castle*, sailed from London Docks for Adelaide; lost in the Channel and all on board, 57 persons; last seen on . . . Dec. 25, "
- Northern* steamer, wrecked on a rock near Cape Mendocino, between San Francisco and Oregon; 38 lives lost . . . Jan. 6, 1860
- Endymion*, sailing-vessel, burnt in the Mersey; loss above 20,000*l.* . . . Jan 31, "
- Dreadful gales; and many wrecks on the coast,† Feb. 15-19, "

* A large American vessel, *Northern Belle*, was wrecked near Broadstairs. The American government sent 21 silver medals and 270*l.* to be distributed among the heroic boatmen of the place, who saved the crew. Jan. 5-6, 1857.

† *Pomona*, an American ship, captain Merrihew; 419 persons on board, from Liverpool to New York, was wrecked on Blackwater Bank, through the master mistaking the Blackwater for the Tuskar light, only 24 persons saved, night of April 27-28, 1859.

‡ American barque *Lima*, with emigrants, wrecked off Barfleur; above 100 lives lost, Feb. 17, 1860. On

WRECKS OF SHIPPING, *continued.*

- Ordine*, steamer; lost through collision with the *Heroine* of Bideford, abreast of Beachey Head, the captain and about 50 persons perished, Feb. 19, 1860
- Hungarian*, new mail-steamer, wrecked off coast of Nova Scotia; all on board (205) lost on the night of Feb. 19-20, *
- Nimrod*, steamer, wrecked on rocks near St. David's head; 40 lives lost Feb. 28, "
- Malabar*, iron ship, on her way to China, with lord Elgin and baron Gros; wrecked off Point de Galle, Ceylon. The ambassadors displayed much heroism; no lives lost. Of much specie unkn, a good deal was recovered May 22, "
- Arctic*, Hull steamer, wrecked off Jutland; many persons saved by Mr. Earle, who lost his own life while endeavouring to save others, Oct. 5, "
- Connaught*, steamer, burnt; crew saved through the gallantry of the crew of an American brig. Oct. 7, "
- Juanita*, wrecked through collision with an American vessel, *Joseph Fish*, 13 lives lost, March 15, 1861
- Canadian*, steamer, struck on a field of ice in the straits of Belle-isle, and foundered in half an hour; 35 lives lost June 4, "
- H. M. S. *Conqueror*, stranded on Rum Cay, near Bahamas, and lost [the captain and master were censured for neglect of duty] Dec. 29, "
- Harmony*, lost with all hands off Plymouth, Feb. 27, 1862
- Lotus*, merchantman, off Chale Bay, in the great storm; crew all lost except two Oct. 19, "
- Ocean Monarch*, 2195 tons, sailed from New York, March 5, laden with provisions; foundered in a gale March 9, "
- Upwards of 60 merchantmen lost during gales in March, "
- Mars*, Waterford steamer, struck on a rock near Milford haven; about 50 lives lost April 1, "
- Bencoolen*, East Indianman, 1400 tons; struck on sands near Bude haven, Cornwall; about 26 lives lost Oct. 19, "
- Many vessels lost during storm Oct. 19, "
- Colombo*, East India mail steamer, in thick weather, wrecked on Minicog Island; 440 miles from Point de Galle, Ceylon; no lives lost (the crew and passengers taken off by the *Ottawa* from Bombay, Nov. 30) Nov. 19, "
- Lifeguard*, steamer, left Newcastle, with about 41 passengers; never since heard of; supposed to have foundered off Flamborough head, Dec. 20, 1862
- Orpheus*, H. M. S. steamer, new vessel, 1700 tons; commander Burnett; wrecked on Manakau bar, W. coast New Zealand; 70 persons saved; about 190 perished Feb. 7, 1863
- Anglo-Saxon*, mail steamer, captain Burgess, in dense fog, wrecked on reef off Cape Race, Newfoundland; about 237, out of 446, lives lost April 27, "
- All Serene*, Australian ship; gale in the Pacific; above 30 lives lost (the survivors suffered much till they reached the Fiji isles in a punt), Feb. 21, 1864
- Many shipwrecks in consequence of the cyclone at Calcutta Oct. 5, "
- H. M. S. *Racehorse*, off Chefoo Cape, Chinese coast; 99 lives lost Nov. 4, "
- The Stanley, Friendship, &c.*, in the gale off Tynemouth; and the *Dalhousie*, screw steamer, mouth of the Tay; same gale; 34 lives lost Nov. 24, "
- H. M. S. *Bombay*; burnt off Flores Island, near Montendes; 91 lives lost Dec. 14, "
- Lelia*, cutter; off Great Ormes head, during a gale; several lives lost; 7 persons drowned by upsetting of the life-boat Jan. 14, 1865
- Eagle Speed*, emigrant vessel, foundered near Calcutta; 265 coolies drowned; great cruelty and neglect imputed Aug. 24, "
- Duncan Dunbar*, wrecked on a reef at Las Rocas, S. America; no lives lost Oct. 7, "
- Ibis*, steamer, machinery damaged, off Ballycroneen bay; 15 lives lost; sailed from Cork, Dec. 18, "
- Samphire*, mail-steamer; collision with an American barque; several lives lost, Dec. 13, "
- London*, steamer, on her way to Melbourne; foundered in Bay of Biscay; about 220 persons perished (including capt. Martin, Dr. Woolley, principal of the university of Sydney, G. V. Brooke, the tragedian); about the same time the *Amalia* steamer went down with a cargo worth 200,000l.; no lives lost Jan. 11, 1866
- Many wrecks and much loss of life during gales Jan. 6-11, "

WRITING. Pictures were undoubtedly the first essay towards writing. The most ancient remains of writing which have been transmitted to us, are upon hard substances, such as stones and metals, used by the ancients for edicts, and matters of public notoriety. Athotes, or Hermes, is said to have written a history of the Egyptians, and to have been the author of the hieroglyphics, 2112 B.C. *Usher*. Writing is said to have been taught to the Latins by Europa, daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, 1494 B.C. *Thucydides*. Cadmus, the founder of Cadmea, 1493 B.C., brought the Phœnician letters into Greece. *Vossius*. The commandments were written on two tables of stone, 1491 B.C. *Usher*. The Greeks and Romans used waxed table-books, and continued the use of them long after papyrus was known.† See *Papyrus, Parchment, Paper*. Astle's "History of Writing" was first published in 1784.

the same rock, on Nov. 25, 1120, was wrecked the *Blanche Nef*, containing the children of Henry I. and a large number of attendants: in all 363 persons perished.

* *Luna*, American emigrant vessel, wrecked on rocks off Barfleur; about 100 lives lost, Feb. 19, 1860. *Lady Elgin*, an American steamer, sunk through collision with schooner *Augusta* on lake Michigan; of 385 persons on board, 287 were lost, including Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., founder of the "Illustrated London News," and his son: morning of Sept. 8, 1860.

† "I would check the petty vanity of those who slight good penmanship, as below the notice of a scholar, by reminding them that Mr. Fox was distinguished by the clearness and firmness, Mr. Professor Porson by the correctness and elegance, and sir William Jones by the ease and beauty of the characters they respectively employed."—*Dr. Parr*.

WROXETER, in Shropshire, the Roman city *Uriconium*. Roman inscriptions, ruins, seals, and coins were found here in 1752. Some new discoveries having been made, a committee for further investigation met at Shrewsbury on Nov. 11, 1858. Excavations were commenced in Feb. 1859, which were continued till May. Large portions of the old town were discovered; also specimens of glass and pottery, personal ornaments and toys, household utensils and implements of trade, cinerary urns, and bones of man and of the smaller animals. A committee was formed in London in Aug. 1859, with the view of continuing these investigations, which were resumed in 1861, through the liberality of Beriah Botfield, M.P.

WURTEMBERG, originally part of Swabia, was made a county in 1297, and a duchy in 1495. The dukes were Protestants until 1772, when the reigning prince became a Roman Catholic. Wurtemberg has been repeatedly traversed by hostile armies, particularly since the revolution of France. Moreau made his celebrated retreat, Oct. 23, 1796. The political constitution is dated Sept. 25, 1819. Population of Wurtemberg in Dec. 1861, 1,720,708; of Stuttgardt, the capital, 51,655.

DUKES.

- 1495. Eberhard I.
- 1496. Eberhard II.
- 1498. Ulrich; deprived of his states by the emperor Charles V.; recovers them in 1534.
- 1550. Christopher the Pacific.
- 1568. Louis.
- 1593. Frederic I.
- 1608. John Frederic; joined the Protestants in the thirty years' war.
- 1628. Eberhard III.
- 1674. William Louis.
- 1677. Eberhard Louis; served under William III. in Ireland; and with the English armies on the continent.
- 1733. Charles Alexander.
- 1737. Charles Eugene.
- 1793. Louis Eugene (joins in the war against France).

- 1795. Frederic Eugene makes peace with France, 1796.
- 1797. Frederic II. marries the princess royal of England, May 18; made elector of Germany, 1803; acquired additional territories, and the title of king in 1805.

KINGS.

- 1805. Frederic I. supplies a contingent to Napoleon's Russian army; yet joined the allies at Leipsic in 1813. Died in 1816.
- 1816. William I., Oct. 30; son (born Sept. 27, 1781). He abolished serfdom in 1818; instituted representative government in 1819; entered into a concordat with Rome in 1857; was the oldest living sovereign, 1862; died June 25, 1864.
- 1864. Charles I., son; June 25; born March 6, 1823; married princess Olga of Russia.

WURTZBURG, in Bavaria, was formerly a bishopric, and its sovereign was one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire. It was given as a principality to the elector of Bavaria in 1803; and by the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, was ceded to the archduke Ferdinand of Tuscany, whose electoral title was transferred from Salzburg to this place. In 1814 this duchy was again transferred to Bavaria, in exchange for the Tyrol, and the archduke Ferdinand was reinstated in his Tuscan dominions. Ministers from the second-rate German states met at Wurtzburg to promote union amongst them, Nov. 21—27, 1859.

WURTZCHEN. See *Bautzen*.

WYATT'S INSURRECTION. See *Rebellions*, 1554.

X.

XANTHICA, a military festival observed by the Macedonians in the month called Xanthicus (our April), instituted about 392 B.C.

XANTHUS, in Lycia, Asia Minor, was besieged by the Romans under Brutus, 42 B.C. After a great struggle, the inhabitants set fire to their city, destroyed their wives and children, and perished. The conqueror wished to spare them, and offered rewards to his soldiers if they brought any of the Xanthians into his presence, but only 150 were saved. *Plutarch*.

XENOPHON. See *Retreat of the Greeks*.

XERES DE LA FRONTERA (S.W. Spain), the *Asta Regia* of the Romans, and the seat of the wine-trade in Spain of which the principal wine is that so well known in England as Sherry, an English corruption of Xeres. The British importations of this wine in 1850 reached to 3,826,785 gallons; and in the year ending Jan. 5, 1852, to 3,904,978 gallons. Xeres is a handsome and large town, of great antiquity. At the battle of Xeres, July 19-26, 711, Roderic, the last Gothic sovereign of Spain, was defeated and slain by the Saracens, commanded by Tarik and Muza.

XERXES' CAMPAIGN. Xerxes crossed the Hellespont by a bridge of boats, and entered Greece in the spring of 480 B.C., with an army which, together with the numerous retinue of servants, eunuchs, and women that attended it, amounted (according to some historians) to 5,283,220 souls. Herodotus states the armament to have consisted of 3000 sail, conveying 1,700,000 foot, besides cavalry and the mariners and attendants of the camp. This multitude was stopped at Thermopylae (*which see*) by the valour of 300 Spartans under Leonidas, Aug. 7-9, 480 B.C. The fleet of Xerxes was defeated at Artemisium and Salamis, Oct. 20, 480 B.C.; and he hastened back to Persia, leaving behind Mardonius, the best of his generals, with an army of 300,000 men, who was defeated and slain at Plataea, Sept. 22, 479, B.C. Xerxes was assassinated by Artabanus, 465 B.C.

XIMENA (S. Spain), the site of a battle between the Spanish army under the command of general Ballasteros, and the French corps commanded by general Regnier, Sept. 10, 1811. The Spaniards defeated their adversaries; the loss was great on both sides.

Y.

YARD. The precise origin of our yard is uncertain. It is, however, likely that the word is derived from the Saxon *gyrd*, a rod or shoot, or *gyrdan* to enclose; being anciently the circumference of the body, until Henry I. decreed that it should be the length of his arm. See *Standard Measures*.

YARMOUTH, GREAT (Norfolk), was a royal demesne in the reign of William I., as appears from Domesday Book. It obtained a charter from John, and one from Henry III. In 1348, a plague here carried off 7000 persons; and that terrible disease did much havoc, again in 1579 and 1664. The theatre was built in 1778; and Nelson's pillar, a fluted column, 140 feet in height, was erected in 1817. The suspension chain bridge over the river Bure was built by Mr. R. Cory, at an expense of about 4,000*l*. Owing to the weight of a vast number of persons who assembled on this bridge to witness an exhibition on the water, it suddenly gave way, and seventy-nine lives, mostly those of children, were lost, May 2, 1845. The railway from London to Norwich was opened in 1844.

YEAR. The Egyptians, it is said, were the first who fixed the length of the year.

The Roman year was introduced by Romulus, 753 B.C.; and it was corrected by Numa, 713 B.C., and again by Julius Caesar, 45 B.C. See *Calendar*. The solar or astronomical year was found to comprise 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds, and 6 decimals, 265 B.C.

The lunar year, which comprehends twelve lunar months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, was in use among the Chaldeans, Persians, and ancient Jews. Once in every three years was added another lunar month, so as to make the solar and the lunar year nearly agree. But though the months were lunar, the year was solar; that is, the first month was of thirty days, and the second of twenty-nine, and so alternately: and the month added triennially was called the second Adar. The Jews afterwards followed the Roman manner of computation.

The sidereal year, or return to the same star, is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 11 seconds.

The Jews dated the beginning of the sacred year in March; the Athenians in June; the Macedonians on Sept. 24; the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia on Aug. 29 or 30; and the Persians and Armenians on Aug. 11. Nearly all Christian nations now commence the year on January 1.

Charles IX. of France, in 1564, published an arrêt,

the last article of which ordered the year for the time to come to be constantly and universally begun, and written on and from January 1.

See *New Style, Platonic Year, Sabbatical Year, French Revolutionary Calendar*.*

The beginning of the year has been reckoned from the day celebrating the birth of Christ, Dec. 25th; his circumcision, Jan. 1; his conception, March 25; and his resurrection, Easter.

The English began their year on the 25th of December, until the time of William the Conqueror. This prince having been crowned on Jan. 1, gave occasion to the English to begin their year at that time, to make it agree with the then most remarkable period of their history. *Stow*. Until the act for altering the style, in 1752 (see *Style*), the year did not legally and generally commence in England until March 25th. In Scotland, at that period, the year began on the 1st of January. This difference caused great practical inconveniences; and January, February, and part of March sometimes bore two dates, as we often find in old records, 1745-1746, or 1745-6, or 1745 $\frac{1}{2}$. Such a reckoning often led to chronological mistakes; for instance, we popularly say "the revolution of 1688," as that event happened in February 1688, accord-

* The year in the northern regions of Siberia and Lapland is described in the following calendar, given by a traveller:—"June 23. Snow melts. July 1. Snow gone. July 9. Fields quite green. July 17. Plants at full growth. July 25. Plants in flower. Aug. 2. Fruits ripe. Aug. 10. Plants shed their seed. Aug. 18. Snow." The snow then continues upon the ground for about ten months, from Aug. 18th of one year to June 23rd of the year following, being 309 days out of 365; so that while the three seasons of spring, summer, and autumn are together only fifty-six days, or eight weeks, the winter is of forty-four weeks' duration in these countries.

YEAR, *continued.*

ing to the then mode of computation : but if the year were held to begin, as it does now, on the first of January, it would be the revolution of 1689.

YEAR OF OUR LORD. See *Anno Domini*.

YEAR OF THE REGN. From the time of William the Conqueror, 1066, the year of the sovereign's reign has been given to all public instruments. The king's patents, charters, proclamations, and all acts of parliament have since then been generally so dated. The same manner of dating is used in

most of the European states for all similar documents and records. See *List of Kings under England*, p. 275.

YEAR AND A DAY. A space of time in law, that in many cases establishes and fixes a right, as in an estray, on proclamation being made, if the owner does not claim it within the time it is forfeited. The term arose in the Norman law, which enacted that a beast found on another's land if unclaimed for a year and a day, belonged to the lord of the soil. It is otherwise a legal space of time.

YEAR-BOOKS contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the courts of common law. The printed volumes extend from the beginning of the reign of Edward II. to nearly the end of the reign of Henry VIII., a period of about 220 years ; but in this series there are many omissions. These books are the first in the long line of legal reports in which England is so rich, and may be considered as, to a great extent, the foundation of our unwritten law, "*Lex non scripta*." In 1863 *et seq.* the year-books of 30 & 31 Edward I. 1302-3, were edited by Mr. A. J. Horwood, for the series of the *Chronicles and Memorials* published at the expense of the British government.

YELLOW FEVER, a dreadful American pestilence, made its appearance at Philadelphia, where it committed great ravages, A.D. 1699. It appeared in several islands of the West Indies in 1732, 1739, and 1745. It raged with unparalleled violence at Philadelphia in Oct. 1762 ; and most awfully at New York in the beginning of August 1791. This fever again spread great devastation at Philadelphia in July 1793 ; carrying off several thousand persons. *Hardie*. It again appeared in Oct. 1797 ; and spread its ravages over the northern coast of America, Sept. 1798. It re-appeared at Philadelphia in the summer of 1802 ; and broke out in Spain, in Sept. 1803. The yellow fever was very violent at Gibraltar in 1804 and 1814 ; in the Mauritius, July 1815 ; at Antigua, in Sept. 1816 ; and it raged with dreadful consequences at Cadiz, and the Isle of St. Leon, in Sept. 1819. A malignant fever raged at Gibraltar in Sept. 1828, and did not terminate until the following year.

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD, a peculiar body of foot guards to the king's person, instituted at the coronation of Henry VII. Oct. 30, 1485, which originally consisted of fifty men under a captain. They were of a larger stature than other guards, being required to be over six feet in height, and were armed with arquebuses and other arms. The band was increased by Henry's successors to one hundred men, and seventy supernumeraries ; and when one of the hundred died, it was ordered that his place should be supplied out of the seventy. They were clad after the manner of king Henry VIII. *Ashmole's Instit.* This is said to have been the first permanent military band instituted in England. John, earl of Oxford, was the first captain in 1486. *Beaton's Pol. Index*.

YEW-TREE (*Taxus*). The origin of planting yew-trees in churchyards was (these latter being fenced) to secure the trees from cattle, and in this manner preserve them for the encouragement of archery. A general plantation of them for the use of archers was ordered by Richard III. 1483. *Stow's Chron.* Near Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire, were lately seven yew-trees called the Seven Sisters, supposed to have been planted before 1088 ; the circumference of the largest was thirty-four feet seven inches round the trunk. In 1851, a yew-tree was said to be growing in the churchyard of Gresford, North Wales, whose circumference was nine yards nine inches, being the largest and oldest yew-tree in the British dominions ; but it is affirmed on traditional evidence that there are some of these trees in England older than the introduction of Christianity. The old yew-tree mentioned in the survey taken of Richmond palace in 1649, is said to be still existing.

YEZDEGIRD, OR PERSIAN ERA, was formerly universally adopted in Persia, and is still used by the Parsees in India, and by the Arabs, in certain computations. This era began on the 26th of June, A.D. 632, when Yezdegird was elected king of Persia. The year consisted of 365 days only, and therefore its commencement, like that of the Old Egyptian and Armenian year, anticipated the Julian year by one day in every four years. This difference amounted to nearly 112 days in the year 1075, when it was reformed by Jeleledin, who ordered that in future the Persian year should receive an additional day whenever it should appear necessary to postpone the commencement of the following year, that it might occur on the day of the sun's passing the same degree of the ecliptic.

YNGLINGS (youths, or off-shoots), descendants of the Scandinavian hero Odin, ruled Sweden till 830, when the last of the pontiff kings, Olaf Trætelia, being expelled, lead to the foundation of the Norwegian monarchy.

YOKE. The yoke is spoken of as a type of servitude throughout Scripture. The ceremony of making prisoners pass under it was practised by the Samnites towards the Romans, 321 B.C. See *Caudine Forks*. This disgrace was afterwards inflicted by the Romans upon their vanquished enemies. *Dufresnoy*.

YORK. The *Eboracum* of the Romans, and one of the most ancient cities of England,

Here Severus (A.D. 207), and here also Constantine kept courts, and his son Constantine the Great was born, in 274, and proclaimed emperor A.D. 306
 Abbey of St. Mary's, founded by Seward the Dane 1050
 York was burnt by the Danes, and all the Normans slain 1069
 The city and many churches were destroyed by fire June 3, 1137
 York received its charter from Richard II. and the mayor was made a lord 1389
 The Guildhall erected 1446

The castle was built by Richard III., 1484, and was rebuilt 1741
 The corporation built a mansion-house for the lord mayor 1728
 The famous York petition to parliament to reduce the expenditure and redress grievances was gotten up Dec. 1779
 Yorkshire Philosophical Society established 1822
 First meeting of the British Association held here Sept. 27, 1831
 Fall of the iron bridge over the Ouse; five persons killed Sept. 27, 1861

DUKES OF YORK.

1385. Edmund Plantagenet (fifth son of king Edward III.); created duke, Aug. 6; died 1402.
 1406. Edward (his son), was degraded by Henry IV. in 1399, but restored in 1414; killed at Agincourt, 1415; succeeded by his nephew.
 1475. Richard (son of Richard, earl of Cambridge, who was beheaded for treason in 1415); became regent of France in 1435; quelled the rebellion in Ireland in 1449; claimed the throne, and was appointed protector in 1454; his office was annulled, and he began the civil war in 1455, and was slain after his defeat at Wakefield in 1460.
 1460. Edward (his son) afterwards king Edward IV.
 1474. Richard (his second son), said to have been murdered in the Tower, 1483.
 1494. Henry Tudor, afterwards Henry VIII.

1605. Charles Stuart, afterwards Charles I.
 1643. James Stuart (his second son), afterwards James II.
 1716. Ernest (brother of George I.); died 1728.
 1760. Edward (brother of George III.); died 1767.
 1784. Frederic (son of George III.), born, Aug. 16, 1762; marries princess Frederica of Prussia, Sept. 29, 1791; commands the British forces at Antwerp, April 8, 1793; present at the siege of Valenciennes, May 23; defeated at Dunkirk, Sept. 7; at Bois-le-Duc, Sept. 14; and at Boxtel, Sept. 17; appointed commander-in-chief, 1793; defeated near Alkmaar, Sept. 19 and Oct. 6, 1799; accused by colonel Wardle of abuse of his patronage, he resigns, Jan. 27, 1809; becomes again commander-in-chief, 1811; strongly opposes the Catholic claims, 1825; dies Jan. 3, 1827.

YORK, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF. The most ancient metropolitan see in England, being, it is said, so made by king Lucius about 180, when Christianity was first partially established in England. The bishop Eborius was present at the council of Arles, 314. The see was overturned by the Saxons, was revived by pope Gregory on their conversion, and Paulinus was made archbishop about 625. York and Durham were long the only two sees in the north of England, until Henry I. erected a bishopric at Carlisle and Henry VIII. another at Chester. York was the metropolitan see of the Scottish bishops; but during the time of archbishop Nevil, 1464, they withdrew their obedience, and had archbishops of their own. Much dispute arose between the two English metropolitans about precedence, as by pope Gregory's institutions it was thought he meant, that whichever of them was first confirmed, should be superior: appeal was made to the court of Rome by both parties, and it was determined in favour of Canterbury. The archbishop of York was allowed to style himself primate of England, while the archbishop of Canterbury styles himself primate of *all* England. The province of York now contains the dioceses of York, Carlisle, Chester, Durham, Sodor and Man, Manchester, and Ripon (*which see*). York has yielded to the church of Rome eight saints and three cardinals, and to England twelve lord chancellors, two lord treasurers, and two lord presidents of the north. It is rated in the king's books, 39 Henry VIII. 1546, at 1609*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* per annum. *Beatson*. Present income 10,000*l.*

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK SINCE 1500.

1501. Thomas Savage, died Sept. 3, 1507.
 1508. Christopher Bainbrigg, poisoned at Rome, July 14, 1514.
 1514. Thomas Wolsey, died Nov. 29, 1530.
 1531. Edward Lee, died Sept. 13, 1544.
 1545. Robert Holgate, deprived March 23, 1554.
 1555. Nicolas Heath, deprived.
 1561. Thomas Young, died June 26, 1568.

1570. Edmund Grindal, translated to Canterbury, Jan. 10, 1576.
 1577. Edwin Sands or Sandys, died July 10, 1588.
 1589. John Piers, died Sept. 28, 1594.
 1595. Matthew Hutton, died Jan. 16, 1606.
 1606. Tobias Matthew, died March 29, 1628.
 1628. George Mountaigne, died Oct. 24, 1628.
 „ Samuel Harsnet, died May 25, 1631.

YORK, *continued.*

1632. Richard Neyle, died Oct. 31, 1640.
 1641. John Williams, died March 25, 1650.
 [See vacant *ten years.*]
 1660. Accepted Frewen, died March 28, 1664.
 1664. Richard Sterne, died June 18, 1683.
 1683. John Dolben, died April 11, 1686.
 [See vacant *two years.*]
 1688. Thomas Lamplough, died May 5, 1691.
 1691. John Sharp, died Feb. 2, 1714.
 1714. Sir William Dawes, died April 30, 1724.
 1724. Launcelot Blackburn, died March 23, 1743.
 1743. Thomas Herring, translated to Canterbury,
 Oct. 1747.

1747. Matthew Hutton, translated to Canterbury,
 March, 1757.
 1757. John Gilbert, died 1761.
 1761. Robert Hay Drummond, died Dec. 10, 1776.
 1777. William Markham, died Nov. 3, 1807.
 1808. Edward Venables Vernon, died Nov. 5, 1847.
 1847. Thomas Musgrave, died May 4, 1860.
 1860. Charles T. Longley, translated to Canterbury
 (from Durham), 1862.
 1862. William Thomson, translated from Gloucester,
 PRESENT archbishop.

YORK MINSTER was erected at different periods, and on the site of former buildings. The first Christian church erected here, which appears to have been preceded by a Roman temple, was built by Edwin, king of Northumbria, of wood, in 625, and of stone about 635. It was damaged by fire in 741, and was rebuilt by archbishop Albert, about 780. It was again destroyed by fire in the year 1069, and rebuilt by archbishop Thomas. It was once more burnt down in 1137, with St. Mary's Abbey, and 39 parish churches in York. Archbishop Roger began to build the choir in 1171; Walter Gray added the south transept in 1227; John de Romaine, the treasurer of the cathedral, built the north transept in 1260. His son, the archbishop, laid the foundation of the nave in 1291. In 1330, William de Melton built the two western towers, which were finished by John de Birmingham in 1342. Archbishop Thoresby, in 1361, began to rebuild the choir, in accordance with the magnificence of the nave, and he also rebuilt the lantern tower. Thus by many hands, and many contributions of multitudes on the promise of indulgences, this magnificent fabric was completed. It was first set on fire by Jonathan Martin, a lunatic, and the roof of the choir and its internal fittings destroyed, Feb. 2, 1829; the damage, estimated at 60,000*l.*, was repaired in 1832. An accidental fire broke out, which in one hour reduced the belfry to a shell, destroyed the roof of the nave, and much damaged the edifice, May 20, 1840.

YORK AND LANCASTER, WARS OF. See *Roses*.

YORK (Upper Canada), founded in 1794; since 1834 named Toronto. In the war between America and Great Britain, the United States' forces made several attacks upon the province of Upper Canada, and succeeded in taking York, the seat of the government, April 27, 1813; but it was soon afterwards again retaken by the British.

YORK TOWN (Virginia, United States). Lord Cornwallis had taken possession of York town in Aug. 1781: but after sustaining a disastrous siege, he was obliged to surrender his army, consisting of about 7000 men, to the allied armies of France and America, under the command of general Washington and count Rochambeau, Oct. 19, 1781. This mischance was attributed to sir Henry Clinton, who had not given the garrison the necessary succour they expected; and it mainly led to the close of the war. It was strongly fortified by the Confederates in the American civil war, but surrendered to McClellan, May, 1862.

YTTRIUM, a rare metal. The earth yttria was discovered by professor Gadolin in a mineral at Ytterby, in Sweden, 1794. The metal was first obtained by Wöhler in 1828. It is of a dark grey colour, and brittle.

YVRES (now IVRY, N.-W. France), where a battle was fought, March 14, 1590, between Henry IV. of France, aided by his chief nobility, and the generals of the Catholic league, over whom the king obtained a complete victory.

Z.

ZAMA (near Carthage, N. Africa), the scene of the battle between the two greatest commanders in the world at the time, Hannibal and Scipio Africanus. The victory was won by Scipio, and was decisive of the fate of Carthage; it led to an ignominious peace the year after, which closed the second Punic war. The Romans lost about 2000 killed and wounded, while the Carthaginians lost in killed and prisoners more than 40,000; some historians make the loss greater; 202 B.C.

ZANTE. One of the Ionian islands, *which see*.

ZANZALEENS. This sect rose in Syria, under Zanzalee, 535; he taught that water baptism was of no efficacy, and that it was necessary to be baptised with fire, by the application of a red-hot iron. The sect was at one time very numerous.

ZE, ZOW, ZIERES. For *ye, you, and yours*. The letter *z* was retained in Scotland, and was commonly written for the letter *y* so late as the reign of queen Mary, up to which period many books in the Scottish language were printed in Edinburgh with these words, 1543.

ZELA. (N.-E. Asia Minor). Where Julius Cæsar defeated Pharnaces, king of Pontus, son of Mithridates. Cæsar, in announcing this victory, sent his famous despatch to the senate of Rome, in these words: "*Veni, vidi, vici*"—"I came, I saw, I conquered" (perhaps the shortest despatch on record). This battle ended the war: Pharnaces escaped into Bosphorus, where he was slain by his lieutenant, Asander; Pontus was made a Roman province, and Bosphorus given to Mithridates of Pergamus, 47 B.C.

ZELL, Hanover. See *Denmark*, 1772.

ZEND-AVESTA, ancient sacred books of the Parsees; of which 3 out of 21 are extant. The age of these books is much disputed. Professor Max Müller says that the MSS. had been preserved by the Parsee priests at Bombay, where a colony of fire-worshippers had fled in the 10th century. Anquetil Duperron's French translation, from a modern Persian version, was published in 1771.

ZENO, SECT OF. See *Stoics*.

ZENOBIA, Queen of the East. See *Palmyra*.

ZENTA, in Hungary, the scene of a battle where the Germans under prince Eugene, defeated the Turks, Sept. 11, 1697. This victory led to the peace of Carlowitz, ratified, January, 1699.

ZINC. The ore of zinc, calamine, was known to the Greeks, who used it in the manufacture of brass. It is said to have been known in China also, and is noticed by European writers as early as 1231; though the method of extracting it from the ore was unknown for nearly five hundred years after. The metal zinc is first mentioned by Paracelsus (who died in 1541). A mine of zinc was discovered on lord Ribblesdale's estate, Craven, Yorkshire, in 1809. Zincography was introduced in London shortly after the invention of lithography became known in England, in 1817. See *Lithography*. Zinc is much used in voltaic batteries; and its application in manufactures has greatly increased of late years. It is often called Spelter. See *Photozincography*.

ZIRCONIUM, the metallic base of the earth Zirconia, which was discovered by Klaproth in 1789; from this Berzelius obtained the metal in 1824. Zirconia is found in the sand of the rivers of Ceylon. The metal exists in the form of a black powder.

ZIZYPHUS VULGARIS. A shrub brought from the south of Europe about 1640. The *Zizyphus Paliurus* shrub (*Christ's Thorn*) was brought from Africa before 1596. See *Flowers*.

ZODIAC. Its obliquity was discovered, its twelve signs named, and their situations assigned them by Anaximander, about 560 B.C. The Greeks and Arabians borrowed the zodiac from the Hindoos. See *W. Jones*.

ZOLLVEREIN (*Customs' Union*), the name given to the German Commercial union, of which Prussia is at the head. It began in 1818, and was gradually joined by nearly all the German states except Austria, and a treaty was signed March 22, 1833, which became the basis of the association. On Feb. 19, 1853, an important treaty of commerce and navigation, between Austria and Prussia, to last from Jan. 1854 to Dec. 1865, was signed, to which the other states of the Zollverein gave in their adhesion on April 5, 1853. In Nov. 1861, Prussia threatened to withdraw unless certain changes were made.

ZOOLOGY (from *zōon*, Greek for animal) is the division of biology which treats of animals. Aristotle (322-284 B.C.) is the founder of the science. Systems of classification have been made by John Ray (1628-1705), Charles Linné (1707-78), G. Buffon (1707-88), and George Cuvier (1769-1832).*

* The animal kingdom was divided by Linnaeus into six classes; viz. :—*Mammalia*, which includes all animals that suckle their young; *Aves*, birds; *Amphibia*, or amphibious animals; *Pisces*, fishes; *Insecta*, insects; *Vermes*, worms; 1741. Cuvier, who died in Paris, May 13, 1832, in his great work, *Règne Animale*, published in 1816, distributed the animals into four great divisions, the *Vertebrata* (ribbed).

ZOOLOGY, *continued.*

The Zoological Society of London (originally the Zoological Club) was founded in 1826, and its gardens in the Regent's Park were opened in April, 1827; the society was chartered March 27, 1829. Dr. James Murie was appointed by the society to be their first "anatomical prosector," May 3, 1865. On the demolition of Exeter Change, in 1829, the menagerie of Mr. Cross was temporarily lodged in the King's Mews, whence it was removed to the Surrey Zoological Gardens, 1832. The Zoological Gardens of Dublin were opened, 1832. See *Aquarium*, *Hippopotamus*, *Giraffe*, and *Acclimatization*.

ZORNDORFF, in Prussia, where a battle was fought between the Prussian and Russian armies; the former, commanded by the king of Prussia, obtained a victory over the forces of the czarina, whose loss amounted to 21,529 men, while that of the Prussians did not exceed 11,000, Aug. 25 and 26, 1758.

ZOUAVES AND FOOT CHASSEURS. When the French established a regency at Algiers, in 1830, they hoped to find the employment of native troops advantageous, and selected the *Zouaouas*, a congregation of Arab tribes, famous for daring and skilful courage. In time numbers of red republicans, and other enthusiastic Frenchmen, joined the regiments, adopting the costume, &c.; eventually the Africans disappeared from the ranks, and no more were added, they having been frequently guilty of treachery. The French Zouaves formed an important part of the army in the Crimean war, 1854-5.*

ZUINGLIANS, the followers of the reformer Ulrichus Zuinglius, who at Zurich, declaimed against the church of Rome, and effected the same separation for Switzerland from the papal dominion, which Luther did for Saxony. He procured two assemblies to be called; by the first he was authorised to proceed, by the second, the ceremonies of the Romish church were abolished, 1519. Zuinglius died in arms as a soldier, being slain in a skirmish against his popish opponents in 1531. The Zuinglians were also called Sacramentarians.

ZULPICH. See *Tolbiac*.

ZURICH was admitted a member and made head of the Swiss confederacy, 1351, and was the first town in Switzerland that separated from the church of Rome. See *Zuinglians*. A grave-digger at Zurich poisoned the sacramental wine, by which eight persons lost their lives and many others were grievously injured, Sept. 4, 1776. The French were defeated here, losing 4000 men, June 5, 1799. The Imperialists were defeated by Massena, the former losing 20,000 men killed and wounded, Sept. 25, 1799. See *Switzerland*. On June 24, 1859, the Austrians were defeated by the allied French and Sardinian army at Solferino. Preliminaries of peace were signed at Villa Franca by the emperors of Austria and France on July 12 following. A conference between the representatives of the powers concerned having been appointed, the first meeting took place on August 8. After many delays a treaty was signed on Nov. 11, and ratified Nov. 12. Lombardy was ceded to Sardinia; the formation of an Italian Confederation, under the presidency of the pope, was determined on, and the rights of the ex-sovereigns of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma were reserved. The formation of the kingdom of Italy in 1861 annulled the treaty of Zurich.

ZUTPHEN, in Holland. At a battle here Sept. 22, 1586, between the Spaniards and the Dutch, the amiable sir Philip Sidney, author of "*Arcadia*," was killed. He was serving with the English auxiliaries, commanded by the earl of Leicester.

the *Mollusca* (soft bodied); the *Articulata* (jointed); and the *Radiata* (the organs disposed round a centre). In 1859, professor Owen made known a system of arranging the class *Mammalia* according to the nature of their brains.

* The Zouave organisation and drill were introduced into the federal army in the great civil war in America, by Ephraim E. Ellesworth, early in 1861. He was assassinated on May 24, same year, at Alexandria, just after taking down a secession flag.

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- Davy, sir Humphrey, chemist, &c., 1779-1829; Royal Institution, barium, electricity, phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, safety-lamp, strontium
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- Devigne, Hen.; billiards, 1571
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- Dickinson, capt.; trials, 1829
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- Diodati, J., theologian, 1576-1649
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- Diogenes, cynic, d. 323 B.C.; anthropophagi
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 Hachette, Jeanne de la; Beauvais, 1472
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 Hatfield fires at George III.; trials, 1800
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 Hatton, sir Christopher, *d.* 1591; chancellor (lord high), master in chancery)
 Hatty, R., 1742-1822; crystallography
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 Havelock, gen.; India, 1857, Cawn-pore
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 Hawkins, Sir John, *d.* 1595, Guinea, slave trade, 1562; potatoes, tobacco, Chatham
 Hay, lord John; British legion, 1835; St. Sebastian's
 Haydn, Joseph [compiler of this book], *d.* 1856
 Haydn, Joseph, 1732-1809; music
 Haydon, Benj., painter, 1786-1846
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 Herschel, W., 1738-1822; Saturn, astronomy, telescope, sun, Uranus, nebular hypothesis
 Herschel, J. F., *b.* 1790; actinometer, photography
 Hertford, marquess of; his executions v. Suisse, trials, 1842
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 Hipparchus, *fl.* 162 B.C.; astronomy, Canary, constellation, degrees, latitude, longitude
 Hippasus; ostracism, 510 B.C.
 Hippocrates, *d.* 357 B.C.; anatomy, surgery, loadstone
 Hoadley, bp. B., *d.* 1761; Bangorian
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 Hooke, Rob., 1635-1703; air, boiling, camera, geology, mechanics, microscope, telegraphs
 Hooker, Rich., theol., 1553-1600
 Hooker, W., botanist, 1785-1865; J. D. *b.* 1816; gen. R., U. S., 1862-3, Fredericksburg
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Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, *d.* at Bury, 1447
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 Landseer, sir E., painter, *b.* 1803
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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

AGE

4. *Note.* ABYSSINIA.—Mr. Plowden was appointed consul at Massowab, in 1848. He concluded a treaty of commerce with Ras Ali, emperor of Abyssinia, Nov. 27, 1849, who was deposed in 1854 by his son-in-law, Theodore, the present ruler, who set aside the treaty.
11. ADMINISTRATIONS.—Decease of lord Palmerston, Oct. 18, 1865. Earl Russell reconstituted the cabinet; lord Clarendon became foreign minister.
- AFRICA.—M. Du Chaillu, after being robbed, and undergoing many privations, returned to London near the end of 1865. He gave an account of his journey at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Jan 8, 1866.
20. ALBERT MEMORIAL.—A statue of the prince-consort (by Theed) was inaugurated at Rosenau, his birth-place, in the presence of the queen and the royal family, Aug. 19, 1865.
63. AUGUSTINS.—Austin Friars church was restored and reopened, Oct. 1, 1865.
66. AUSTRIA.—Peace with Denmark signed Oct. 30, 1864.
Convention of Gastein (see *Gastein*) signed, Aug. 14, 1865.
Emperor's rescript suppressing the constitution (reichsrath, &c.), with the view of giving autonomy to Hungary (which see), Sept. 21, 1865.
Rejoicing in Hungary, but dissatisfaction in Croatia, Austria, and other provinces, Nov., Dec., 1865.
Important treaty of commerce with Great Britain signed December 16, 1865.
74. BALLOONS.—Aeronautical Society of Great Britain was founded with the object of fostering and developing aeronautics and aërology, by the duke of Argyll, Mr. James Glaisher, sir Charles Bright, and others, Jan. 12, 1866.
78. BANK DISCOUNT raised to 4½, Sept. 28; to 5, Oct. 2; to 6, Oct. 5; to 7, Oct. 7 (*three times in one week*); reduced to 6, Nov. 23; raised to 7, Dec. 28, 1865; to 8, Jan. 4, 1866.
92. BATTLES.—2nd col., line 53, after *Oeversee* (*Danes and Prussians*), Feb 6, insert 1864.
93. BAYEUX tapestry is now preserved in the public library at Bayeux.
97. BELGIUM.—Leopold I. died Dec. 10, 1865; succeeded by his son Leopold II.
114. BOLIVIA.—General Melgarejo defeats the troops of president De Acha, Dec. 28, 1864; and becomes chief of the republic, Feb. 1865. He puts down an insurrection under Belzu, March, 1865.
122. BRAZIL.—The allies under Flores defeat the Paraguayans at Santayuna on the Uruguay, Sept. 1865.
Uruguayana surrenders to the allies, Sept. 18, 1865.
130. BROUGHAM.—This popular vehicle is said to have been invented in 1839, and received its name in consequence of its adoption by lord Brougham soon after.

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139. Insert CACHET; see *Lettres de Cachet*.
141. CALCULATING MACHINES.—Tables constructed by means of Scheutz's machine, edited by Dr. W. Farre, were published by the government in 1864.
158. CATTLE.—A severe cattle plague raged in England, 1745-56.
The privy council ordered diseased beasts to be shot, and their skins destroyed; granting moderate compensation, March 12, 1746.
A royal commission to inquire into the causes of the cattle plague and suggest remedies met first, Oct. 10; report of majority consider the disease to have been imported, and recommend slaughter of animals, and stringent prohibition of passage of cattle across public roads, &c., Oct. 31, 1865.
27,432 beasts had been attacked; 12,680 died; 8,998 slaughtered, up to Oct. 21, 1865.
Orders in council for regulating the cattle trade (in conformity with the act of 1850), Nov. 23 and Dec. 16, 1865; and Jan. 20, 1866.
Disease still raging; official report; cattle attacked, 120,740; killed, 16,742; died, 73,750; recovered, 14,162; unaccounted for, 16,086, Feb. 1, 1866.
158. CAUCUS.—An American term, applied to a private meeting of the leading politicians of a party to agree upon the plans to be pursued during an election or session of congress. This institution is now a very powerful antagonist to public opinion. The word is said to be derived from "ship"-caulkers' meetings. A "caucus club," is mentioned by John Adams, in 1763. *Barillet*.
170. CHILI. Dispute with Spain; see *Spain*, 1864-5.
174. CHINA.—Rebellion of the north, the Nien-fei; June, 1865.
Sir Rutherford Alcock, ambassador at Peking, Nov. 26, 1865.
175. CHOLERA prevalent at Marseilles, Paris, Madrid, and Naples, July—October, 1865.
An international meeting at Constantinople, to consider preventive measures, proposed, Oct., 1865.
178. CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Meeting in London of three English bishops, Dr. Pusey, and nearly 80 of the clergy and laity, with counts Orloff and Tolstee, and the Russian chaplain, to consider on the practicability of uniting the English and Russian churches, Nov. 15, 1865.
179. CINQUE PORTS.—Lord Palmerston died Oct. 18, 1865, and earl Granville was appointed lord warden, Dec. 1865.
COAL.—Explosion at Gethin mine, Merthyr Tydvill, 30 lives lost, Dec. 20, 1865.
[In 1862 the explosion was at Gethin mine, not Cethin.]
Explosion at Highbrook colliery, near Wigan, Lancashire; about 30 lives lost, Jan. 23, 1866.
202. CONSERVATIVES.—This name is now given to the party in the north of the United States which

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- supports the president in his conciliatory efforts to re-establish the Union, Jan. 1866.
213. COTTON.—The executive of the central relief fund held their last meeting, Dec. 4, 1865.
231. DEATH.—The commission on capital punishment issued their report (recommending that penal servitude be substituted for death in some cases where murder was unpemeditated, and that executions should not be public), Dec. 1865.
237. DENMARK.—The project of a new constitution rejected by the assembly, Feb. 25, 1865.
New ministry formed under count Frysensborg, Nov. 6, 1865.
A new constitution approved by the Rigsraad, Nov. 7, 1865.
248. DOVER.—Earl Granville was appointed constable, Dec. 1865.
265. EDUCATION. Committee appointed at a meeting for establishment of higher schools for middle classes in London, by means of funds of lapsed charities, &c., Nov. 7; nearly 28,000*l.* subscribed by end of Dec. 1865.
266. EGYPT.—2nd col. read Ptolemy II. Philadelphus reigns, &c. 285.
281. ENGLAND.—The Queen announces her assent to the marriage of princess Helena with prince Christian of Augustenburg, Dec. 5, 1865.
Important commercial treaty with Austria signed, Dec. 16, 1865.
New Parliament opened by the Queen in person, Feb. 6, 1866.
286. ETHYL; read "compounds with metals."
292. EXECUTIONS.—Stephen Forward, alias Ernest Southey, for murder of his wife and four children, at Maidstone, Jan. 11, 1866.
294. EXTRADITION TREATY between Great Britain and France was concluded in 1843. In Dec. 1865, the French government gave notice of withdrawing from it in six months.
297. FENIANS.—They establish a provisional government at New York, and a congress of 600 members held at Philadelphia, Oct. 1865.
Fierce disputes between the senate and O'Mahony, the head-centre, who is charged with corruption and deposed; Mr. Roberts appointed his successor, Dec. 1865.
Fenians in United States said to have raised 200,000*l.* in October; they prepare to attack Canada, Dec. 1865.
380,000 Fenians reported in the United States Jan. 1866.
302. FIRES.—Great fire at Beale's wharf; about 18,000*l.* damage, Oct. 30, 1865.
Immense fire at St. Katherine's docks, Jan. 1, 1866.
300. FIRE-BRIGADE.—The new one came into action and its energies were tested at the great fire at St. Katherine's docks, Jan. 1, 1866.
313. FRANCE.—Extradition treaty signed, 1843.
316. Convention with Italy respecting the evacuation of Rome, &c., Sept. 15, 1864.
Death of M. Mocquard, Dec. 9, 1864.
Notice given of the abrogation of the Extradition treaty in six months, Dec. 1865.
Riots of republican students at Paris; several expelled from the Academy of Medicine, Dec. 1865.
Emperor opens chambers with a pacific speech, Jan. 22, 1866.
337. GIANTS.—2nd column. It is stated that M. Brice is Anak.
339. GLASGOW.—Industrial exhibition opened, Dec. 12, 1865.
347. GRAPHTYPE, a new process for obtaining blocks for surface-printing, the invention of Mr. De Witt Clinton Hitchcock in 1860. It was described by Mr. Fitz-Cook at the Society of Arts, Dec. 6, 1865. Drawings are made on blocks of chalk with a silicious ink; when dried, the soft parts are brushed away, and the drawing

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- remains in relief; stereotypes are then taken from the block.
349. GREECE.—Brigandage prevails; frequent ministerial changes under Deligeorges, Comourdours, Bulgaris, Oct., Nov. Roufos becomes minister, Dec. 10, 1865.
356. GYPSIES are said to have entered Paris in 1427.
363. HAYTI.—Military insurrection under Salnave against Geffrard, May 7; Cape Hayti seized, May 9, 1865.
Valorogue, a rebel vessel, fires into British Jamaica packet, near Acul, St. Domingo, Oct. 22; H.M.S. *Bulldog* threatens *Valorogue*; Salnave orders the removal of refugees from British consulate at Cape Hayti, shoots them, and destroys the building. The *Bulldog* failing to obtain satisfaction, shells the fort, sinks the *Valorogue*, but gets on a reef, and the crew is taken out and she is blown up. H.M.S. *Galatea* and *Lily* take the other forts and give them up to Geffrard; the rebels flee inland, Nov. 9, 1865.
368. HIGH TREASON, add, "see *Treason*."
377. HUNGARY.—The emperor visits Pesth; the diet opened, Dec. 14; Carl Szentivanyi elected president, Dec. 20, 1865.
Emperor and empress arrive at Pesth, Jan. 29, 1866.
384. INDEX EXPURGATORIUS.—Several books were inserted in it in Jan. 1866.
390. INDIA.—Much dissatisfaction at mildewed cotton goods being received from England, July—Oct. 1865.
398. IRELAND.—Stephens escapes from jail, Nov. 25, 1865.
Fenian trials began at Dublin, Nov. 27; Thos. Clarke Luby convicted of treason-felony; sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude, Dec. 1, 1865.
O'Leary and others convicted, Dec.; O'Donovan or Rossa sentenced to imprisonment for life, Dec. 13, 1865.
More Fenians arrested and convicted at Cork and Dublin, Jan., Feb. 1866.
Discovery of an arms manufactory at Dublin; the city and county proclaimed as put under the provisions of the peace preservation act, Jan. 11, 1866.
404. ITALY.—Serious financial deficiency; heavy taxation proposed, Dec. 13; much dissatisfaction; the ministers resign, Dec. 21; a new ministry formed under La Marmora, Dec. 31, 1865.
Death of the patriot and soldier, Massimo D'Azeglio, Jan. 15, 1866.
406. JAMAICA.—*note*. Moses, not Paul, Bogle was hanged at once; in December sir Henry Storks was summoned from Malta and sent to Jamaica (Dec. 11) as commissioner to inquire respecting the disturbances, and the measures taken in suppressing them; Governor Eyre was temporarily suspended. Sir Henry Storks arrives in Jamaica, Jan. 6, 1866.
458. MADRAS.—Lord Napier appointed governor, Jan. 31, 1866.
472. MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—Sir John Romilly was made a peer as baron Romilly, Dec. 1865.
489. MONACO.—A commercial convention between the prince and France signed, Nov. 9, 1865, was much discussed, as tending towards the abolition of the French navigation laws.
507. NEW ZEALAND.—The Maoris treacherously kill the envoys of peace: resignation of the Weld ministry; one formed by Mr. Stafford, Oct. 1865.
Prospects of peace reported, Jan. 1866.
539. PALESTINE, *note*.—The party arrived at Damascus, Dec. 20, 1865.
544. PARKESINE.—A new substance, composed of gun-cotton, obtained from various vegetable bodies, and oil. It can be formed with the pro-

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- perties of ivory, tortoiseshell, wood, india-rubber, gutta-percha, &c. It is the invention of Mr. Alexander Parkes, of Birmingham, and was shown by him at the Exhibition, in 1862. In Dec., 1865, at the Society of Arts, Parkesine was proved to be an excellent electric insulator, and therefore likely to be suitable for telegraphic purposes.
551. PEABODY FUND.—The first block of buildings for working classes in Commercial-street, Spital-fields, opened Feb. 29, 1864; others erecting in Islington, Shadwell, Chelsea, and Bermondsey; they have been found to be self-supporting. Mr. Peabody presented 100,000*l.* in addition, Jan. 1866.
568. PLANET.—No. 86 discovered, M. Tietjen, Jan. 4, 1866.
587. POST OFFICE.—Number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom, in 1864, 679,084,822.

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596. PRISONS.—An act to consolidate and amend the law relating to prisons was passed July 5, 1865.
- 601.—PRUSSIA.—The chambers opened with a supercilious speech from M. Bismarck, Jan. 15, 1866.
603. PYX.—The ceremony of the trial was again performed, Jan. 19-20, 1865.
631. ROYAL ACADEMY.—Sir Edwin Landseer elected president, declines, Jan. 24; Francis Grant elected, Feb. 1, 1866.
634. RUSSELL ADMINISTRATIONS (third); resignation of sir Charles Wood; earl de Grey becomes secretary for India; and lord Hartington, secretary of war, Feb. 1866.
662. SCULPTURE.—John Gibson died Jan. 27, 1866.
678. SPAIN.—Prim enters Portugal and lays down arms; the insurrection ends, Jan. 20, 1866.
691. STORMS.—Severe gales; many vessels and lives lost (see *Wrecks* Jan. 6-11 1866).

THE END.

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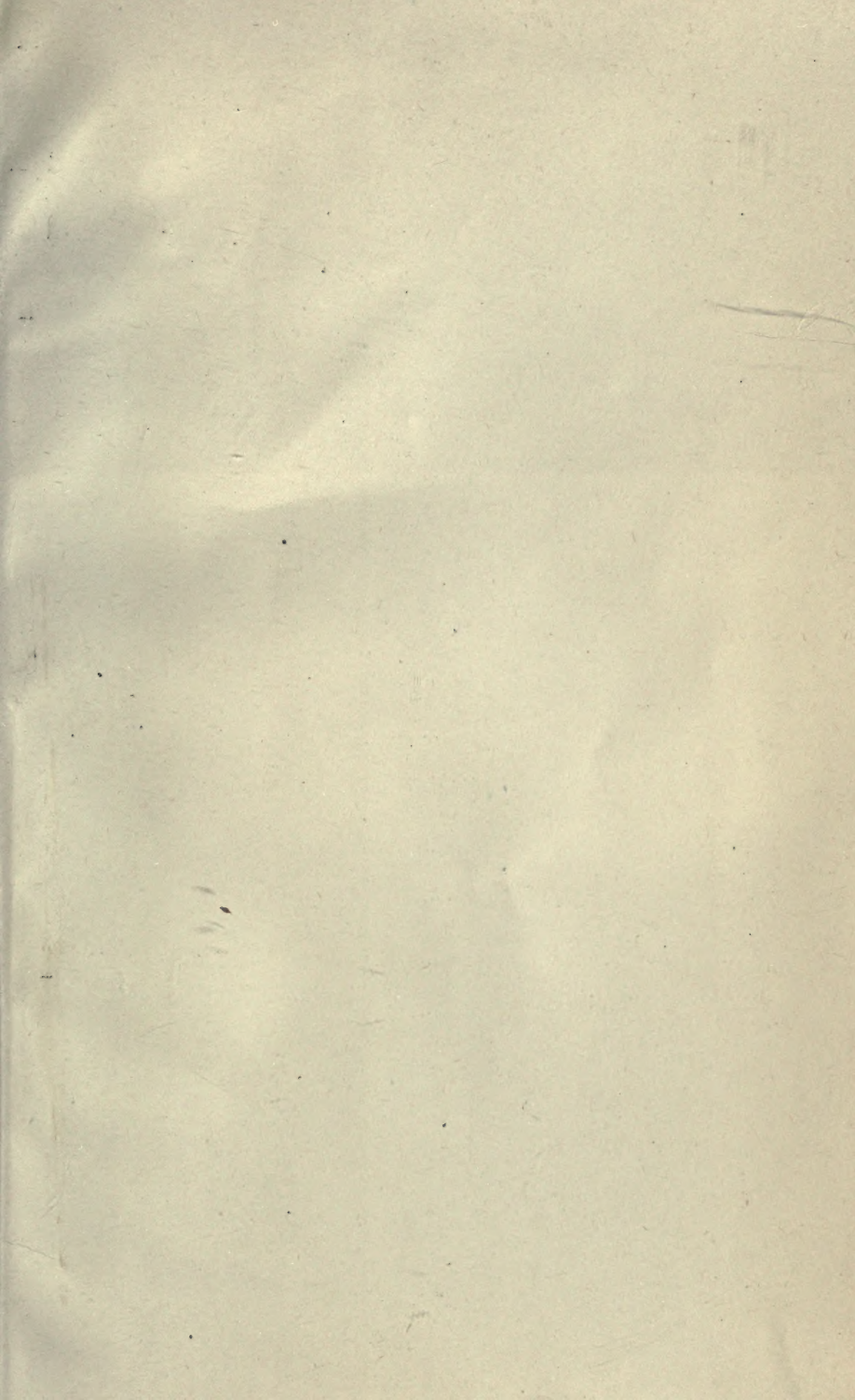
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